"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; continued high temperature; winds southwesterly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull but firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—Reports are current in London that a restricted offensive and defensive alliance with Germany has been formed. A common policy toward Russia, China, and in Egypt is proposed. A Berlin report says the Czar will convene a peace conference a month after the Spanish-American conference adjourns. J. W. Jago, chief officer of the Britannic, was arraigned in London for the mail robberies with Third Officer Kynaston, who has made a confession. H. S. Iselin of New York has bought shares in the London and District Bank for $100,000. Ambassador Porter will arrive in London to-day to confer with Ambassador Hay before he comes home. The Burgomaster of Amsterdam has given 300,000 florins for philanthropy.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Kansas Loan and Trust Company of Topeka is in the hands of a receiver.

The Collector of Customs at New Orleans has been authorized to permit a steamer from Havana to land 1,600 goats at the Port Eads Quarantine Station, in order to fumigate the vessel.

Senator Platt denied last night that he had come out for Roosevelt for Governor, but admitted that there seemed to be a rising tide of sentiment for the Colonel. The party leaders in Kings say the county is solid for Roosevelt. His nomination is regarded by local Republicans as certain.

The New York Naval Militiamen who have formed the crews of the Yankee and Nahant reached the city yesterday from the League Island Navy Yard, where they had been mustered out. They marched through Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and other principal thoroughfares to their ship, the New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. They received a welcome comparable to that accorded the returning Seventy-first Regiment. They were reviewed by Mayor Van Wyck at the City Hall and by President McKinley at Madison Square.

Page 3.

The funerals of Corps. George L. Immen and H. J. Scheid of the Seventy-first Regiment, who were killed in Cuba, took place with military honors at the regiment armory yesterday.

Miss Clara Barton telegraphed to Stephen E. Barton yesterday that she had been unable to land her relief supplies in Havana and would return to Tampa at once. Why she was unable to fulfill her mission is not yet known.

The War Department yesterday ordered that nineteen volunteer regiments and two troops of Ohio cavalry be mustered out of the service. The Seventy-first New York is included in the commands to be released. It will first be sent from Montauk Point to Camp Black.

Four trainloads of sick soldiers arrived at Long Island City from Montauk last night. They were cared for by the Red Cross, who have established a hospital near the station. Some of them were sent to city hospitals, and nearly all are very ill. President McKinley and Secretary Alger saw them in the hospital.

There was some suffering and considerable apprehension among the men at Camp Wikoff on account of a scarcity of water. It was said that the fault was with the pumps, but many fear that the supply has given out. Four more transports arrived with troops, in comparatively good condition. Gen. Young broke his arm and may have to leave camp.

Page 4.

The St. Louis police raided a crap game where the stake was $3,000, and arrested ten players.

Several Jamaica schooners have reported being chased along the Cuban coast by an armed schooner. The Carmita repelled the strange vessel's attack.

The committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, with Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup, arrived here yesterday on the Britannic, accompanied by William Fife, Jr., designer of the yacht Shamrock, which is to race for the trophy.

Gov. Black returned to Washington, after visiting the camps of New York troops at Chickamauga Park, Lexington, Ky., and Huntsville. The Governor said he had found conditions not so bad as newspaper reports had led him to expect, and that upon clean ground, and with pure water, a healthy man should thrive upon the food supplied the soldiers, which he had found to be excellent and well cooked.

Page 5.

Former Deputy State Treasurer Hiram F. Gerrish of New Hampshire took $5,000 belonging to the State, which his bondsmen made good.

The Interstate Commerce Commission decided that the Canadian Pacific Railroad is not entitled to the differentials claimed. The commission finds itself without power to allow or disallow, officially, the point in dispute, but says it would "consider it extremely fortunate" if its conclusions should be made the basis of an early adjustment not at variance with law.

Page 7.

The Joint High Commission, representing the United States, Great Britain, and British North American colonies, adjourned yesterday to meet again in Quebec on Sept. 20. It is said that Canada's plan for trade reciprocity with America is that she shall have exclusive preferences upon the condition that we shall have merely an opportunity for equal competition with Great Britain in Canadian markets.

Page 9.

James A. Scrymser, President of the Pacific Cable Company of this city, will leave on Sept. 12 for Japan to arrange details not only for a cable from San Francisco via Hawaii to Australia and Japan, with connections for the Ladrones, Manila, and China, but also to make arrangements for a reserve cable.

Page 10.

The third day of the Newport Golf tournament went to the handicap match, 36 holes, medal play, which was a tie. The Russian Embassy will be entertained at the grounds this afternoon.

Percy P. Lewis of Tarrytown reported to the police there yesterday that an attempt to rob him was made by highwaymen on Thursday night as he was driving past Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Page 12.

Several officers from foreign countries watched yesterday a satisfactory trial of the Holland submarine torpedo boat.

Twenty-one deaths from heat were reported in the Borough of Manhattan yesterday and three in Brooklyn. There were scores of prostrations.

Wilford Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church, died early yesterday morning of kidney disease in San Francisco, where he had gone in search of health.

Joseph St. Clair was charged yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, with stealing Charles MacRae's pagpiping kit and wearing his championship medals.

The auxiliary cruisers Yale and Harvard (formerly the Paris and New York) were returned to the American Line yesterday. The work of reconverting them into transatlantic liners will begin at once.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, who will sail for France on the steamship La Touraine to-day, was entertained at a banquet on board that vessel last evening, and outlined the plans which he hopes to be able to carry out.

President McKinley and his party arrived here yesterday from Canton. The reception was simple, there being no demonstration. Before starting to Camp Wikoff the President rested at the Manhattan Hotel, had a drive in Central Park, and reviewed the Naval Militia.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the smoke nuisance on the Long Island Railroad was considered, and William H. Baldwin, President of the road, explained what was being done to abate it. New measures was adopted relative to the disposal of city garbage, and to the plants on Barren Island.

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DREYFUS REVISION AND WAR

High Officers Prefer the Worst to Having the French Army Remain Under a Cloud.

ALL PARTIES WANT A RETRIAL

Conferences Held to Convince M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, of the Need of Revision—Faure Stays at Havre.

PARIS, Sept. 2—11 P. M.—The report, put in circulation by a news agency, that a revision of the Dreyfus case had been decided upon appears to be premature.

It is now pointed out that a revision must be sanctioned by a Cabinet Council, under the Presidency of M. Faure.

No such council has been held as yet, but M. Cavaignac, the Minister for War, has conferred at great length to-day with M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, and M. Brisson, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. The presumption is that these conferences had to do with the proposal of revision, but the results have not been made public.

M. Lasies, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, had an interview this morning with the Minister for War, M. Cavaignac, on the recent developments in the Dreyfus case. The Minister reiterated that he was convinced of the guilt of the prisoner, but he added that at the same time he was determined to punish all who had derelicted their duty.

The Deputy afterward declared that so long as M. Cavaignac was Ministetr for War there would be no revision of the Dreyfus case, adding that, as in the event of a revision, the trial could not again be held behind closed doors, the inquiry would have to be restricted, and it would be impossible to produce publicly some of the documents. Hence the acquittal of Dreyfus must certainly result from a reopening of the case.

The movement in favor of a revision is growing stronger in the papers which till now have been hostile to the prisoner of Devil's Island. The Matin to-day says:

"The absence of M. Bourgeois, the Minister of Education, prevented the Ministers from coming to a decision yesterday, and another meeting of the council will be held to-day."

Gen. Pellieux has tendered his resignation, but it was withdrawn on the insistence of Gen. Zurlinden.

It was announced this afternoon by the Patrie that several officers of the general staff had decided to resign shortly and divulge all they know of the entire Dreyfus affair. One officer declares that war will inevitably follow as a result of the revelations which will be made regarding the machinations of another Government.

Midnight.—The most pessimistic feelings exist. It is the common belief that Great Britain and Russia are on the eve of war, and that the consequences of the Dreyfus scandal will involve France in war with Germany.

The Government is doing its best to stem the rising tide of agitation by a studied quiescence which scandalizes The Journal des Débats and other papers, but it may succeed in getting over the crisis. M. Faure ignores the reproaches of the press and remains at Havre. M. Bourgeois, Minister of Education, is in Switzerland. His address is not known here. M. Peytral, Minister of Finance, is at Marseilles, and M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, is at Cherbourg.

In the meantime M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, and M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, are busy enough. M. Sarrien had two prolonged conferences with M. Brisson this afternoon, and after M. Cavaignac's long interview with M. Sarrien, both Ministers looked ruffled. These and other impromptu Ministerial conferences were devoted to an endeavor to convince the Minister for War of the necessity on political grounds of a revision of the Dreyfus case, which the whole country, including the army, now demands.

High officers confess that the discussions that will follow revision will probably entail war; but they say that would be preferable to having the army remain under a cloud, with the possibilities of agitation leading to civil strife.

CHAMBER TO MEET IN OCTOBER.

French Ministers, Except Cavaignac, Favor Revision—Gen. Pellioux Furious.

PARIS, Sept. 2—(Midnight.)—It is now said that the Chamber of Deputies will not assemble until October, by which time it is hoped the storm will have blown over. Almost all the Ministers, it is believed, are now in favor of revision. M. Cavaignac is alone obdurate, insisting he must first finish his departmental inquiries, and that even then he will only act under pressure of a threat of publication abroad of such disclosures as would leave him no alternative to revision.

Several officers of the highest distinction, it is alleged, threaten to resign their commissions and to publish the facts, in order to force the Government to act. Among the crowd of speculations and alleged revelations, however, little that is actually new has been disclosed.

Gen. Pellioux is furious at having been deceived. He says that during the Zola trial he received a letter from a juryman begging him for proof of the guilt of Dreyfus. He learned elsewhere that the jury wanted the report of Capt. Lebrun-Renaud, who is credited with having received a confession from Dreyfus.

All of Gen. Pellieux's demands upon the Government failed to get anything, but Lieut. Col. Henry's forged letter, which he, (Pellieux,) took on trust.

In his anger at this base deception, Gen. Pellieux has now written to the Governor of Paris, asking with brutal frankness to be placed upon the retired list, as he does not wish to be mixed up with "men lacking all sense of honor." The Governor has begged him to reconsider his decision.

M. de Pressense, member of the Chamber of Deputies and foreign editor of the Temps, is organizing meetings throughout the country in favor of revision.

M. Zola remains in hiding, but he has written a letter of congratulations to Madame Dreyfus.

Col. Picquart implores Maitre Labori, who was counsel for Zola in his recent trial, to cease efforts to obtain his (Picquart's) freedom, as he says he can wait until Sept. 21, when he will be liberated and can face his accusers.

Madame Dreyfus, so far, has taken no action.

PANIZZARDI'S MOUTH CLOSED.

Italian Military Attache Not Allowed to Publish Revelations.

ROME, Sept. 2.—It is asserted on high authority that the Italian Military Attaché in Paris, Col. Panizzardi, the writer of two of the three documents—the ones dated March and April, 1894, upon which M. Cavaignac said he relied, when asserting his conviction of the guilt of Dreyfus in the Chamber of Deputies a few weeks ago—will not be allowed to publish and Dreyfus revelations.

GERMAN'S VIEW OF DREYFUS.

He Admits to de Blowitz that Germany Might Clear the Affair by Speaking Out.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, telegraphs that he has obtained the views of a "distinguished German" on the Dreyfus situation. This individual admitted that "Germany, by speaking out, could perhaps clear up the Dreyfus affair," but he added that "the interests of the nation are superior to those of any man, and if Germany were listened to, Gen. de Boisdeffre could not remain an hour at the head of the staff, whereas Germans ought to wish to have him stay there as long as possible."

M. de Blowitz says:

"Gen. de Boisdeffre's shortcomings are just as fully understood here in France. There was even an idea of sendng him as French Ambassador to St. Petersburg, a post he desired, but the incident of the Zola trial made his retention as Chief of Staff imperative. Now, however, the Germans no longer have a motive to keep silence."

Proceeding to relate, from inside knowledge, the history of the forgeries of Col. Schwartzkoppen's (late German Military Attaché in Paris) handwriting, The Times's correspondent says the work was so cleverly done as to deceive Col. Schwartzkoppen himself, who, even when he became aware of it, was unable to denounce it, owing to the introduction of certain names.

M. de Blowitz arrives at this conclusion: "It is absolutely impossible that Lieut. Col. Henry should have attained the necessary professional dexterity. The actual forger, therefore, must be sought elsewhere, though it is likely enough that Henry concocted the phrases. Discovery would not be difficult and would elicit the whole truth."

MISS WINNIE DAVIS MAY DIE.

Her Condition Changed for the Worse and Now Considered Critical.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 2.—It was announced to-day that Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, who is ill with gastritis here, had experienced a change for the worse. Her condition is now considered critical.

ASTOR TRAMP IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—When Manager William Garen of Havlin's Theatre went up to his room in the theatre building last night, he was surprised to see a ragged tramp occupying the bed. Garen got a policeman, but it required several good raps with the officer's night stick on the bottom of the tramp's feet before he awoke and grumbled because he had been awakened. As he was hustled down stairs, he said he had slept in "Astor's bed" once and had not received such rough treatment.

PERMIT TO LAND 1,600 GOATS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Collector of Customs at New Orleans telegraphed the Treasury Department to-day that a private company had asked permission to land at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station, near Port Eads, 1,600 goats that had been shipped from Galveston to Havana and returned to New Orleans by the steamer Tyr.

The unusual ground for the request, authority to grant which the department has wired, was that the fumigation of the vessel would kill the goats.

THOMAS F. BAYARD'S ILLNESS.

He Suffered a Relapse Late Thursday Night—Condition Later Improved.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 2.—The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard had a relapse late last night, and a consultation of physicians was held, after which Mr. Bayard's physicians remained with him until morning.

A second consultation was held this forenoon, and it was reported that Mr. Bayard was much better, but he was still very ill.

BANK FAILURE IN TOPEKA.

Receiver for the Kansas Loan and Trust Company.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 2.—The Kansas Loan and Trust Company, lately known as the Trust Company of America, has failed. The liabilities are estimated at $400,000, assets at $1,200,000.

This is one of the oldest and largest loan companies in Kansas. Upon the application of John R. Mulvane, John Marion, and W. H. Rossington, T. B. Sweet and G. H. Whitcomb of this city were named receivers to-day.

Inability to meet obligations is the reason assigned for the receivership.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The heat has increased slightly in central valleys, except in Eastern Tennessee, where rain has kept the temperature down. The following maximum temperatures were reported: Huron, 100 degrees; Concordia, 98; St. Paul and Omaha, 96; Washington City, Little Rock, Cincinnati, Parkersburg, Marquette, Green Bay, Toledo, and St. Louis, 94. The storm has remained nearly stationary in South Dakota, and has caused showers in the lake regions. Showers have also occurred in the South Atlantic, East Gulf States, and in New England. The temperature has fallen in the middle plateau and northern Rocky Mountain region. Continued high temperature may be expected in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio and Midddle Mississippi Valleys. Showers and a break in the excessive heat may be expected in the Middle Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake regions, and the prospects are favorable for thunder showers and a slight break in the heat in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio, Middle Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys Sunday afternoon or Monday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	60	79	80
6 A. M.	58	76	81
9 A. M.	61	80	84
12 M.	67	87	89
4 P. M.	69	89	90
6 P. M.	66	88	89
9 P. M.	65	82	85
12 P. M.	62	81	84

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	85¼
Weather Bureau	82¾
Corresponding date 1897	63¾
Corresponding date for last twenty years	69

The maximum temperature yesterday was 90 degrees, at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 76 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .87, and at 8 P. M. .75.

Shafter's Victorious Army, Camp Wikoff, Montauk, round trip $3.50. See excursion column.—Adv.

RISING TIDE FOR ROOSEVELT

Senator Platt Admits It, but Denies that He Has Decided to Support the Colonel.

STILL WAITING AND WATCHING

Canvass of State Leaders by Chairman Odell Shows Roosevelt Sentiment Supreme—Kings County Said to be Solid for Him.

Senator Platt admitted yesterday his belief that there is a rising tide in favor of Roosevelt for Governor among the Republicans of the State, but he denied that he had yet committed himself to any candidate.

This denial was provoked by the publication in The Brooklyn Eagle yesterday afternoon of the following statement credited to the Senator:

"I have decided to favor the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for Governor," said Senator Thomas C. Platt this morning to a high State official. "I know he will be nominated at the convention to be held in Saratoga Sept. 27, I believe by acclamation. I am also convinced that he will be elected.

"This decision has been reached by me after a careful study of the situation throughout the State, conversations with delegates and leaders, and with many persons capable of giving expression to public sentiment in their various localities. From all parts of the State comes a demand for Roosevelt, and none for Black. Up to this time I have kept faith with the Governor in my statement that I did not favor any one and would not until I had studied the situation with great care. That has been done and I am convinced that the interests of the public and of the Republican Party will be best served by the nomination of Roosevelt."

This Interview Denied.

When Mr. Platt's attention was called to this publication at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, last evening, he said:

"Yes, I have seen The Eagle interview. It is not correct. I have made no such statement as it attributes to me. I have not reached any decision about the Governorship matter, and I do not yet know whom I shall support in the convention. I am doing now just what I have been doing all along, hearing from the party leaders and waiting to see whom the people want."

It was suggested to the Senator that he must have received already many reports indicating Col. Roosevelt's popularity.

"There does seem to be a rising tide for Col. Roosevelt," he said.

In the face of Mr. Platt's denial that he has decided to favor Col. Roosevelt's nomination, there no longer is any doubt among the local Republican leaders that the Colonel of the Rough Riders will be the nominee of the State Convention when it meets in Saratoga. While events have pointed to this outcome as a probability for some weeks, the development of a practically solid Roosevelt sentiment among the district leaders in Kings County has, in the opinion of many Republicans, made it a certainty.

Chairman B. B Odell of the State Committee has been sounding the Assembly district leaders in Kings for the past two days and they have assured him, almost to a man, that the county is for Roosevelt. He saw half a dozen of these leaders Thursday, half a dozen more called on him yesterday, and he will confer to-day with the rest of the twenty-one. So far as his investigation has gone, the Chairman has been able to find no Black strength of any consequence but a unanimity of belief in Roosevelt as the most available candidate that surprised him. The strength of this sentiment was illustrated by one of the district leaders who talked with the Chairman yesterday, when he declared that he would give $10 apiece for every Black man that could be found within a radius of half a mile from where he lived, if anybody would agree to give him 10 cents for every Roosevelt man he found.

R. Ross Appleton's Views.

If Chairman Odell still had any doubt of how Kings County stood on the question of candidates it was dispelled by the report made to him by ex-Tax Collector R. Ross Appleton, one of the most active Republicans in Brooklyn, and a thorough organization man. When Mr. Appleton was seen after having talked with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell, he said:

"I believe the Republicans of Kings County are practically unanimous for Roosevelt. I say this not because the wish is father to the thought, nor from hearsay testimony, but as the result of a careful canvas which I have made on my own account in the last three weeks. I live in the First Ward of Brooklyn, and when the Roosevelt sentiment first began to develop, I fancied that it might be largely confined to that section of the city where it might naturally be expected to be strong. Then I set out to see for myself. I did'nt confine my investigations to the district and ward leaders. I avoided consulting the men whose business it is to create sentiment, and sought the source of sentiment itself among the people.

"In the course of the past three weeks I have talked with several hundred Kings County Republicans on this line, and I can say of my own knowledge that the people of the county are overwhelmingly for Col. Roosevelt for Governor. I found that not only was my ward, the First, substantially solid for him, but that it was the same way all over the city. I came across Roosevelt men everywhere, but I found very few who would commit themselves to advocating the renomination of Gov. Black under the present circumstances.

"To give an idea of how generally the feeling for Col. Roosevelt is distributed, I may mention one or two of my experiences in sounding the sentiment of the county.

"Here is the case of a friend of mine who is a manufacturer, and as such controls some twenty votes. He is an independent Democrat, who last year worked and voted for Seth Low for Mayor, the twenty votes of his employes going the same way. A few days ago these same men got together and informed their employer without any previous suggestion from him, that they hoped they would have the chance to vote for Col. Roosevelt for Governor this year.

"Here's another instance: I dropped into the Republican Club one evening not long ago and found a friend there whose views on the Governorship I did not know. I found he was for Roosevelt. The idea occurred to us to test the question, so we sounded each man as he came in. Before 10 o'clock, exactly thirteen men, all Republicans of good standing and nearly every one straight organization men, had dropped in one at a time and every one of them expressed himself for Roosevelt. That, I think, is a fair index of the way the people feel about the matter."

Mr. Appleton declared that there was no personal opposition to Gov. Black. "It is only a question of getting the best candidate," he said. "We are not out to punish anybody or to wreak any revenge. Our people in Kings have held back as long as they have on account of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. There was a natural hesitation at doing any thing that might imperil his chances for renomination, so that the Roosevelt sentiment has been to some extent repressed. But our people feel that the question rises above a personal one, and that, at any cost, the strongest possible candidate must be put at the head of the ticket.

"In this State party candidates are seldom selected by a strict party vote. It is necessary in order to succeed to secure a candidate who will attract to the party the large independent vote which remains between the lines, as it were. This year it is absolutely necessary for the Republican Party to have that vote, and in my opinion Roosevelt is the man most likely to do it."

When Chairman Odell completes his series of conferences with the Kings County leaders, he will have talked personally with practically every Assembly district leader in the State. For a month he has been at this work. When he began there had been only a hint of Roosevelt for Governor. Since then the Chairman has sounded every local leader with whom he has talked on the Gubernatorial issue. The result has convinced him that the candidate to win with is Col. Roosevelt.

This conclusion, with the data upon which it is based, has been reported to Senator Platt. It has caused the Senator to say publicly that the tide of feeling for Roosevelt is rising. That he has privately made up his mind that the "hero of Santiago" would be the best vote-winner is not doubted by those who are most intimately associated with him in the management of the State organization.

Report From Monroe County.

A report reached the State Headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that there is a strong movement in favor of Roosevelt developing in Monroe County, the home of George W. Aldridge and James M. E. O'Grady. A Republican who had just returned from a visit of several weeks to Rochester said that the county was by no means solid for Black, and that the delegation undoubtedly will be divided, if the Governor remains in the race.

If Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge cannot hold his own county in line for the Governor and if Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's home delegation comes out with practical solidity for Roosevelt, as Mr. Appleton and other Brooklyn leaders say it will, competent political observers see small chance for the "old ticket."

A Republican leader whose hand is near to the throttle of the State machine predicted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that the Governorship question would be adjusted outside of tne State Convention. "It will settle itself before the convention meets," he said.

"You can count on it that the Republican Party is going to be in close touch with public sentiment this year," was the only reply Chairman Odell would make to a request for a summary of the results of his canvass of the State leaders on the question of Roosevelt or Black."

REPUBLICAN LEADERS' VIEWS.

They are Divided Between Gov. Black and Col. Roosevelt—Abraham Gruber's Choice.

The Republican district leaders in New York County are divided between Gov. Black and Theodore Roosevelt. Although there is a good deal of sentiment among them for the nomination of the latter, Gov. Black still has strong supporters in the organization. A number of these leaders were seen last night, and asked to express their choice of candidates.

State Committeeman George N. Wanmaker, Republican leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, said last night just after the meeting of the Republic Club of that district which indorsed James W. Perry for Congress:

"I am convinced from the expressions made at the club this evening—and everybody was present to express himself—that the general sentiment is for Black as the nominee. I told those present that I wanted the honest opinion of every man, and, though a few spoke in favor of Col. Roosevelt, the majority were in favor of Black. Personally, I am for Black, but if I find that the popular sentiment is for Col. Roosevelt, I shall certainly throw aside my individual opinions, work with the rest, and vote for him. There is no doubt but that he is an excellent man.

"I know both men personally. Black, we know, has been an excellent Governor. He is a thorough statesman, he is bright, he is strictly honest, and, I may say, he is ever loyal to his friends."

John Reisenmeter, leader of the Seventeenth Republican Assembly District, said: "At the present time I cannot express my preference between Gov. Black and Col. Roosevelt. I shall be guided by the choice of the county organizations."

John P. Windolph, leader of the Eleventh Republican Assembly District, was seen last evening at the Republican Club, in Thirty-fourth Street. He said: "I have just returned from the country, and have not read the papers for weeks. Consequently I am not well informed in regard to political affairs. I may say, however, that I admire Col. Roosevelt, and consider him an able man. One who so nobly gives his services to the country and exposes his breast to the fire of the enemy shows himself to be devoid of any selfish characteristics."

Smith Pine, the Republican leader of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, said: "The Twenty-fourth District is strongly in favor of Col. Roosevelt. There is no doubt that he is the strongest man that can be nominated. In regard to the report that Senator Platt has definitely settled on Roosevelt as his choice of a candidate, I cannot say. We simply hope that he has. From what we hear of the Colonel's strength up through the State, especially among the farmers, as well as here, it is difficult to see how his nomination can be prevented. The demand for him is not due to his record at Santiago more than to his previous career. It is the man himself who appeals to us. If he is elected Governor you may rely upon it that he will be Governor, and I admire that sort of a man. I don't think that his nomination can be stopped. Our district placed itself in line by passing resolutions in favor of the Colonel on Thursday night of last week."

Ex-Police Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton of the Ninth District has expressed himself for some time past as being in favor of Col. Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for Governor. "I am going to support him," he said the other night, "even if I lose my indentfication as a member of the Republican Party."

Frederick S. Gibbs, Republican leader of the Ninth District, does not hesitate to declare that he is in favor of Col. Roosevelt's nomination. "He is the strongest man," says Mr. Gibbs, "that the party can put up. He is capable and honest. He will surely carry the State."

Abraham Gruber, the Republican leader of the Twenty-first District, however, does not look with favor on the Roosevelt boom. He is quoted by his friends as saying that if Col. Roosevelt were elected Governor it would endanger the party organization, and that the Colonel, after his election, would very likely proceed to attack the organization.

Amasa Thornton, the deposed leader of the Republicans of the Twenty-fifth District, did not care to express himself freely on his choice for the nomination for Governor. "Anybody can win on the Republican ticket this year," he said. Politicians in Mr. Thornton's district, who know him well, say he has a very friendly feeling for Gov. Black.

Pennsylvania Railroad Parlor Car service between New York and Cape May on train leaving New York 12:50 P. M., leaving Cape May 7 A. M., will be discontinued, last car leaving New York Monday, Sept. 5, and Cape May, Tuesday, Sept. 6.—Adv.

WHAT DEMOCRATS SAY.

Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio Says If Many More Soldiers Die Republican Defeat Is Certain.

The Democratic leaders have made up their minds that there is little doubt that Col. Theodore Roosevelt will be the candidate of the Republican Party for Governor. It is on the assumption that the Colonel is to be the nominee that they are now laying their plans, and they are doing a good deal of hard thinking over the best course to pursue to accomplish his defeat.

For the last two or three weeks they have seen little prospects of any other man being the choice of the Republican Convention, although there have been a few skeptical ones who have not believed that Senator Platt would consent to such a nomination. There have been a great many stories told at Democratic headquarters during the last few days of campaigns in which the candidate of one party or another was not decided upon until a few hours or even a few minutes before the convention, when the nomination had gone to some "dark horse," and the hope has been expressed that such might turn out to be the case this year in spite of the apparently great and steadily increasing sentiment for Col. Roosevelt. Senator McCarren denied last night a report that the Campaign Committee's plans had been "entirely changed because of the belief that Roosevelt was to be the nominee," but it is a well-known fact that there has been for some time a great deal of discussion in the Democratic ranks as to the manner in which the campaign shall be conducted in case the Republican organization accepts the Colonel. The committee's plans had already been framed to some extent to meet the Roosevelt contingency.

One of Senator McCarren's callers last night was Walter H. Bunn, who said there was never a brighter prospect of Democratic success. "It is evident," he said "from indications already manifest, that this year we have a party united and harmonious. That fact in itself wil lgo a long way toward Democratic victory. Add to that the canal scandal, the primacy of Lou Payn in the present State Administration, the exposures in the city government in Brooklyn, and the army mismanagement, both by the State and the National Administrations, and I am sure I don't see how the Republican Party can escape defeat. I don't see how even Col. Roosevelt can win in the face of the storm of indignation which is rising among the people against the Administration at Washington because of the abuses in the army. Roosevelt would be perhaps the strongest candidate the Republicans could select.

"Senator Platt, I believe, knows that the State is lost unless Roosevelt can save it. His war record, of course, would win a good many votes. But, on the other hand, it must be considered that Republican leaders like Abraham Gruber are saying that Roosevelt, if nominated, will disrupt the Republican organization, and that the organization cannot afford to place him at the head of the ticket. It looks as if a good many Republicans might turn around and vote against Roosevelt if he is the choice of the convention."

Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio was at the Hoffman House last night, and took occasion to express his opinions to a reporter in regard to the army abuses.

"If many more soldiers die on shipboard," he said, "or die after they get here, it doesn't seem as if there would be much doubt of Democratic victory. I don't believe any stories reflecting upon Secretary Alger's moral character. I believe he is an honest and reputable man, but I believe there has been favoritism shown, and I believe that there have been bad appointments made. The Quartermaster's office in New York is rotten, and if an investigating committee should want witnesses I could show them some."

WISCONSIN POPULISTS FIRM.

They Announce that They Will Stand Alone on Both State and County Tickets.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 2.—The failure of the Democratic State Convention to fuse with the Populists on a State ticket will result in the Populist State ticket as nominated being placed on the official ballot with the other State tickets. All hope for united action between these two parties is shattered.

In an interview to-day Robert Schilling, Chairman of the Populist State Central Committee, announced that no agreement by which the Populist ticket would be withdrawn could or would be made and that the Populists will fight the Democrats just as they will fight the Republicans. He also stated that the action of the Democratic Convention would preclude all possibility of a fusion on the county ticket, as was the case in the Spring election, when the Democrats with fusion carried the city by a large majority.

The language of the Democratic platform with reference to the Chicago platform is looked upon as being mild and made to suit a number of gold Democrats who were in the convention. By this action and the fact that a number of the delegates turned toward the gold standard the party expects to gather in a large number of the deserters of two years ago, whom they would have failed to capture had the convention fused with the People's Party. It is looked upon as a long step toward the bringing about of harmony in the Democratic Party, at least as far as the State is concerned.

MR. FOSTER NOT DISCHARGED.

Denies Rumors About His Alleged Refusal to Support Gov. Black.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—Concerning the statements published to the effect that Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge had discharged H. P. Foster, an Albany County delegate to the State Convention, because he (Foster) would not agree to support Gov. Black, Mr. Foster to-day made the following statement:

"The statement published in papers that I was discharged by Superintendent Aldridge because I would not agree to vote in the State Convention for the renomination of Gov. Black, is false, as is also the statement that I had given that as a reason for my discharge. As a matter of fact, I have not been discharged in any sense. I remained with the department until the work in connection with the completion of the new capitol was finished."

Otsego Republican Convention.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Republican County Convention of Otsego County to-day indorsed the candidacy of Deputy Secretary of State Andrew Davidson of Cooperstown for the nomination for Secretary of State.

J. W. Perry Indorsed for Congress.

The Republican Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District met last night and indorsed James W. Perry to succeed Richard C. Shannon as member of Congress from the Thirteenth District.

$1.50 LABOR DAY EXCURSION TO MAUCH CHUNK via Central R. R. of New Jersey, on Monday, Sept. 5. Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 A. M.—Adv.

JACK TARS' WELCOME HOME

The City's Splendid Tribute to the Courage and Devotion of Its Naval Militiamen.

WERE CHEERED AT EVERY STEP

Their Arrival at Jersey City and Trip Across the River—The March to City Hall—All in Fine Health.

The New York Naval Militiamen that manned the auxiliary cruiser Yankee and the monitor Nahant throughout the war arrived in Jersey City yesterday afternoon from the League Island Navy Yard, and, to the tunes of "Home, Sweet Home," and "Nancy Lee," made the last stage of their cruise to home headquarters over the cobblestones of their native city. As they swung along with the rhythmic roll of veteran salts, they were raked fore and aft by the admiring eyes of their townsmen and townswomen, and "duty well done" was voiced by countless throats along the line of march.

The railroad journey began at Philadelphia at 11:30 o'clock. The sailors were swished through on a special train without a stop, arriving shortly after 2 o'clock. Throngs of enthusiastic men and women had gathered in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City long before the train was due. It sweltered patiently in the awful heat under the big glass-covered shed, and was saddened at times when incoming trains discharged sunken-eyed soldiers returning from Southern camps. The arrival was awaited by the Naval Militia Band, the First Battalion Drum Corps, twenty-one strong, and by four officers of the First Battalion, who had been detailed from the New Hampshire: Lieut. Boyd, Ensigns Raynor and Mowton, and Paymaster Candler. The special was slightly behind time, and there were frequent false alarms that set the big crowd in bootless commotion.

At last train No. 56, consisting of eight coaches and a baggage car, thundered in and the popping of white-capped heads from every window was the signal for ringing cheers from the platform. The band struck up "Hail, the Conquering Hero Comes," and the rush forward scattered the numerous policemen present and shoved them into corners.

A Welcome That Broke the Lines.

So hearty and incessant was the cheering that it was impossible to hear the orders shouted by the officers of the white-jacketed men, who tumbled out of the coaches sailor fashion and became mixed with the crowd of welcoming friends in seemingly inextricable confusion. Kisses and hugs and rousing slaps on the back fairly bewildered the men of the sea, and their lines could not withstand the onslaught. After the typhoon of welcomes had spent its force the police seized the chance to drag some sort of order out of the chaos that reigned. The decks were cleared for action and the perspiring salts nimbly formed into two white lines extending the length of the train.

The men wore white mustering clothes and white hats, while the officers wore blue. The arms and equipment had been stored in the baggage cars. They were soon distributed among the men, and the remaining baggage was taken in charge by a detail from the battalion headquarters, and put on board a tug bound for the New Hampshire.

The line was ready to move at 2:35 o'clock. Headed by the band and drum corps, it marched aboard the ferryboat Chicago, preceded and followed by a rapidly increasing multitude of spectators. When the ferryboat put out from the pier, the howling, shrieking welcome from the river craft began. It was a welcome such as seamen reserve for brothers true and tried, and continued unabated until long after the duck-clad heroes had been landed. With the shrieks of whistles mingled the cheers of passengers in passing ferryboats and excursion craft.

The Chicago reached her slip at the foot of Cortlandt Street at 2:55 o'clock. As the men filed off the boat in columns of four the band played "Home, Sweet Home." Fully 8,000 people had congregated in West Street and in the immediate vicinity of the ferry, and the splendid appearance of the stalwart men-of-warsmen left no cause for the slightest note of sadness in the salvo of welcoming cheers that arose. There were 310 men in all in the swinging line of white and blue. Two hundred and thirty had fought the Yankee in and out of the treacherous harbors of Cuba. Eighty had done their duty as faithfully on the monitor Nahant. There was a spring in every step, and the flush of health beneath the tan of the sun and salt spray which washed each face, showed what hardtack, "salt junk," beans, and cracker hash can do, if given a fair and square chance.

The Order of March.

The police arrangements at the landing were perfect. Chief Devery, in plain clothes, superintended affairs, while Inspector Grant and Capt. Westervelt, with 300 policemen, had immediate charge.

A squad of eight mounted policemen, the First Naval Battalian Band, and the First Naval Battalion Drum Corps, led the march. Then came Lieut. W. B. Duncan, Jr., commanding, with his bugler and messengers, followed in order by the chief petty staff, the signalmen, and pioneers, under Chief Quartermaster Zerega; the Second Division, Lieut. S. Dana Greene commanding; the forward Powder Division, Lieut. John H. Barnard commanding; the color guard, the First Division, Ensign W. DeW. Dimock commanding; the Third Division, Ensign C. L. Andrews commanding, and the Engineers' Division, Chief Engineer J. E. Gilbert commanding.

As the sailors swung into Cortlandt Street to the tune of "Nancy Lee," there was a great outburst from the multitude. The people cheered, waved flags, and went generally frantic. Nearly every building in Cortlandt Street had a large flag flying, and all windows and the roofs of buildings were alive with men and women with flags and megaphones. There was just enough self-conscious elation in the bearing of the sailors to appeal to the thousands who watched them. All hardships were repaid by this hour of triumph. As they entered Broadway they saw every big building draped with flags and every window and doorway banked with spectators, among whom were thousands and thousands of women. Along Park Row they were greeted by the united cheers of the Post Office employes. Along the entire line of march one continuous wave of color and one ad-

[illegible] billow of sound told of the honor and affection which the city delighted to pay them.

REVIEWED BY MAYOR VAN WYCK

A great crowd gathered in City Hall Park to see the parade as it passed in review before the Mayor. Nearly two hours before the sailors came people began to gather along the park walks and on the City Hall steps, which the fierce sun made an almost unbearable location. The police lines were formed early along all the park walks, and policemen on the steps of the City Hall stopped the stream of people flocking into the building who did not have business there. The Mayor sat in his office in the breeze of an electric fan waiting for the sound of the music, while in an outer room a crowd of city officials gathered.

When word came that the marching sailors were drawing near, the Mayor, followed by the city officials, walked out and down the steps of the building to the edge of the broad stretch of asphalt running from Park Row to Broadway, which was kept clear by the long lines of police stretched on either side. The Mayor and his party were without shelter from the sun, but they were not kept waiting long enough to suffer much. By the Mayor's side stood his messenger, Edward Hetherton, who held the Mayor's flag as the parade passed by.

The Mayor wore a dark, thin suit and a straw hat. As the officers in line passed they saluted him with their swords, and the Mayor replied by lifting his hat.

Just as the mounted police at the head of the column turned into the park two men in a buggy drove quickly along the walk ahead of them. Their horse was stopped by a Police Sergeant when they were almost in front of the Mayor. The next moment the Sergeant saw that the man driving was Chief Devery. The Sergeant apologized and the Chief drove on.

With the Mayor were President Augustus W. Peters of the Borough of Manhattan, Corporation Counsel Whalen, City Chamberlain Keenan, Commissioner of Charities Keller, President York of the Police Board, Sheriff Dunn, James W. Boyle of the East River Bridge Commission, Fire Commissioner Scannell, Councilmen Wise and Oakley, and Alderman Goodman.

THE CRUISE UP BROADWAY.

The reception of the sailors along Broadway after leaving the City Hall was a repetition of the scenes of Monday, when the triumphant Seventy-first marched, except that there were none of the sad features attending the welcome to the soldiers. There were no starved and fever-racked men and no tears shed by sympathetic welcomers, for every man looked fit as a fiddle. All along Broadway there was one continuous shout. Everything that could make a noise was pressed into service—megaphones, tin horns, rattles, boards, whistles, and, not least, the human voice-box, which abused organ gave evidence of astounding versatility in the emission of seemingly impossible noises. Hand clapping was out of the question as entirely too weak to express the intense enthusiasm of the crowd.

As the line swung into Broadway all the cable cars on the west side of the street came to an abrupt halt, and there was a solid line of them to Canal Street. They were packed to their utmost capacity, and afforded excellent vantage grounds for spectators. Boys climbed on the roofs. The sailors marched in columns of fours through the lane formed by cable cars on one side and solidly massed citizens on the sidewalks. The intense heat cut no figure, men and women forgetting their humid discomforts, waving flags and shouting like mad.

Every window of the big stores was packed, and men shouted from megaphones to their friends, while others pounded the walls with sticks or slapped boards together with resounding whacks. In the dry goods district the enthusiasm was, if possible, more intense than elsewhere. Packing boxes had been piled along the curb, on which hundreds of men and women stood and yelled welcomes. Many of the boys in line were employed in this section, and their friends vied with each other to do individual honor to their favorites. Nearly every man and woman had flags, which were frantically waved as the boys passed.

At one of the windows of the Mutual Reserve Building a man had an unwieldy megaphone, inscribed "Welcome to Dick," and when Dick hove in sight he got a reception which drowned out everything else. At another of the large stores every window was occupied by girls, each with a tiny American flag, and, as they waved these and shouted and cheered, the boys looked up with smiling faces, and, as far as the regulations would permit, returned the pretty salute.

Above Canal Street the line of marchers spread out from curb to curb, and the sight of the boys in their white ducks was a pretty one. There was not a faltering step anywhere, and, although the boys suffered severely from the heat, the ringing welcomes were enough to sustain them through even greater difficulties.

American Beauties.

The line swung into Fourth Street at Broadway and marched to Washington Square. Just as it turned the corner a pretty young woman, in a white frock, bearing a huge bunch of American Beauty roses, tied with the tri-color, rushed out of the crowd and deposited her bunch of floral beauties in the arms of Messenger Joseph Hopkins, who marched in the front ranks. Hopkins opened his arms to receive the bouquet, looking as if he would, discipline permitting, be willing to burden them further, while she, her eyes dancing with excitement, looked as if she would not have rebuked a breach of discipline too harshly.

There was not a halt until the boys reached the Washington Arch, and there was continual lively music, first from the band and then from the drum corps, that kept them in perfect step all the way. When the head of the line reached the arch the order was given to rest, and the marchers welcomed it. Most of them looked as if they had been dipped in the river. The perspiration showed through their white duck suits, and even through the blue coats of the officers, but nobody complained.

Just west of the arch there was a large truck, manned by a detail of bluejackets, and from this bucket after bucket of iced lemonade and iced water, with oatmeal, were sent among the boys. There was also a keg of beer, incased in blocks of ice, from which foaming beakers were passed to those of the officers who applied. All the men indulged sparingly, and were greatly refreshed, when, after a twenty-minute rest, the march up Fifth Avenue was begun. The refreshments were the gift of W. Butler Duncan, Sr., who lives close by, and who greeted his son when the line halted at the arch.

REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT.

After defiling from under the glistening arch in Washington Square, the sailor lads were seen at their best. On the smooth asphalt of Fifth Avenue, nearly always in the shade, freshened by the halt in the park, the sea fighters swung along with firm, regular tread, the heavy heels clanking musically on the hard surface. Holding ranks with excellent symmetry, the progress of the bellicose tars from Washington Square to Twenty-sixth Street seemed rather like the dress parade of a well-instructed cadet organization, fresh from the drill hall, than the homeward march of the unscarred veterans of a victorious navy.

Their welcome in Fifth Avenue was worthy of their appearance. Enthusiasm of the most ebullient sort flowed from every mouth. There was much to admire in the tars, nothing to pity. All along the fashionable thoroughfare it was a noisy, hilarious, congratulatory greeting, fit and meet for prosperous and successful sea fighters.

Hours before the sailors could reasonably be expected to pass small parties began to congregate at favorable points. The stoops and fences of fashionable residences, abandoned for the Summer, were soon confiscated. Especially on the shady side of the street the clans gathered. Soon lines of sightseers streamed in from the side streets and took all space not covered.

The police early descended upon the avenue and instituted a well-kept control. Inspector Thompson was in charge, about 300 policemen being detailed to hold the crowds in check for the eighteen blocks of the avenue. Squads under the direction of Capt. Donahue, Capt. Brown, Capt. Frers, and others lined up in a human ridge that shut off the sight of the sailors from many of the spectators, so close was it. To numerous appeals from persistent mothers or pretty sisters of the awaited sailors the blue coats turned a deaf ear. As a result the roadway was kept free and the sailors made a highly appreciated spectacular progress.

Flags spotted the business bits of the avenue with a color contrasting vividly with the prevailing monotony of the brownstone fronts. First to greet the eyes of the line as it left Washington Square were the decorations on the front of the residence of W. B. Duncan, father of Lieut. W. B. Duncan, Jr., in command, at 1 Fifth Avenue. Among the National banners was hung a big Red Cross flag. Some twenty-five guests watched the parade from the Duncan windows, and greeted the Lieutenant heartily as he strode along at the head of his men.

At the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, a big flag hung over the church portal. The building at 72 Fifth Avenue, containing the establishment of D. Appleton & Co. and Sub-Postal Station O, was elaborately tricked out in patriotic colors. The Restaurant Fleuret, at Eighteenth Street, was gay with red, white, and blue, and across the street Chickering Hall, the scene of many patriotic meetings, flaunted a half-score banners and streamers. On the roof of the Methodist Book Concern building a huge flag waved. Small banners adorned the front of the Union Club, and the fronts of the office buildings at 178, 180, and 184 Fifth Avenue were partly concealed behind gay-colored bunting.

The lemonade vendor was everywhere. "Large, cold, refreshing make of lemonade," one cries. Another further down calls, "Right off the ice. Get it while it's cold." The beverage generally retailed at 1 cent a glass and had an extensive sale. Their only rivals were the vendors of flags. They invaded all the office buildings along the route hours before the sailors came in sight, and they disposed of most of their wares.

Street urchins begged cardboard for extemporized megaphones. The speaking tube once fashioned, the gamins found elevated stations, and took a delight in the hoarse uproar they raised. One member of the fakir fraternity spent the afternoon imploring:

"Hold them up to the lamp light, to the gas light, the sun light. See the battleship Maine. All for 1 cent."

He was selling transparent pictures supposed to be of the destroyed war vessel, and found not a few purchasers.

It was nearing 4 o'clock when the march was resumed from Washington Square. As the mounted policemen jumped to their saddles and the band struck up a patriotic air, cheer after cheer rose and swept down the line. Nothing could be seen of the sailors until the policemen had passed, but the crowd had to let off enthusiasm. When Commander Duncan came into view, the cheering was renewed, and continued with sustained volume until the last sea-fighting laddie had rolled past. Each division provoked a new gurgle of welcome, the shouting for the several squads and for the whole line rising in a hoarse wail as long as the sailors were in sight.

Roofs of several private residences and the windows of the office buildings were filled with a smiling, noisy crowd. Pretty girls fluttered small flags, or threw kisses from their finger tips at the gallant sailor boys. Men threw their hats in the air, and shrieked themselves red in the face. It was one long drawn-out, unmusical, but sincere call of admiration.

Many of the old naval militia members were recognized by friends in the offices. On one big line of offices a paper sign was hung out. It read:

"What will we do without Dad Clark and his Rats for Dinner?" referring to a well-known sailor and his culinary experiences.

From the upper stories of the Judge Building, nearly a hundred young men with improvised megaphones shouted congratulations. From other heights the calls of greeting were yelled through megaphones. At the Union Club, thirty or forty members crowded at the windows and clapped hands vivaciously until the line had filed along.

Unscheduled Happenings.

Near Madison Square and in Broadway in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel the crowds were treated to several incidents not originally on the programme. As all along the line of march, the throng began to assemble early. An hour before the parade came the streets were uncomfortably packed, the park walks were congested, and everywhere was observed an air of expectation.

Everybody seemed to want to make a noise, to let off several pounds of steam. Just at this juncture a commotion was observed at the north end of the square. Several of the irrepressible ones began to cheer. The crowds surged up town. Then came a reaction.

Silence fell over the throng. Heads were reverently uncovered, men and women stopped chattering, and with respectful faces waited the approach of a sombre cortège. Instead of victorious sailors on parade it was the funeral procession of Corps. Schiede and Immens, two soldiers of the Seventy-first Regiment, on the way to the cemetery. A band uttering the solemn notes of a soldiers' dirge preceded the double funeral cortège. Two hearses, each covered with a big flag, and a line of hacks, filled with floral testimonials, slowly wended their way through the lane opened for them. As the escort of troops filed along in honor of their dead comrades some of the women began to sob, startled at the suddenness of the transition from gayety to solemnity.

A moment after the funeral line had gone the crowds became boisterous again. Then up Fifth Avenue the sound of shouting could be heard. There was another mob, and this time the effusiveness of the crowd was not restrained. Bowing and smiling in an open carriage was President McKinley, in company with Vice President Hobart and Secretary John Addison Porter. It did not take long for the hundreds to recognize the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and the crush around the President's carriage was so heavy that it could scarcely make headway.

Waiting to review the parade on the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was Lieutenant Commander Jacob W. Miller. He saw the President and his party approaching and hastened down to the sidewalk to greet them. In the President's party, besides those mentioned, were Major Webb C. Hayes and several ladies. The party pushed its way into the hotel and went up to the balcony. They were joined by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast.

Almost at the moment of the President's arrival, the head of the line marched up to the square. Capt. Miller had dispatched a messenger to inform the sailors of the distinguished spectators watching for them, but each man tramped along in his best form. The officers saluted by dropping sword points, and the men presented arms. With steady, evenly aligned ranks, the sailor passed in review, Capt. Miller, baring his head at the approach of the flag, and saluting in response to the gestures of his officers.

Bright eyes glanced from out their corners at the President and his party, but the desire to maintain strict discipline prevented open recognition of the proximity of the sailors' supreme leader. Mr. McKinley seemed immensely interested, and bowed and smiled often. Now and then he would lean forward to note with careful attention some detail of the discipline or some feature of the accoutrements of the white-robed sailors. From the pleased expression on his face, it is presumed he had no fault to find with the men or their condition.

As the lines tramped up the avenue, swords flew up to the shoulder, and the call, "Shoulder arms!" was followed out. The crowd turned its attention to the President and his party exclusively.

"Who killed the Spaniards?" yelled a particularly able-bodied voice.

"McKinley!" answered half a hundred voices already hoarse from shouting. Again and again some admirer of McKinley shouted out for "Three times three," and the heartiness with which they were given was emphatic.

"Long live Old Mac!" was the parting yell, as the portly form of the President disappeared through the window. A tall, thin-faced, perspiring citizen, on the sidewalk, mopped his brow.

"Long live McKinley!" he said, dryly, addressing everybody, and no one in particular. "Yes, three cheers for McKinley. But I won't vote for him."

The President, after shaking hands with Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and others, returned to his carriage and was driven quickly away up the avenue. By this time the sailors had turned into East Twenty-sixth Street, and the throng was making a wild scramble across the park to catch another glimpse of them. Until they were lost to sight the methodical clatter of their heels was swamped in the cheering of their admirers.

ABOARD THE NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The march from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the New Hampshire, which lies at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, was uneventful, except for the tremendous demonstration at the University Club, at the corner of Madison Square and Twenty-sixth Street. Every window there was crowded, and cheers of welcome filled the air. Across the street, on the broad porches of the Madison Square Garden, there was a howling and applauding mob. Three cheers for the Naval Militia were given time and again. "You're all right!" and many other exclamations of approval were heard on every side. As they marched down Twenty-sixth Street cheer after cheer greeted the jackies. Nearly every residence floated a flag.

A large crowd had preceded the parade and assembled at the pier where the New Hampshire is anchored. Chief of Police Devery, with a large detail of mounted and regular police, was there and held the crowd in check. This was no easy task, for there were many who had friends and relatives in the ranks, and they pushed and fought their way to the ship. All who could convince the officers that they had relatives in the ranks were finally permitted to go on board. When the order came from Commander Miller that no more could be taken on the ship, fully a thousand friends and relatives were forced to remain on the pier.

When the men lined up just before going on board they cheered every officer of both the Yankee and Nahant, and then the crews cheered each other, and the crowd gave three rousing cheers for everybody, while fathers, mothers, sisters, sweethearts, and friends hugged and kissed the men as they stood in line. Then they marched on board, where salads, sandwiches, beer, ice cream, coffee, lemonade, and punch were quickly disposed of by the half-famished and thirsty marines. So intense was the heat that their canvas clothes were no longer white, but water colored.

Commander Miller was in evidence everywhere on board, looking pleased and expressing himself overjoyed at the reception the men were given by the citizens of New York.

Marchers Overcome by Heat.

Just before the marching line arrived at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, Ensign Griffith of the Nahant, who in carrying out the preparations for the day, had been much exposed to the fierce heat, was overcome. He was carried on board the New Hampshire by some of the sailors, and an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital was sent for. When it arrived Ensign Griffith had so far recovered that he remained on board under the care of his friends. But the ambulance was needed for Andrew More, who resides at the corner of Twelfth Street and Tenth Avenue. Working upon the pier, he had been overcome by the heat. Dr. T. C. Edgerton attended him and the ambulance took him to Bellevue.

W. R. Murray of Flushing, L. I., was among the many parents on board to welcome their sons home. His twin sons, C. R. and E. M. Murray, were both on the Yankee.

Howard Coolidge of Orange, N. J., was welcomed by his parents, and a few young women who vied with each other to do him honor.

Mrs. John A. Beresford, Miss Beresford, and Miss Huntington were welcoming Claude Beresford home. Mrs. De Kay was there to meet her son, and Mrs. J. Currie Wilmerding greeted her two sons, E. F. and H. A. Wilmerding, both of whom were on the Yankee.

NO LOVE FOR THE REGULARS.

"Gwynne, old man," said a member of the naval militia on the New Hampshire last night after the shouting was over, "doesn't it seem good to be home?"

"You bet it does," replied Gwynne.

"Then let's have three cheers for home," shouted the first speaker after the two men had clasped hands, and the three hundred odd men aboard gave three times three and a tiger with a will. The old deck beams of the famous three-decker never rang with such a cheer. The officers joined with the men, and the friends and relatives of the sailors cheered, too.

The baggage of the sailors was taken round from Jersey City to the New Hampshire on a lighter, and the men had to wait until it arrived before they could leave the ship. Each man had a big bag of souvenirs which he had collected in Cuban waters. These they prize very highly. Lieut. Duncan had a Mauser rifle which was found on the Infanta Maria Theresa. The stock is badly burned, and as a weapon, it is not of much use now. But it has the Spanish Government stamp on it, and the fact that it was taken from the Spanish cruiser makes it invaluable in Mr. Duncan's eyes. For the next few days the friends of the naval militiamen will be receiving souvenirs of the war.

One of the first bundles taken off the lighter contained the battle flags which were presented to the militiamen by the Sons of the American Revolution shortly after the Yankee was put in commission. They have flown in every engagement in which the Yankee took part, and will be treasured by the members of the organization. One of the sailors remarked when they were taken on the New Hampshire, that it was a pity that the ensign had not a few bullet holes in it, but that the men were just as proud of the flag as they would be if it were nothing but rags.

The men are generally very bitter toward the officers of the navy who had charge of the Yankee, and they say that they made it as unpleasant as possible for the members of the crew because they were militiamen.

"When we started out we were full of enthusiasm, and when volunteers were called for for any extra piece of work, every one would offer his services. When we left the ship, if a crew was wanted to lower a boat, the men would have to be ordered out. We would go to war again for Uncle Sam if we were wanted, but we would have to be commanded by our own officers, and not by the regular naval officers."

Lieut. Cutler's Ways and Manners.

D. C. Vernam, a seaman, gave one instance of the way the men were treated by Lieut. Cutler, the navigating officer. When the Yankee was in this harbor in June, Vernam had a letter telling him that his wife was ill. He went to Lieut. Cutler and told him his news and asked if he could have a few hours' leave in order to see his wife.

Lieut. Cutler listened to his request and seemed disposed to grant it. Suddenly he said to Vernam:

"What are you here?"

"A seaman," Vernam replied.

"Yes, I know that," said Lieut. Cutler, "but are you a regular?"

"I'm a member of the militia," said Vernam.

"Then get to hell out of here," roared the Lieutenant, and Vernam had to stay on the ship.

Another example of Mr. Cutler's treatment of the men is instanced in his remarks to Signalman Waite. There was a bit of a sea on, and the Yankee was rolling a little. Waite was going off the bridge, but, seeing Lieut. Cutler coming up the companionway, he stepped aside to let that officer pass. The vessel gave a roll then, and Waite fell off the bridge to the deck below, cutting his head and breaking his wrist.

Lieut. Cutler, the men declare, roared at Waite for being a landlubber, and, after swearing to his heart's content, declared that no one but a militiaman would do such a lubberly thing.

On several occasions the men have been on the point of rebelling against Lieut. Cutler, but they were controlled by the officers of the militia who were on board. Lieut. Cutler, however, is not likely to be let off without knowing what the men think of him. About forty of the men have secretly agreed to have revenge on this officer, now that they are out of the service and are his equal. In what way they will be avenged is known only to the forty.

W. E. Berry, talking of the treatment by the officers, said: "They were rather harsh at times, and we had a very hard time, but that is all over now and I think we can forget it. We were in the service to fight for our country and knew that it would be no picnic. The officers could have made it much easier for us by seeming to appreciate what we did. Instead of this they used to bulldoze us."

But other and pleasanter experiences were related to friends on the New Hampshire last evening. Gustave Gussmann, of 157 East Thirty-second Street, said:

"I am glad I was on the Yankee for many reasons. I have found out that what I have always scorned as a 'dude' is really a capital fellow and can do as much work as any one. The regular marines have the 'big head,' and treat naval militiamen most insultingly and discourteously, when they frequently are better posted than the regular marine. All the officers of the Yankee are real gentlemen, efficient officers and splendid fellows. The men from offices and stores acted better under fire than any one else and showed more courage.

"The first news we had of peace was when the Brooklyn, Dixie, and Yankee met the Oregon and the rest of the squadron and were signalled that peace had been declared and that they were on their way north. The bands of music started up 'Home, Sweet Home' and it was soothing to the ear, I tell you.

Hard Work on the Yankee.

"I doubt if any men on any war vessel worked harder than the men on the Yankee. Our space allotted to coal was very limited and we carried large supplies of coal both before and aft. Every day the men were obliged to carry coal from one end of the Yankee to the other in order to keep the bunkers well filled."

A. F. Rice said: "I am pleased at the reception that we received to-day. The boys are glad that everybody seems to think that the Yankee acquitted herself nobly. Of course, there were some hardships, but on the whole the boys have no complaint to make, although we have met men more agreeable to us than regular marines. There are only two missing men, Thomas C. Le Valley, who died of appendicitis at Key West, and Solon P. Kennedy, who is now at the hospital at that place."

Ensign W. De W. Dimock said: "I am much gratified, and so are all the officers and boys, at the rousing reception to-day. It more than repays us for what little hardship we have experienced. I will never forget how exhilarated we all felt on the 27th of May when we left New York for Santiago to join Sampson. We had been doing patrol duty along the coast for about a month. We were all aching for active service. We were not long in getting what we wanted, and are more than pleased to receive the approval of our friends and public. Monday was our fighting day. We had five different engagements on that day."

S. G. Currie said: "Our real fighting began June 5 and 6, when we stormed Morro Castle. Little five-pound guns don't usually amount to much, but we were the nearest to the shore, although we were the third ship in the line, and I think our shells did some very effective work those days."

The Most Interesting Fight.

Eckford Craven de Kay, grandson of Admiral de Kay, said: "One of the most interesting things to me occurred July 17, when we were with the St. Louis and Marblehead. The Yankee actually not only engaged the forts of Guantanamo Bay, but took possession of the bay while the other two vessels cut the cable. Six days after that, at Cienfuegos, we chased and sunk the Diego Velasco, the gunboat. In this engagement Landsman Kennedy was injured by the bursting of a Spanish shell."

W. G. Wood of 751 West End Avenue, who will have an article in an October magazine on the Yankee's trip, said: "On June 5 we silenced the Spanish torpedo boat Osado, which was larger and better equipped than the Yankee. About a month ago we captured two Spanish tramp steamers, the Burton and Marie, bound from Cadiz to Santiago. They were both laden with coal. We placed prize crews on them, but, after a week, for some reason they were removed and the steamers allowed to proceed. We fired two blank shots and one solid at the Marie before she would stop.

"One of the most important things that the Yankee did was to capture and destroy the five smacks which supplied Havana with her entire fresh fish supply. After the five smacks had been captured two large boats were ordered to put out from the Yankee and take possession of them. The following New York boys manned the two boats: Ensign W. De W. Dimock, Coxswain Walden, Seamen Slack, Roberts, Crawford, Peabody, Brown, Guinn, King, Heard, Pope, Chilton, De Kay, Stockwell, Howe, and J. P. Murray. They were accompanied by sixteen marines. All of us considered ourselves lucky, for we secured all kinds of souvenirs. We destroyed the fishermen's huts, nets, and boats. Quite an amusing incident happened after we started back. Before taking the smacks to the Yankee, the men turned all the fish into one boat and then thought of the fresh fish they would have for breakfast the next morning. On reaching the Yankee they were ordered to set fire to the four from which the fish had been taken and, taking one vessel out of the bunch, they fastened her astern of the cruiser and then set fire to the others. The Yankee towed the supposed fish-laden smack all night long, and, when dawn came and the men went to get the fish, they found that some one had blundered. The fish-laden smack had been set on fire and one from which the fish had been taken had been towed all night long."

BOSTON'S NAVAL PARADE.

Massachusetts, Machias, Detroit, Castine, Wilmington, Helena, Marietta, Bancroft, and Topeka in the Harbor.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Amid the greatest enthusiasm from thousands both afloat and ashore, a fleet of nine warships, fresh from hard fighting in Cuba, headed by the stately Massachusetts, sailed up the harbor this afternoon and quietly dropped anchor off the wharves, salutes being fired in honor of Commodore Howison of the Navy Yard.

The reception was most cordial, one-half the city being along the water front or on the roofs of the high buildings, while quickly after the fleet had anchored, each vessel was surrounded by small boats, and soon the decks were alive with visitors. To-night the officers came ashore and with Gov. Wolcott and Mayor Quincy held a well-attended reception in historic Faneuil Hall, while the fleet, with the assistance of a lively thunderstorm, lighted up the harbor with its searchlights.

Besides the Massachusetts, the inhabitants were enabled to satisfy their curiosity by seeing the Machias, Detroit, Castine, Wilmington, Helena, Marietta, Bancroft, and Topeka, nearly every one of which recalled some lively affair along the Cuban coasts. An extensive programme has been arranged for the next three or four days, for the entertainment not only of the officers, but the crews as well, of all the ships.

Yosemite and Panther Arrive.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, Commander Emory, arrived yesterday from the League Island Navy Yard, put a hawser aboard the monitor Montauk, which had arrived from Boston, and started again for Philadelphia, where the Montauk will be placed out of commission. The auxiliary cruiser Panther, Commander Reiter, arrived also yesterday from Montauk, and anchored off Tompkinsville.

CODIFYING LAWS AT SANTIAGO.

Lieut. J. H. Blount, Jr., at Work with a Corps of Assistants to Arrange a Judicial System.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 2.—Lieut. J. H. Blount, Jr., of the Third Immune Regiment, has been assigned by Gen. Lawton, Commander of the Department of Santiago, to the task of codifying the Spanish and Cuban laws, with a view of arranging a system for use in that part of the Province of Santiago de Cuba which is under American control.

He has begun the work with a large corps of assistants. The undertaking is a big one, and will require some time for its completion.

ORDNANCE TAKEN AT SANTIAGO.

Inventory of the Guns and Supplies Reaches Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—It has taken some time for an accurate report of the number of guns and small arms captured at Santiago to reach the War Department, but it is now there.

Col. H. D. Borup, Chief Ordnance Officer at Santiago, has sent it to Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, and he has submitted it to the Secretary of War.

The much-talked-of defenses of Santiago do not yield much to the stock of ordnance of the United States. In all ninety-seven guns were secured; forty-four smoothbore siege guns, five mortars, thirty bronze rifles, ten cast-iron rifled guns, and eight steel guns that are modern and effective.

But Gen. Flagler will have in his possession pretty soon 16,902 Spanish Mausers, 6,118 Remingtons, and 872 Argents, of which Gen. Flagler knows nothing. There are 1,500,000 Mauser cartridges, 1,471,200 for the Argent rifles, and 1,660,000 cartridges for the Remingtons.

There are some other small-arm cartridges and some 600 projectiles for the cannon.

Gen. Flagler says the rifles will be shipped to Springfield to be looked over with care. If it is found that they can be put in good order and be usefully employed, they can be reserved for the next emergency.

As other Mausers were taken at Manila and will be shipped here, it looks as though the Government would be supplied with plenty of modern rifles at Spain's expense.

THE PUERTO RICO TROOPS.

They May Camp in Forest Park Between Brooklyn and Jamaica.

Gen. Miles has telegraphed Col. A. F. Kimball requesting that a place be selected somewhere near the Heights of Brooklyn for camping 4,000 soldiers, who are now on their way from Puerto Rico. Col. Kimball sent word yesterday to Borough President Grout asking for information concerning such a site, and desiring to know to whom application should be made. Mr. Grout in reply suggested Forest Park, in the hills between Brooklyn and Jamaica, as the most appropriate place. He says the park is high, partly wooded, and, though a mile distant from the Brooklyn reservoir, is near a connection of the Woodhaven Water Company. The consent of the Park Department of the borough will have to be obtained, and correspondence has been opened with George O. Brower, Park Commissioner, who is at present at Brandt Island, Mattapoisett, Mass.

Col. Kimball also communicated with Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey, who promptly offered Sea Girt, with its tents, buildings, and mess hall, for the use of the troops. The Pennsylvania Railroad offered to transport the men, baggage, and horses from the transports to the trains free, and then to Sea Girt for 90 cents per man, and $12 a car for the baggage and horses. The offer was referred to the War Department for consideration.

There is a rumor at the Army Building that the troops may be sent at once to their States.

MORE TROOPS RELEASED

71st New York Among 20 Commands Ordered Mustered Out.

WILL CHANGE QUARTERS FIRST

Troops to be Sent to Their Own States for the Carrying Out of the Necessary Formalities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Orders were issued at the War Department to-day for the movement of a number of regiments and for their mustering out of the service upon their arrival at the respective points of destination. The commands included in the order, their present location and the places to which they are ordered, are as follows:

First Pennsylvania, Knoxville to Philadelphia.

Second Pennsylvania, Mont Chanin to Philadelphia.

Third Pennsylvania, Huntsville to Philadelphia.

Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Camp Meade to Pittsburg.

Seventy-first New York, Montauk to Camp Black.

First New Jersey, Camp Alger to Sea Girt.

Thirty-second Michigan, Chickamauga to Camp Eaton, Mich.

First Ohio, Jacksonville to its armory in Cincinnati.

Eighth Ohio, Montauk to Columbus, Ohio.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, Knoxville to Indianapolis.

Third Ohio, Huntsville to Columbus, Ohio.

Second North Carolina, Simons Island, Ga., to Raleigh.

First and Second Alabama, Jacksonville to Mobile.

Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, Chickamauga to Old Fort Omaha.

Second Massachusetts, Montauk to South Framingham.

First South Carolina, Jacksonville to Columbia, S. C.

Two squads of Ohio Cavalry, Huntsville to Columbus, Ohio.

Seventh California Volunteer, Infantry San Francisco to its armory in Los Angeles.

The Sixth California, at San Francisco, and the Fourth Wisconsin, at Camp Douglass, Wis., are ordered mustered out at their present locations.

A statement prepared at the War Department shows that, including to-day, eighty-three of the organizations in the volunteer army have received orders looking to their being mustered out of the service. This number includes fifty-three regiments and a number of minor organizations, such as batteries of artillery, independent companies of cavalry, &c., and probably represents almost one-third of the approximately 220,000 men called for by the President in the two proclamations issued by him.

The Seventy-first's Relief Fund.

In the appeal for aid issued on Thursday by Lieut. Col. Homer, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Seventy-first Regiment, the address of Eugene H. Conklin, the Treasurer of the committee, to whom contributions were asked to be sent, was incorrectly given as 84 Spruce Street. It should be 84 Spruce Street.

SICK SOLDIERS IN JERSEY CITY.

Men on Their Way Home Attended to by Comfort Committee—Ninth Regiment Private's Body Brought Back.

Not many sick soldiers passed through Jersey City yesterday, but Messrs. Coykendall and Somerville of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee were kept fairly busy during the day looking after sick men going West as well as coming East. The first train which arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station brought a mixed detachment of sick and well soldiers from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. The convalescents were James Chapman, W. A. Taylor, and F. W. Beck, all of Company C, Eighth Massachusetts, and Thomas Brennan of Company E, Ninth New York. They had all been suffering from typhoid fever.

In the baggage car of the same train were the bodies of two dead soldiers. One was Private John Nauheimer of the Ninth New York, in charge of Edward Ingram of the same regiment, who was taking the body to the home of the dead man's family, 147 Avenue C, New York. The second was the body of Capt. Ira Stowell of the First New Hampshire Regiment. It was in charge of James Bryan, his brother-in-law, and was on its way to Newport, R. I. Both men died at Camp Thomas from typhoid fever.

"The conditions at Chickamauga," said Private Ingram, "are fully as bad as they have been pictured. The sanitary condition of the camp is abominable. If the truth were known, it would be found that the Ninth Regiment lost as many men at Camp Thomas as the Seventy-first lost at Santiago. However, Gov. Black is working to have the regiment brought home, and he will do it soon."

Capt. Herbert Bliss of the First Rhode Island Regiment, stationed at Camp Meade, arrived on the 7:42 A. M. train. He was not sick, but had obtained leave of absence, and was on his way to his home at Newport, R. I. The same train brought a squad of sailors from Norfolk. They had orders to report at the navy yard.

During the afternoon a number of soldiers belonging to the Eighth Ohio Regiment came from Camp Wikoff and went to their homes on the St. Louis Express.

Fourteenth Regiment Men Arrive.

Thirty convalescent soldiers of the Fourteenth New York Regiment arrived in Jersey City from Chickamauga at 8:10 o'clock last night. They were met by agents of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee, who invited them to eat supper in a restaurant the committee had provided in a corner of the railroad station. Only three accepted the invitation. The others said they lived in New York or Brooklyn, and were anxious to get to their homes. They lost no time in getting aboard ferryboats that would take them nearest to their destination.

MISS BARTON LEAVES HAVANA.

Pays the $500 Customs Fine Under Protest—Stocks of Sugar and Tobacco in Cuba Small.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—The steamer Clinton, which had been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross Society temporarily for the distribution of relief here, being wanted by the American Government, President McKinley instructed Miss Clara Barton to return to the United States for the present, especially as the Spanish Government had not reached a definite decision regarding the entry and distribution of the Red Cross Society's supplies.

Miss Barton, accompanied by her staff, sailed on the Clinton last evening for Tampa. Before leaving she paid the customs fine of $500 imposed for her lack of a manifest of the Clinton's cargo, making the payment under protest, as directed by President McKinley.

This morning the Spanish transport Legaspi sailed for Nuevitas and Gibara, carrying supplies for Gen. Luque's division. Advices from Colon say that three battalions of Spanish infantry arrived there last Saturday, and similar advices from other points in the island indicate that the Spanish Government is making preparations to embark its troops for Spain.

Cargoes of sugar are leaving many ports for the United States, mostly on consignment. The uncertainty and lack of confidence among the planters prevent the undertaking of new operations.

The stock of sugars in the island is now 88,260 bags. It has run low and just suffices for consumption. The stock of leaf tobacco is small, and is selling at fancy prices. The market is overrun with the principal American buyers, who are bidding furiously for what they can get.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon, during a heavy rainstorm, the tower of the Palace of the Military Governor, opposite the palace of the Governor General, was struck by lightning, which caused considerable damage, destroying the electrical apparatus, the fittings of the offices, and several apartments and the woodwork in the stables adjoining. The same bolt struck a lightning rod on the palace, burning the insulators and damaging the electrical apparatus in the Government offices.

Francisco Garcia Valenti, an American citizen, who had been confined at Matanzas as a political prisoner, has been released.

The German cruiser Geier arrived here last evening from Puerto Rico, bringing the Swedish Military Attaché, Captain M. Bendtz. The Spanish warship Galicia arrived yesterday, and the French gunboat Fulton is still here. The United States steamer Comal, with supplies, is still awaiting instructions from Washington.

CAMP THOMAS INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Breckinridge Orders an Examination of Chickamauga Hospitals.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 2.—Gen. Breckinridge has determined to learn the full truth about the hospital situation at Camp Thomas and has begun a vigorous investigation. A committee appointed by him is now at work examining the Second Division, Third Corps hospital, against which numerous charges have been made. Soldiers who have been in the hospital and others who have had an insight into its workings are being interviewed.

Discussing the investigation, Gen. Breckinridge said he intends to see that every point is thoroughly covered, and that if it is proved that any person or persons are guilty of neglect and mismanagement, the blame will be placed upon their shoulders and they will be punished accordingly.

MAJOR HUBBARD ACCUSED.

Ninth New York's Surgeon Charged with Causing a Soldier's Death.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 2.—Six prominent Chattanoogans, four of them leading physicians, have preferred charges against Major Hubbard, Surgeon of the Ninth New York. They accuse him of being responsible for the death of Sergt. Frank, who was struck by a train a few days ago.

It is claimed that Major Hubbard caused the removal of Sergt. Frank when his life might have been saved by keeping him quiet, and that when other physicians expostulated with the army Surgeon, he used language unbecoming a gentleman and an officer. A court-martial is demanded.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence on account of sickness is granted Capt. C. Dewitt Willcox, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, for two months, to take effect Sept. 5.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ernest W. Ewell, United States Army, will proceed from Lancaster, N. Y., to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, in charge of Josiah Simpson, United States General Hospital, at that post, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Hamilton, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The journeys performed by the following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, from and to the places hereinafter designated, are approved as having been necessary for the public service: George S. Chaims, from Baltimore to Camp Wikoff; James Ewing, from New York City, N. Y., to Camp Wikoff; George S. Pitcher, from Portland, Oregon, to Camp Wikoff; P. B. Montgomery, from Chambersburg, Penn., to Middletown, Penn.; J. G. Wilson, from Philadelphia to Middletown, Penn.

Major Charles K. Winn, Surgeon, United States Army, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is assigned to temporary duty at Fort McHenry.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed five visits during each of the months of September, October, November, and December, to the works of the Benjamin Atha & Illingsworth Company, Newark, N. J., and to the works of the United States Projectile Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed six visits to the works of the Taylor Iron and Steel Company, High Bridge, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles now in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Major George W. Baird, Paymaster, United States Army, will pay the troops at Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Myer and Sheridan Point, Va.; Fort Washington, Md.; Fort Monroe and Newport News, Va., and Fort Macon and Fort Caswell, N. C., to include Aug. 31, and the following named officers will report to Major Baird and assist him in the payments: Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, United States Army; Major Frank M. Hammond, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major George C. Stewart, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major William J. Black, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, and Major William A. Purdy, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Lars Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Sep. 5.

First Lieut. James A. Cole, Sixth United States Cavalry, will proceed to Portage, Wis., to join his regiment at Montauk Point.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, United States Army, will pay the troops at Camp Alger, Va.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Delaware, Del.; Fort Mott, N. J.; Delaware City, Del.; Penn's Grove, N. J.; Montchanin, Del., and Camp Meade and Mount Gretna, Penn., to include Aug. 31, and the following named officers will report to Major Muhlenberg and assist him in the payments: Major Daniel Arnold, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major George W. Moses, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Washington Haverstick, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers; Major Jacob M. Longnecker, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, and Major Merrill W. Lang, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Capt. John C. Brooks, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will accompany Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler, United States Volunteers, to Cuba on official business pertaining to the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops.

Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, commanding Josiah Simpson United States General Hospital, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Frank B. Andrus, Fourth Infantry, will proceed from Camp Wikoff to Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Major William M. Grinnell, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service, to take effect Sept. 3.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, at the earliest practicable date, upon the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, United States Volunteers, (Colonel, Fifth United States Artillery;) Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Assistant Chief Signal Officer, United States Army; Major Gen. W. Adair, Surgeon, United States Army; Major Thomas T. Knox, Inspector General, United States Army; Capt. George D. Deshon, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Capt. Louis C. Scherer, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry,) Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, United States Volunteers, (Colonel, Fifth United States Artillery,) President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board: Capt. William P. Goodwin, Fourteenth Infantry, and Capt. Frank P. Avery, Third Infantry.

Transfers in the Fifteenth Infantry—First Lieut. James A. Lynch from Company K to Company D; First Lieut. Alexander R. E. Piper from Company D to Company K.

Second Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, Twenty-first Infantry, will report to Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, Purchasing, and Depot Commissary in New York City, for duty pertaining to the subsistence of troops ordered to States for muster out of service. He will make such journeys from New York City to the places of muster-out and return as may be directed by Col. Woodruff.

Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect Sept. 1, is hereby granted Major Clayton Parkhill, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month, from Aug. 27, on account of sickness, is granted Capt. Charles A. Hagberg, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. H. A. Hanbold, Assistant Surgeon Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. Robert G. H. Hayes, Assistant Surgeon Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is further extended twenty days.

First Lieut. W. G. Weaver, Assistant Surgeon Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Major Aaron H. Appel, Surgeon, United States Army, now at Fernandina, Fla., will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. E. F. Barrett, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Middletown, Penn., to join his command, which moved from Thoroughfare Gap, Va., during his temporary absence on leave.

Major John Little, Subsistence Department, is relieved from duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Dunn Loring, Va., and will proceed, accompanied by his authorized clerk and Commissary Sergeant, John Grove, United States Army, to Montauk Point for duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Major.

Capt. Patrick H. McCaull, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Dunn Loring, Va., and assume the duty of Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place upon the departure of Major John Little, Subsistence Department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D. T. Laine, United States Army, will proceed from Camp Wikoff and report to the Surgeon General of the army. Having reported to the Surgeon General he will proceed to New York City and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, Chairman of the United States Commission on the evacuation of Cuba, for duty with the commission.

Leave of absence is hereby granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Fred W. Palmer, United States Army, for fifteen days.

Capt. Daniel H. Brush, Seventeenth Infantry, is transferred from Company K to Company D of that regiment.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Carl F. Hansen, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

Second Lieut. Francis K. Meade, Twenty-first United States Infantry, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, will proceed to join his regiment.

Corp. Henry E. Harris, Company G, Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, at Knoxville, Tenn., will be discharged the service of the United States, by the commanding officer of his station.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William K. Jones, Sixth Infantry, is extended three months.

The leave of absence granted Major Charles M. Robertson, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, in orders from the United States General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Ga., is extended to include Aug. 31.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect from Aug. 20, is granted First Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, Eighth Cavalry, aide de camp.

Second Lieut. William B. Cochran, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will proceed to join his regiment.

Major Royce D. Fry, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at the United States General Hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., and will proceed to Camp Wikoff and report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Lieut. G. F. Cooper is detached from the Bureau of Navigation, Sept. 19, and ordered to the Naval Academy, Sept. 20.

Paymaster G. W. Simpson is detached from the naval station, Key West, and ordered to the Navy Department.

Paymaster J. A. Mudd is detached from the naval station, Key West, and ordered to the Navy Department.

Capt. C. S. Cotton is detached from command of the Harvard and ordered home to wait orders.

Acting Boatswain August Retig was appointed Sept. 1 on the Charleston.

Acting Boatswain Peter A. Radcliffe was appointed Sept. 1 on the Wheeling.

Gunner J. G. Foster, retired, is detached from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered home.

Surgeon L. G. Huneberger's orders detaching him from the St. Paul and ordering him home and to await orders are modified; when detached from the St. Paul, he is ordered to the Indiana.

Surgeon N. M. Ferebee is detached from the Indiana and ordered home to await orders.

Chaplain R. E. Steele is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Lieut. H. T. Mayo is detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Independence.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Leys is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. Jacob J. Hunker is detached from the Harvard and ordered to duty with the Fish Commission.

Acting Gunner J. H. Lohman is detached from the Harvard and ordered to the Vermont.

Lieut. A. H. Davis is detached from the Harvard and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Surgeon D. O. Lewis is detached from the Harvard and ordered to the Yankee.

Assistant Surgeon E. Thompson is detached from the Harvard and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Lieut. W. J. Maxwell's orders of Aug. 29 detaching him from the Columbia and ordering him to the Yankee, are revoked; detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Sylph.

Ensign L. B. Jones is detached from the Newport and ordered to the Vicksburg, Sept. 15.

Ensign Charles L. Hussey is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Constellation.

Ensign H. S. Ritter is detached from the Newport and ordered to the Annapolis.

Lieut. L. L. Reamey is detached from the East Boston and ordered to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Sept. 17.

Lieut. F. W. Greenleaf, retired, is detached from the naval station, Port Royal, and ordered home.

Lieut. R. C. Smith is detached from the Indiana and ordered immediately to the Resolute.

Lieut. W. J. Sears is detached from the Resolute and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. J. T. Smith is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the hospital at New York for treatment.

Chief Engineer R. W. Milligan is ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering for temporary duty.

Chief Engineer R. W. Milligan's orders of Aug. 30, detaching him from the Oregon and ordering him to the Brooklyn, are modified; when detached from the Oregon ordered to the New York.

Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, retired, is allowed to delay reporting home until Sept. 30.

Lieut. G. H. Elswald is detached from the Lehigh and ordered home.

Ensign L. F. Middlebrook, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. McEvitt, Assistant Paymaster A. R. Zerga, Passed Assistant Engineer R. E. Hall, Lieut. T. R. Beal, Lieut. G. I. Jones, Lieut. C. C. B. Reid, Ensign C. H. Hall, and Ensign F. Bloodgood are detached from the Jason and ordered home.

Ensign C. N. Borden, Lieut. A. B. Denny, Ensign W. O. Cohn, Assistant Surgeon S. V. Merritt, Assistant Paymaster L. Epple, and Passed Assistant Engineer P. D. Blackden are detached from the Lehigh and ordered home.

Ensign R. L. Low, Ensign W. J. Rodgers, and Lieut. A. Gartley are detached from the Sylph and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster E. C. Tobey is detached from the Montauk and ordered to the Marcellus.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. A. Daigh, Assistant Paymaster L. M. Josephthal, Assistant Surgeon W. H. Tukey, Ensign S. W. Griffith, Ensign E. N. Robinson, Lieut. J. MacFarlane, Lieut. J. E. Townsend, and Lieut. E. M. Harmon are detached from the Nahant and ordered home.

Lieut. L. W. Bartlett, Lieut. A. W. Socola, Ensign A. B. Artlett, Ensign C. I. Kiehl, Assistant Surgeon J. R. M. Dillon, Assistant Paymaster J. J. Hulse, Assistant Engineer R. C. Wilson, Lieut. R. B. Quick, and Lieut. L. J. Eshleman are detached from the Passaic and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon A. Heger, orders of Aug. 29, to the Yankee, are revoked.

Naval Cadet B. P. Lamberton is detached from the Harvard and ordered to duty with the Buffalo.

Assistant Surgeon E. W. E. High is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Iris.

Chief Engineer H. W. Spangler is detached from the East Boston and ordered home.

Ensign M. J. Howson is detached from the East Boston and ordered to the Detroit.

Lieut. W. L. Beers is detached from the East Boston and ordered to the Yankee.

Lieut. J. S. Brown is detached from the East Boston and ordered to the Oregon.

Lieut. J. W. Bostick is detached from the Passaic and ordered to duty as assistant to Eighth District Auxiliary naval force, New Orleans.

Assistant Engineer J. V. Miller is honorably discharged Sept. 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Alliance arrived at Castine Aug. 31.

Gwin arrived at Annapolis Aug. 31, and sailed from Annapolis for New York Sept. 1.

Machias, Detroit, Castine, Wilmington, Helena, Marietta, Bancroft, and Topeka arrived at Provincetown Sept. 1.

Armeria arrived at Norfolk Sept. 1.

Suwanee arrived at Norfolk Sept. 1 and was placed out of commission.

Restless arrived at Brooklyn Sept. 1., and was placed out of commission.

Wompatuck sailed from Brooklyn for Boston Sept. 1.

Yosemite sailed from League Island for Tompkinsville Sept. 1.

Panther sailed from Montauk for Tompkinsville Sept. 1 and arrived at Tompkinsville Sept. 2.

Uncas sailed from Newport for Boston Sept. 2.

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THE TROOPS AT MONTAUK

Much Suffering Among the Men on Account of a Scarcity of Water.

BLAME LAID ON THE PUMPS

Many Fear, However, that the Supply Has Given Out—Four More Transports Arrive—Gen. Young Breaks His Arm.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 2.—Gen. Shafter did not get around much to-day. Yesterday, after landing, he went out of detention considerable, but to-day he was indisposed and had to keep pretty close to his tent. He refuses to talk any more. When asked relative to Dr. Senn's views as to fever in Cuba the General said he had nothing to say. The only comment he had to make on the camp was that this was the first morning since he left the Pacific slope that he awakened without a stench greeting him. At Tampa it was all stench, Cuba was worse, and the ship coming up smelled, but at last he had got a breath of fresh air. Gen. Young and Gen. Wheeler had conferences with Gen. Shafter this morning and outlined the history and workings of the camp.

Gen. Wheeler was seen to-day in response to Dr. Senn's charges, and he warmly defended Gen. Shafter. "The Commanding General," he said, "has been greatly abused and with great injustice. He has been accused of not being at the firing lines. That is true, but it was not necessary for him to be there. He had all he could do to arrange for providing the troops with food and ammunition.

"It was a case of nip and tuck with us all the time we were down there. We never had one day's rations ahead, and the men had to live from hand to mouth. Considering that transportation facilities were very bad, and that the roads were sometimes knee deep in mud and water, it was highly creditable to Gen. Shafter's executive ability to do as much as he did to get material to the front. He did heroic work in every respect, in fact he worked so hard that he became sick, and it grieves me very much to see these unjust attacks on him."

Gen. Wheeler was asked if any action would be taken in the case of Dr. Senn, who being still in the United States Army, in his paper criticises a superior officer. Gen. Wheeler said he could not say at present. He would read the article as soon as he could get it, and would then be able to decide.

The water supply went back on the camp last night, and the suffering last night and to-day was terrible. It was noon to-day before some of the more distant troops received even one drink of water, and then it was water carted in barrels clear across the Point, and was hot and not refreshing. Hundreds of the men, under force of necessity, drank the water out of Fresh Pond, and if this should have to be continued there may be serious results, for it was the drinking of this water by the men that is most dreaded by those who are warding off typhoid. There is reason to believe, from the lay of the land, that a fair portion of the drainage of the camp percolates into this pond.

Trouble with the Pumps.

The trouble is said to be with the pumps, but many think the trouble is more deeply seated than headquarters will admit. There are two big pumps, and yesterday they stopped frequently, but were got going again before the supply ran down, but during the early evening they both failed entirely, and all night and to-day men have been working with them. The men promised they would be going in a little while, but the night passed without their pumping water, and again this morning they were not running. The great fear in the camp is that the precarious water supply has given out, and that the water pocket which was struck by the wells has been pumped dry, and there will be no more until the pocket fills up again. This is denied by those in charge, who say there is plenty of water, and that the only trouble is with the machinery. Every one here hopes this is the truth.

While the men in the tents suffered much from lack of water, the men in the hospitals suffered little, thanks to the doctors and nurses who, becoming alarmed, laid hands on every bit of ice they could find, and after melting what they needed for water, cooled it with other ice. This was the salvation of the sick, but it depleted the ice supply, and this morning requisitions poured in for ice, and there was none in sight. Then the railroad came to the rescue by diverting ice intended for other places, and sending the loaded cars through to Montauk and rushing orders to New York to send ice to the places on the line where the impressed cars were bound. Water was carried to the camps to-day in the water wagons which had been used for sprinkling purposes, and in barrels which were loaded into the regular army wagons.

No coffee was made in the camp to-day, and nothing at all could be gotten to drink at the restaurant near the station. That Col. Forwood is worried over this state of affairs is needless to say. He was in and out of the pumping station all day, and seemed greatly worked up.

Gen. Young's Arm Broken.

Gen. Young is a candidate for the hospital, and it is possible he may be removed to New York in the morning. This afternoon while walking along the road near the railroad station he tripped on a piece of wire and fell. In the civil war a bullet broke his right arm, and he has never been able since then to raise his hand to his shoulder. When he fell this afternoon this stiff arm was beneath him, and the bone was broken. He is now in his tent.

A few days ago, while riding his horse the animal shied at something and collided with a telegraph pole, with the General's left foot between his body and the pole. This broke some of the small bones below the ankle. Since then the General has had to ride in a carriage, but kept at his work. His new accident will probably force him to leave.

Four ships arrived to-day, all in fair condition. They were the Berkshire, City of Washington, Nueces, and Orizaba. The Berkshire brought 348 passengers. They are men from almost every regiment which took part in the Santiago campaign. All have been in the hospitals at Santiago and Siboney. Some of them are recovering from yellow fever, some from malarial fever, and others from typhoid and dysentery. The Berkshire was specially fitted up to bring these men here, and had all accommodations and plenty of Surgeons and supplies, as well as nurses. When she came into port she reported three deaths on the voyage. Those who died were Surgeon Johnson, Battery B, First Artillery; Nurse McMahon, and Private Murphy of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regular Infantry. The Surgeons on the ship reported improvement in the most of the men since the Berkshire left Santiago, on Aug. 25. Of those on board, 175 were reported unable to walk and transportation was arranged for. At Siboney and Santiago 180 of the men could not walk.

Those On Other Vessels.

The Nueces brought nine companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry and a few men of the First Illinois, in all 685 men, of whom 25 are sick. She had no deaths on the trip.

The City of Washington, sister of the Berkshire, brought only Col. Humphries, his secretary, and two negro servants. She is a big, clean ship and in good condition, and why some of the soldiers packed into the cattle transport Allegheny were not sent on her is not known here. The few who did come on this ship must have been lost on her. She is loaded with supplies. She is the ship which lay in Havana Harbor near the Maine on the night the Maine was blown up.

The Orizaba brought twenty-four paymasters and their numerous clerks, together with about a million dollars in gold which was sent to Cuba to pay the soldiers, and is now brought to this point for that purpose. The money will be welcomed by the men, and the payments will begin as soon as possible.

There was another conference of the Surgeons with Gen. Wheeler this morning, and a general discussion of affairs, including the danger of an outbreak of typhoid fever. Gen. Wheeler announced afterward that on Monday he would issue a set of orders that would regulate many things which needed regulating in relation to the hospital and the general health of the camp.

Col. Forwood Blamed.

At the conference to-day the friction which has existed between Col. Forwood and Gen. Wheeler again showed itself. Gen. Wheeler was criticising the failure to obey orders on the part of some of the hospital staff, and placed the blame on Col. Forwood as the chief medical officer of the camp. Col. Forwood retorted that if he issued an order and a man failed to obey it, it was not his fault. Gen. Wheeler replied rather sharply:

"Colonel, it is your fault. You are in command of these men. If you issue an order and it is not obeyed, it is your duty to see that it is executed as you intend it. You are responsible; see that those under you are responsible to you."

The new orders to be issued will be formulated between now and Monday, and will first be read at the medical conference that morning. Gen. Wheeler has been following the hospital and medical staffs closely, and has a pretty good idea of what is going on and what has been done and what ought to be done. It is hardly likely that any changes will be made in the order after it is once written.

Many of the nurses are complaining of their treatment here. They say they are overworked, have not enough food, and have not sufficient sleeping quarters. They say that those who get to their meals first get all they want to eat, and those who come after have to go without food or take what they can get. Often the first lot gets plenty and the second only coffee and bread. As the result of one lot getting to the mess first one time and the last next time every one has the same complaint. A couple of the nurses, who were volunteers, have gone home. They could not stand the conditions, they said.

Deaths at the Camp.

The deaths in the general hospital to-day were:

Edwin Eugene Casey, Troop Clerk, Rough Riders; Abraham Robertson, Company D, Fourth Regiment, Infantry; Frank Hagerman, Company F, Eighth Ohio; Hubbard White, Company A, Seventy-first New York; Daniel F. Conover, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts; Ira Leebold, Company F, Twelfth Infantry; William A. Shake, Company D, First Illinois; Clarke Frazier, Company D, Eighth Regiment; H. C. Eaton, Company F, First Illinois; Isaac Little, Company D, Seventh Infantry.

In the detention hospital—Charles Genske, Company D, Thirty-third Michigan; Morris Dolan, teamster, Third Regiment, Infantry; Carleton Day, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan; Albert Behnke, Company C, Thirty-fourth Michigan; A. B. Clay, Company D, Eighth Ohio; Ray Pardee, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan; William B. Ryan, Company A, First Illinois; John L. Shields, teamster, Twentieth Regiment, Infantry.

At the general hospital there are 1,276 sick; at the detention hospital, 250.

One hundred men were furloughed to-day.

GEN. WHEELER'S STATEMENT.

Commander at Camp Wikoff Says the Men There are Being Well Cared For.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 2.—Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler gave out a statement to-day, in which he said:

"The following is a sample of the letters we are constantly receiving regarding the soldiers in the camp:

"'In regard to my stepson we feel very uneasy about him, on account of the newspaper reports of the privation and suffering inflicted on the private soldiers. Although he has never uttered a complaint since he has been in the army, we hear from other sources of the cruel and horrible treatment inflicted on our soldiers under the pretense of humanity for our neighbors, and the whole country is in a state of terrible excitement. I should not be surprised if the feeling should lead to a revolution of some kind, for I assure you I hear on all sides the most violent and bitter denunciations of the War Department and the Administration. It is, indeed, a great pity that the glory of our triumph should be dimmed by such a shameful thing as the ill treatment and starvation of our own brave soldiers, while the Spanish prisoners have the best treatment that the country can afford.'

"It will be seen that this letter says that not a word of complaint has been received from this soldier and, so far as my investigation goes, no complaint has been made by any of the brave soldiers that have added glory to our arms in the Cuban campaign. A great many anxious fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters arrive here from all parts of the United States to look after their relatives whom, they say, the papers tell them are suffering, and many of them have heard that their relatives are in a condition of starvation. Most of these people are little able to expend the money for such a journey, and they are surprised when they come here to find their relatives surrounded with everything to eat which can be procured by money, and if sick in the hospital, they are gratified and surprised to find that they are given every possible care.

"Gives the Exact Facts."

"In reply to a direct request that I will give the exact facts as I see them, I will state: Every officer and soldier who went to Cuba regarded that he was given a great and special privilege in being permitted to engage in that campaign. They knew they were to encounter yellow fever and other diseases, as well as the torrid heat of the country, and they were proud and glad to do so. They knew that it was impossible for them to have the advantage of wagon transportation which usually accompanies armies, and yet officers and men were glad to go, to carry their blankets and their rations on their backs, and to be subjected without any shelter to the sun and rains by day and the heavy dews by night. They certainly knew that the Spaniards had spent years in erecting defenses, and it was their pleasure to assault and their duty to capture the Spanish works. They were more than glad to incur the hardships and these dangers. They went there and did their duty; each man seeming to feel that American honor and prestige was to be measured by his conduct. The brave men who won the victories did not complain of the neglect of the Government, but on the contrary they seemed grateful to the President and Secretary of War for giving them the opportunity to incur these dangers and hardships. They realized that in the hurried organization of an expedition by a Government which had no one with any experience in such matters, it was impossible to have everything arranged to perfection, and they will testify that under the circumstances the conditions were much more perfect than any one would have reason to expect, and that the President and the Secretary of War, and others who planned and dispatched this expedition deserve high commendation.

One Cause of Suffering.

"One reason why our army was lacking in some respects in equipage was that a telegram was received from Admiral Sampson stating that if the army reached there immediately they could take the city at once, but if there was delay the fortifications of the Spaniards would be so perfected that there might be great difficulty in taking it. On receiving this dispatch from Admiral Sampson the War Department directed the army to move at once, and, as all connected with the army will recall, the orders were received after dark, and the army was in motion, had traveled nine miles, and was on the ships at daylight. When the expedition sailed for Cuba it went there escorted by a large fleet of warships. At that time it was regarded as impossible for a merchant ship to sail on the ocean safely from any American port to Santiago, but as soon as the Spanish fleet was destroyed, so that it was possible for unarmed ships to sail safely to Santiago, the generous people of the United States subscribed money without limit and dispatched ship after ship loaded with luxuries and delicacies for the Santiago army, and everything that could be accomplished for their comfort was done by the President and Secretary of War.

"After the surrender had been completed and arrangements perfected for transporting the Spanish Army to Spain, the President and Secretary of War sent vessels to Santiago and transported our army to one of the most healthful localities in the United States. The point selected by the Secretary of War was so situated that thorough protection was given the people of the United States from the danger of yellow fever contagion. The soldiers upon their arrival at this place received every care and bounty which could be procured by money. The President and Secretary of War directed that their health and comfort should be cared for without reference to expense, and in addition the people within a circuit of 100 miles vied with each other in shipping to them carloads and steamboat loads of luxuries of all kinds.

Condition of the Sick.

"I have just finished my daily inspection of the hospitals. With rare exceptions the sick are cheerful and improving. I have nurses and doctors to care for them, and in all my many tours I have not found a single patient who made the slightest complaint. It is true there has been suffering, and great suffering. The climate of Cuba was very severe upon all our soldiers, but instead of complaining, the hearts of those brave men are filled with gratitude to the people for the bounteous generosity which has been extended to them.

"There is no doubt that there have been individual cases of suffering and possibly neglect among the soldiers, not only in Cuba, but since their arrival at this place. Nearly twenty thousand men were brought from a yellow fever district to the United States. It would have been criminal to land them and allow them to go promiscuously among the people. It has been stated by physicians that if it had been done yellow fever would have spread through many of our States.

"To avoid such a catastrophe, a point which is more thoroughly isolated from the people than any other locality which could be found was selected. By these wise means the country has been saved from a scourge of this fearful disease. Every one will realize that to land 18,000 men and put them on bare fields without any buildings whatever could not be done without some hardships. Over five thousand very sick men have been received in the general hospital and as many more sick have been cared for in the camps, and yet only about sixty deaths have occurred in these hospitals.

"Tents had to be erected and hospitals constructed and preparations made to supply these 18,000 men with wholesome water, food, and medicines, physicians, nurses, cooks, hospital furniture, wagons, ambulances, and the other needs essential to caring for so many men, fully half of whom are very sick or in a feeble physical condition. In addition to this, most of the bedding and much of the clothing were left in Santiago to prevent yellow fever infection. All of these deficiencies have had to be supplied. We had but one line of railroad to bring these supplies and sometimes there have been delays."

MORE FOOD FOR MONTAUK.

Large Shipment of Various Provisions by the War Department.

A large shipment of canned fruits and delicacies was made up yesterday by the War Department to be shipped to Montauk to-day for the soldiers. Col. J. F. Weston, Chief Commissary of the Fifth Army Corps, came from Montauk yesterday morning, and, with Col. C. A. Woodruff, Purchasing Commissary of the New York depot, made up the shipment. Besides Lima beans and heavy groceries, the following articles were purchased:

One quarter million of eggs, 10,000 pounds of oatmeal, 10,000 pounds of evaporated peaches, 5,000 pounds of evaporated apricots, 4,800 cans of pears, 4,800 cans of peaches, 3,000 three-pound cans of apples, 250 pounds of Oolong tea, 7,200 cans of soup, 2,800 gallons of peaches, 4,800 cans of green corn, 4,800 cans of green peas, 50 boxes of lemons, and 100 boxes of oranges. In addition, a large quantity of ice, milk, and butter is sent daily.

More Sick Soldiers from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 2.—The United States transport Missouri will sail for Montauk Point to-morrow morning with 250 convalescents from the various regiments of the Fifth Army Corps. The vessel has been equipped for the trip with great care and the men will be comfortable.

Private Rescued From Drowning.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Frank Knodlock, a private in Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, was rescued from drowning at Fort Slocum to-day by Corporal Arthur L. Dresler and Private Charles O'Leary. Knodlock, with a party of ten or twelve soldiers, decided to take a swim, and went to the dock. They had not been in the water but a short time when they heard cries for help. Dresler and O'Leary swam to where Knodlock was struggling in the water, and caught hold of him as he was about to sink for the last time. They brought him ashore and revived him.

MISS BARTON'S MISSION FAILS.

Says She Is Unable to Land Supplies at Havana and Will Return to Tampa.

Stephen E. Barton yesterday received the following cablegram from Miss Clara Barton, dated at Havana on Thursday:

"Will leave for Tampa to-day. Unable to land supplies. Hold San Antonio."

The supplies referred to by Miss Barton were taken from Santiago on the Clinton, a vessel secured by her some time ago for temporary use. Why she had been unable to land them Mr. Barton said he did not know, nor did the War Department at Washington. In a letter received a few days ago from Miss Barton she expressed a strong desire to talk with the President and heads of departments about the Cuban relief work, and Mr. Barton thinks that her object in coming to the United States is to visit Washington and confer with the Administration.

The San Antonio, which was to have sailed yesterday afternoon for Havana laden with 800 tons of Cuban relief supplies, was held here in obedience to Miss Barton's instructions, and will not sail until she directs. Mr. Barton will communicate with her as soon as possible to explain the situation here and to learn the reasons why she ordered the San Antonio held in port.

The steamer Kennett, which left here last week with twenty-five tons of supplies, reached Havana yesterday. D. L. Cabb, who went on this vessel, will probably have charge of Miss Barton's work during her visit to Washington.

FISHKILL OFFERS A HOSPITAL.

Large Unoccupied Factory May Be Accepted for State Troops.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The residents of Fishkill Village have offered Gov. Black exclusive use of the large unoccupied factory in that village to be used as a hospital for sick soldiers. The factory was formerly known as the old paper bag factory, but has not been occupied for some time. The offer of the building has been acknowledged by the State authorities and referred to the proper officials. It is believed in that village that the State will accept the offer. A State official has visited the spot and looked the building over.

Soldiers' Comfort Committee.

The first General Committee meeting of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee was held yesterday. The committee was organized a week ago for the purpose of feeding and lodging impecunious soldiers. There are stations at Jersey City and in Long Island City. The reports showed that on Thursday 100 soldiers had been housed by the committee in the Red Cross headquarters in Long Island City, and in Jersey City 175 men were cared for in houses and lodging houses near the station. A tent is to be established at Camp Wikoff. Citizens finding penniless soldiers in the streets are asked to send or take them to 205 Broadway, where they will be cared for.

Red Cross Work at Chickamauga.

E. C. Smith, Red Cross agent at Chickamauga, in a letter received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday, says: "By the end of this week this camp will be deserted, and the sick men left will be concentrated in four, possibly three, hospitals. At Sternberg Hospital, under the ministrations of the women nurses sent down here by Auxiliary No. 3, the patients are rapidly getting well and are being granted furloughs home. I do not think there will be over 500 patients in this hospital at any time, but I have furnished accommodations for 200 nurses—enough to nurse 1,000 patients."

Miss Gould Visits Sick Soldiers.

Miss Helen Gould and a committee from the Irvington Auxiliary of the Women's National War Relief Association visited the hospitals at Governors Island, Bedlow's Island, and Fort Hamilton Thursday. They made the round in the yacht Marion, and yesterday reported that they were well pleased with the way the soldiers were being cared for. The association yesterday decided to send milk and eggs three times a week to the First and Tenth Cavalry and the Tenth Infantry.

Miss Chauncey Protests.

Miss Chauncey, Eighth Regiment Auxiliary, protests against the unauthorized use of her name, in an appeal for funds, which has appeared in some of the papers. She says the regiment does not need to beg for outside pecuniary assistance; it is furnished as required by personal friends of the Colonel, and that the money is deposited in Miss Chauncey's hands for distribution among the sick and needy of the command. The Red Cross Society and Miss Chauncey are working in the fullest accord.

MERIDEN COMPANY
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MORE SICK FROM MONTAUK

The Red Cross Cares for Nearly 400 Soldiers in Long Island City.

THE PRESIDENT SEES THEM

He Visits the Hospital and Commends Mrs. Hammond's Work—Many Heartrending Scenes When the Soldiers Arrive.

Four trainloads of sick soldiers, in all about four hundred men from various regiments, volunteer and regular army, were dumped into Long Island City last night between 9 o'clock and midnight from Montauk. It appeared to be generally recognized among the men that they were sent on furlough so as to make conditions as presentable as possible for the Presidential party whose train of private cars lay on the track next to the one on which the soldiers arrived. The scheme, however, did not altogether accomplish its purpose, for before the President left, he, with Vice President Hobart and Secretary Alger, visited the hospital opened by the Red Cross in ex-Mayor Gleason's building, across the street from the station, to where many of the men had been taken.

Mrs. Hammond and Miss I. C. Reid were in charge of the night force in the Red Cross Hospital, and with them were six trained nurses and a corps of physicians under Dr. Valentine of the Long Island Road. It is impossible to conjecture what would have become of the poor sick fellows had not the Red Cross been on hand as usual. The staff worked like Trojans, wheeling those who were unable to walk to the hospital and caring for all the others who did not want to go directly home. There was also a committee from the Board of Trade and Transportation, who took care of those who did not require hospital attention, and obtained lodgings for them in the Ivy Tree Inn, on Twenty-third Street.

Among the regiments represented by the sick men were the First Illinois, Fourth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Ninth, and Tenth Infantry, and the Fourth and First Artillery. There were also a number of members of the Eighth Ohio, the "President's Own," and it seemed the irony of fate that they and President McKinley should at such a time be within a stone's throw of one another. Great crowds surrounded the depot in Long Island City all night, and in them were friends and relatives of the sick boys, whose souls were harrowed by the sights they witnessed. But a small percentage of the men were able to walk. In some instances where three men alighted from the trains at one time, they passed their arms about one another, and pitifully strove to support themselves to the hospital. Meanwhile the rolling chairs and stretchers were never idle. Some of the men sank down exhausted on the platform in the depot, and had to be lifted on the stretchers. In many cases it seemed as if they had little or no life left in them. They were shrunken and ghastly white, and their faces told a terrible tale of suffering and hardship.

Once in the hospital the men were well cared for. There was everything for their comfort. Electric fans had been rigged above the cots, medicine was there in abundance, milk, ice cream, wholesome food, and indefatigable nurses who almost anticipated every wish of the wasted heroes. Although there was every provision for the sick, many were nevertheless sent to various hospitals. The ambulances of the Presbyterian Hospital were constantly in attendance, and carried some of the worst cases across the river. This was the only hospital that sent ambulances across the ferry, but on the New York side ambulances from Bellevue, New York, and other hospitals were within easy reach. Some of the men were taken to these places.

Sad Scenes at the Train.

Women and even men wept as the gaunt, emaciated forms of the soldiers came down the station platform. One woman, tears streaming from her eyes, watched for her son, as each train arrived. Finally a soldier, supported by two of his comrades, came down the aisle. She gave not a sign of recognition until the trio had almost passed, when the lad in the centre suddenly saw the weeping woman standing there.

"Mother!" he gasped feebly.

She turned like a flash at the sound of the voice, looking at the figure blankly.

"Mother," he cried. "Don't you know me?"

"My God," wailed the woman; "is this my boy, my Hughey," and she hugged him to her breast like a baby. Finally the soldier was placed in a rolling chair and his mother accompanied him to the hospital where she stood watch over his cot. The cool air from the river, and the doctor's care revived the boy somewhat, and he hastened to tell his mother that he was not so sick after all, and would be ready to-morrow to accompany her to their home in Ohio.

"They are all like that," said Miss Ried of the Red Cross, who stood by. "Home is the magic word for them, and they will endure anything to get there. Although we can see disease and death in their faces they don't want to give up. They seem to fear that if they falter now they may never see the loved ones waiting for them so far away, and this feeling is by no means confined to the volunteers, but has quite as strong a hold on the regulars as well. It is pathetic to see them, and hear them beg to be given strength enough to reach their destinations. We have been instructed to spare no expense or trouble to aid them in every way, and we are doing everything possible."

J. C. Petty of Washington accompanied his son James, private in the First District of Columbia Volunteers, from Montauk. Young Petty was so weak that he had to be carried to the hospital on a stretcher. His father roundly denounced the condition of affairs at Montauk. He said that he was obliged to walk with his sick son from the camp to the railroad station, a distance of three miles. There was no conveyance of any kind, and, although he said he saw thousands of mules and horses about, he could obtain none of them. All the other sick men, he said, had to take the same tramp in the hot sun.

"Just a case of stupidity and incompetency," was the way he characterized it.

The President in the Hospital.

Just after the arrival of Secretary Alger, President McKinley turned suddenly from where he was standing at the steps of his private car, and threading his way through the crowd, walked over to the Red Cross Hospital. It was not a part of the programme, but no one interfered. Vice President Hobart and Secretary Alger accompanied him. As the President entered several of the regulars on cots rose up and saluted. Four feebly clapped their hands, and the President, walking around, said: "Well, boys, how are you?"

There was no reply. The President shook the hands of some and then went up stairs where two boys of the Eighth Ohio lay sick unto death. The brother of one was standing by his cot.

"Mr. President," he said, as Mr. McKinley entered, "here are some of your 'Own." The President shook their wasted hands and examined their transportation warrants. To Mrs. Hammond the President said: "Madame, you are doing a good work here." Then he went back to his train.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Road was one of the most indefatigable men about the station. He was about everywhere in his shirt sleeves, and in several instances relieved the weak soldiers of their bundles, himself carrying them across to the hospital.

MONTAUK MEN FOR RHODE ISLAND.

More Soldiers to be Removed for Treatment in Hospitals.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—Mrs. A. Livingston Mason is engaged in an effort to secure the removal of forty-seven sick soldiers from Montauk Point. Mrs. Mason has received offers from three hospitals which have consented to care for and nurse the men returned from Santiago. The Newport Hospital will take two more, making in all seventeen at that institution. The Rhode Island and St. Joseph's Hospitals, in Providence, will take thirty and fifteen, respectively.

Surgeons say the removal from Montauk Point will hasten the soldiers' recovery and at the same time make room for others coming there. For this purpose, Mrs. Bruen and Mrs. Charles D. Owen have subscribed $100 each and Mrs. Mason has a balance of $195 left over from the recent expedition to Montauk. The party left to-night to bring the sick soldiers back.

B. Altman & Co.

Will continue to close their store at 12M. on Saturdays, during the month of September.

BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS

Funerals of Corps. Immen and Scheid of the Seventy-first, Who Were Killed in Battle.

The military funerals of Corps. George L. Immen of Company C and H. J. Scheid of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, who were killed in battle in Cuba and there buried, their bodies being afterward disinterred and brought to this city, took place in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In the morning there was a service at the Zion Presbyterian Church over the body of Corp. Scheid, and later the body was taken to the armory, where it lay in a black casket beside the body of Corp. Immen. Each casket was covered with a big American flag, and floral tributes were heaped high around them. Around the edges of the armory floor the members of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment formed a hollow square, and in the corridor of the armory wandered the few survivors of the Seventy-first who were able to attend. None of the officers of the regiment was present. The galleries of the armory were crowded with spectators, as were the entrances to the armory floor and the streets. The heat in the place was so oppressive that one of the men of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, Sergt. Van Houten, was overcome and was carried to the officers' room, where he recovered after an hour.

When the members of the families of the deceased had been seated in the balcony, directly over the caskets, the Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw, Chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, gave the signal, and a choir, led by H. R. Humphries of St. James's Lutheran Church, sang the burial chant. Several hymns were rendered by the choir, after which Dr. Bradshaw delivered the funeral sermon, in which he paid a high tribute to the valor and the worth of the dead heroes.

At the conclusion of the address the choir took up the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and, with measured step, the escort from the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment filed out behind the caskets.

Corp. Scheid's body was interred in Greenwood, and that of Corp. Immen at Kensico.

SEVENTY-FIRST PRIVATES BURIED.

Percy McKeever of Company K and Frederick S. Engel of Company F.

E. Percy McKeever, a private of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, who died Wednesday at Mount Sinai Hospital, was buried yesterday beside his mother in Woodlawn Cemetery, with full military honors. The services were held at noon at the family residence, 2,526 Marion Avenue. A detachment of thirty members of the Seventy-first Regiment, who accompanied the firing party, was present. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. McElroy of St. James's Church, Fordham. Eight members of the Seventy-first, acting as pall bearers, carried the remains to the hearse and accompanied it to Woodlawn, the firing party going by train.

Funeral services over the body of Private Frederick S. Engel of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, were held at the Zion Episcopal Church, in East Fortieth Street, near Lexington Avenue. Private Engel died on the transport La Grande Duchesse off Montauk Point, on Aug. 16. A Corporal's guard from his company, in command of Corp. Barnett, acted as escort.

SERGT. F. GLENNEN'S FUNERAL.

Service at St. Joseph's Church Attended by Comrades of the Sixty-ninth.

A requiem mass was celebrated at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, over the body of Quartermaster Sergeant Frank Glennen of Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, who was killed last Sunday in a railroad accident in Alabama. Father McMullen conducted at the mass and Father Huntman, the rector, delivered a eulogy.

There was a large attendance at the funeral. Among those present were many Tammany politicians, Glennen having been a prominent figure in Tammany, and private secretary to John F. Carroll. Five hundred members of the Minqua Club marched from the clubhouse, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to the house and then to the church.

An escort of six detailed men from the Sixty-ninth Regiment and six members of the Minqua Club attended the body from the church to Calvary Cemetery.

CORP. MATTHEWS DEAD.

Cuban Fever Carries Off Another Member of the Seventy-first.

Corp. Alexander T. Matthews of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Francis's Hospital from Cuban fever. Corp. Matthews arrived at Montauk Point with the Seventy-first Regiment on the St. Paul, and was taken immediately to St. Francis's Hospital. He was twenty-eight years old, unmarried, and lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Matthews, at 126 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. His brother, Dr. George H. Matthews, is a member of the house staff of St. Francis's Hospital.

Private Dies From Heat Prostration.

Joseph A. Almond, twenty-one years old, who was discharged from Company E, First Infantry, on Aug. 12, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon from the effects of heat prostration. Almond was taken to Bellevue Thursday afternoon from his residence at 421 First Avenue, suffering from heat prostration. He never regained consciousness. Almond enlisted in the United States Army on Aug. 5, 1893. He served with his company in the fights of El Caney and San Juan, Cuba, and came out without a scratch. He had several medals for marksmanship. He was a popular member of his company.

Death of a New Jersey Private.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 2.—Word reached this city this morning of the death of William S. Jacobus, a private in Company E, First New Jersey Regiment, in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia. Death was due to typhoid pneumonia. Jacobus, who was born here, left the city with the First Regiment on May 2, having enlisted at the first call. He was twenty-six years old and unmarried. Late in July he came home on a five days' furlough from Camp Alger, and was then in excellent health. His relatives expected him home soon, and the news of his death was a shock to them.

Death From Typhoid at Camp Black.

CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., Sept. 2.—Private John Stanton of Company A, Two Hundred and First Regiment, died from typhoid to-day. There are eight other men in the quarantine ten with typhoid, while some others in the post hospital are suspected. There are 110 men in the hospital altogether. They are suffering mostly from malarial fever. The Surgeons are working day and night to prevent further sickness.

Rough Rider Maurer Dead.

Private Adolph Maurer of the Rough Riders, who was shot at Santiago, died yesterday afternoon in the Long Island College Hospital from the effects of an operation which was performed on him as the only chance of saving his life.

Has Not Slept for Five Years.

It is reported that a man in Indiana has not had an hour's sleep for five years. He constantly walks about, unable to rest, and is now little more than a skeleton. There are thousands of men and women who are unable to sleep more than an hour or two a night because of nervousness, weakness, dyspepsia, headache, and constipation. A certain remedy for these disorders is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. All druggists sell it.

Soldier Dies at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2.—Thomas P. Reider of Company B, Ninth Pennsylvania, died to-day of typhoid fever. Reider joined the regiment at Wilkesbarre as war correspondent, but later secured a place in the Brigade Quartermaster's office.

OTHER HEROES LAID TO REST.

Sergt. Brennan and Privates Peter Farley and Henry E. Hoffman.

The funeral of Sergt. Thomas Brennan of the Second Kansas Volunteers, who died Thursday in Gouverneur Hospital, was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with brief services in the hospital. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

The funeral of Peter Farley, one of the members of Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, who was killed in the railroad accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Aug. 28, at Huntsville, Ala., took place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from the home of his sister, Mrs. Duffy, at 400 East Fifteenth Street. Among those in attendance were Col. Dennis McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, and a detail of soldiers from the same regiment.

The funeral of Private Henry E. Hoffman of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, took place at 10:30 yesterday morning in St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Franklin Avenue. The Rev. Thomas F. Gregg, assisted by the Rev. Fathers J. F. Maguarre and James Talbott, conducted the service, a mass of requiem. The body was then taken to the Cemetery of St. Raymond, in Westchester, for burial. Hoffman enlisted in the army on Oct. 14, 1896. He was taken sick at Santiago, and transported to Montauk Point, and afterward to the City Hospital in Boston, where he died last Tuesday of typhoid fever.

FEVER CONVALESCENTS' DIET.

War Department Issues a General Order of Instruction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A general order was issued at the War Department to-day warning sick soldiers on their way to their homes, and especially those who are convalescent after attacks of fever, to exercise care in their diet and otherwise. The text of the order is as follows:

"It having been reported to the War Department that many convalescent soldiers who have received furloughs and started for their homes have been taken ill on the way, and to avoid further occurrences of this kind, it is suggested in the strongest possible terms that all soldiers traveling homeward on furloughs will exercise the best judgment in caring for themseves, especially those who have been ill in hospitals with fevers. Their appetites are very keen, and unless they deny themselves everything except necessary food of the simplest character they are in great danger of a relapse.

"This instruction is sent out, hoping that it may catch the eye of these men en route and also for the instruction of Surgeons at hospitals. It is ordered that no man shall receive a furlough whom the Surgeon in charge believes to be unable to travel alone, and that no furloughed soldier shall leave a hospital without receiving ful instructions as to his diet while en route to his home from his Surgeon."

The Twelfth New York.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2.—Following is a list of the Twelfth New York men admitted to the division hospital to-day: Hugh Kavanaugh and Karl Deucker, Company L; Frank Handy, Company G; Morris Warsaw, Company F; John Pringle, Company A.

Furloughs were granted Frank G. George, Emil C. Sands, Ludwick O. Johnson, Lester Berg, John J. Morgan, and Henry T. Ballog.

Gus Norton, Company D, was returned to quarters.

Private George Behrringer is still in the guardhouse awaiting trial for circulating a petition asking that the regiment be mustered out. Berhrringer formerly was private secretary to Senator Lexow.

Health Conditions at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The following is Gen. Lawton's report for to-day of health conditions at Santiago: "Total sick, 220; total fever, 139; total new cases fever, 7; total returned to duty, 22. No deaths."

Downs and Tillinghast Confer.

Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment, who has been ill at the Park Avenue Hotel since his return from the Cuban campaign, was sufficiently recovered yesterday morning to go down to the lobby of the hotel, where he met Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, with whom he held a long conference. Neither would tell what plans were discussed. Col. Downs said that he was feeling much better, and would leave to-day for the Adirondacks.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:10 A. M.—747 Tremont Avenue; Raymond Kribs; slight damage.

10:25 A. M.—2,110 Boulevard; Jacob Opp; damage, $100.

1 P. M.—582 Eighth Avenue; Joseph Gibbons; damage, $5.

3:25 P. M.—150 West Fourteenth Street; unoccupied; slight damage.

4:10 P. M.—455 West Twenty-seventh Street; Mrs. Feeney; damage, $25.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:29	Sun sets	6:30	Moon rises	7:48

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:28	Gov. Isl'd	9:47	H. Gate	11:36
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:44	Gov. Isl'd	10:04	H. Gate	11:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alexandra, London		9:00 A. M.
Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellarden, La Plata	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
British King, Antwerp		
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Evelyn, Puerto Rico	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Dunstan, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Mediterranean ports	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Francisco, Hull		
Galileo, Newcastle		
Jason, Cape Gracias	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Norge, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Tjomo, Barbados, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.		
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.		
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Southwark, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §2 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan per steamship Glengyle, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to September 4 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched East and are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 3.

Carib, Jacksonville, Aug. 31.
Cilurnum, Shields, Aug. 12.
Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 26.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 19.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 21.
City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 26.
Grenada, Grenada, Aug. 27.
Kansas City, Savannah, Sept. 1.
La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 27.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Aug. 30.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Sept. 1.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
Titania, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
Winifreda, London, Aug. 25.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
British Queen, Antwerp, Aug. 24.
Cevic, Liverpool, Aug. 26.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 24.
Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 31.
Aller, Gibraltar, Aug. 27.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 30.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
Westernland, Antwerp, Aug. 27.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 27.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 31.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Aug. 26.
Queen Olga, Gibraltar, Aug. 24.
Tuscarora, Shields, Aug. 24.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

Hekla, Christiansand, Aug. 26.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Aug. 28.
Susquehanna, Southampton, Aug. 25.

Arrived—Friday, Sept. 2.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Hadaway, Hull Aug. 20, to Sanderson & Son. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:06 A. M. Sept. 3.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg Aug. 25 and Southampton and Cherbourg 26th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Afridi, (Br.,) Golding, Hongkong, &c., June 28, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah Aug. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Kenmore, (Br.,) new, 2,411 tons, Ellis, Glasgow Aug. 18, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Liverpool Aug. 18, in ballast to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Prelle, Danzig Aug. 14 and Shields 18th, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Goldsboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Aug. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:56 A. M.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:21 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., west, gentle breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Bucentaur, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Mohican, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Avala, (Br.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Oneida, for Charleston, &c.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Annie Spear, (Br.,) Evans, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken July 24 in lat. 41, lon. 53.

Bark Sussex, (Br.,) Guthrie, from New York for Adelaide, was spoken Aug. 17 in lat. 13 south, lon. 36 west.

Notice to Mariners.

RHODE ISLAND—CONIMICUT LIGHT STATION.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Sept. 10, 1898, there will be established in this light, on end of Conimicut Sand Spit, W. side of entrance to Providence River, a red sector covering an arc of 6 degrees between the bearings N. by W. ¼ W. and N. ¾ W., covering Ohio Ledge in upper Narragansett Bay. Bearings are magnetic; given approximately and from seaward.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 46, No. 196, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 17 and 22.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Pathan, (Br.,) Capt. Day, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Strathmore, (Br.,) Capt. Cunningham, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Vienna, (Br.,) sld. from Trieste for New York Aug. 27.

SS Bramble, (Br.,) Capt. Postlethwaite, sld. from Santos for New York Aug. 30.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curel, sld. from Bordeaux for New York Aug. 29.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, (from Santos,) sld. from Victoria for New York Aug. 27.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from Leghorn, &c., for New York, arr. at Messina yesterday.

SS Robert Dickinson, (Br.,) Capt. Briggs, from New York, arr. at Manchester to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York via Christiansand, &c., arr. at Swinemunde Aug. 30.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Bleecich, from New York, arr. at Genoa Aug. 31.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Capt. Byrne, from New York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS St. Ninian, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinckiage, from New York for Flushing, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Anna Moore, (Br.,) Capt. Wetherill, from New York via Port Elizabeth, &c., arr. at Rangoon yesterday.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 10:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Rigelsen, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed Scilly at 6:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 8 P. M. to-day.

COLON, Sept. 2.—SS Allianca arr. here yesterday at 2:30 P. M.

HAVANA CIGARS
PARK & TILFORD
ARE AGAIN RECEIVING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS IN HAVANA A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH
HAVANA CIGARS.
THE FIRST SHIPMENTS ARE NOW IN PORT.

Its Quality Wins.
Hunter
Baltimore
Rye.
Pure and Mellow.
TRADE MARK

Going to ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

"CAMMEYER"
Stamped on a Shoe
Means Standard of Merit.
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SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Wanamaker's

In General And Particular

CLOSED to-day at noon, and closed all day Monday. Tuesday morning there will be much to say,—read our store news then. This morning we will say only this,—

Whatever you need for your outing, for your traveling, for your reading or resting;—whatever you need for however you will spend the time between now and Tuesday,—*we have*, if it's anything to wear, or to play with, or to read.

That much for generality. This, for a particular instance:—we offer you this morning

All the Shirt Waists in Stock

that are made from percale, madras or cheviot at two prices.

All that were priced up to $1.50.
At 50c. each.
All that were priced up to $3.
At $1 each.

There is much meat in that offering as a little reflection will tell you. For our own old prices were on marvellously good goods, and were generally much under the prevailing figures. There are plenty of large sizes among them,—a good point and a rather uncommon one.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

BRONZE GUN FROM MANILA.

Capt. Dyer's Present to Baltimore Will Be Admitted Free.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the Collector of Customs at New York to admit to entry, free of duty and charges, an old bronze six-pounder gun, a relic of the naval battle of Manila, presented to the City of Baltimore by Capt. N. Mayo Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore. The gun is aboard the ship Delcarnie.

FILIPINO REBELS ACTIVE.

They Invade the Southern Islands to Seize Everything Possible.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 2.—Several shiploads of insurgent troops have invaded the Southern islands, with the view of seizing everything possible prior to the settlement of the peace conditions. Gen. Rios, the Spanish Commander, with a flotilla of gunboats, is acting energetically; but, the insurgents have captured the outlying islands of Romblon and Palawan, where they found treasures to the amount of $42,000. The prisoners captured have arrived here.

Delegates from the Hongkong insurgent Junta are to have an interview with United States Consul Williams to-night, and it is thought this may possibly result in a settlement of the insurgent question.

Fewer German Ships at Manila.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—A semi-official note issued to-day says:

"A state of peace having been re-established between the United States and Spain, orders have been given that the German naval force at Manila be reduced to one or two ships, which, pending the complete restoration of order in the Philippine Islands, will suffice for the protection of German subjects and interests in that region."

DISTILLER SHIP FOR MONTAUK.

Services of the Steamer Iris Offered by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Attached to the navy there are now several vessels arranged chiefly for producing distilled water for the use of other naval vessels that are so employed that they cannot leave their posts to secure supplies.

One of these vessels, the Iris, was yesterday at Fort Monroe, but if the recommendations of Chief Engineer Melville are adopted, the Iris will be sent to Montauk Point to produce supplies of water for the troops that will defy any microscope to find deleterious substances in it. The Iris can distil 60,000 gallons of water a day, taking its supply from the briny ocean and turning out water that is quite free from any suggestion of sea water and as wholesome as the best of spring water. It would need cooling to improve its taste, but it would be always free from taint that could produce disease.

It is the opinion of the Navy Department that a berth could be found at which the Iris could moor and deliver the water to the camp through pipes laid from the ship to the shore.

The experience of the navy has been that no cases of illness were to be attributed to water produced by the distilling process. The Rainbow, a like ship, has also a very capable plant on board.

First Road Improvement Contract.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—State Engineer and Surveyor Adams to-day awarded the first contract for road improvement under the Good Roads bill enacted by the last Legislature. The contract is for the improvement of two miles of the Troy and Schenectady turnpike, east from Schenectady. It was awarded to the Callanan Road Improvement Company of this city for $14,500.

At Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 2.—The Bridgeport Driving Association opened its Fall race meet this afternoon. Summary:

2:24 Trot.—Purse, $300.

Berthold, b. g., (Smart)	1	1	1
Sam Steele, b. g., (Dodge)	3	2	2
Lottie Fallis, b. m., (Graves)	2	3	4
Landa, b. m., (Lewis)	4	4	3
Herman, ch. g., (Snyder)	5	dis.	
Harvey D., b. s., (Toole)	6	dis.	

Time—2:25¼; 2:24¼; 2:25¾.

2:20 Pace.—Purse, $300.

Grey Fern, gr. g. (Smart)	3	1	1	1
Verona, b. m. (——)	1	3	2	2
Winola, b. m. (Clark)	2	2	3	3
Frank G., blk. g. (Devlin)	4	4	4	4
Mason Boy, b. g. (Fisher)	7	5	dis.	
Charles S., br. g. (Sweet)	8	dis.		
Mabel, ch. m. (Appell)	5	dis.		
Doc, br. s. (Sivalis)	6	dis.		

Time 2:22¼; 2:22½; 2:23½; 2:22¾.

Free for all trot and pace.—Purse, $400, (unfinished:)

Coleen, ch. m., (Cook)	4	1	1	3	2
Lillie Young, ch. m., (Bedford)	3	4	3	1	1
Emma Offut, br. m., (Dingee)	1	5	2	2	3
Belle Colley, b. m., (Clark)	2	2	4	4	4
Sam Hill, Jr., blk. s., (Dodge)	5	3	5	dr.	

Time—2:17¼; 2:17; 2:17¼; 2:16¼; 2:19¼.

GOV. BLACK'S TOUR ENDS

Returns to Washington After Visiting New York Troops in Their Camps.

MANAGEMENT OF HOSPITALS

Evil Effect of the Long Encampment at Chickamauga Park—Food Found to be Good and Well Cooked.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Gov. Frank S. Black and party of New York arrived in Washington late this afternoon from a trip, during which there were visited the mobilisation camps at Chickamauga Park, Lexington, Ky., and Huntsville, Ala. Gov. Black's idea in visiting the camps was to ascertain their conditions, particularly as they referred to the New York troops located there. He desired from personal observation to be in position to recommend to the War Department what New York regiments should be mustered out of the service at once.

As a result of his investigation he will suggest to the war authorities that the Ninth and Fourteenth New York Regiments, situated at Chickamauga, be relieved from service as soon as practicable. The Twelfth New York, situated at Lexington, and the Sixty-ninth New York, situated at Huntsville, are in excellent condition, and, while the men of both regiments would be glad to receive an order mustering them out, there is no pressing need, in the opinion of Gov. Black, for their leaving the service at this time. In addition to his recommendation that the Ninth and Fourteenth be discharged, it is likely that Gov. Black will suggest to the department that the Third New York, now at Camp Meade, Penn., also be mustered out of the service.

"The conditions of the camps we visited," said Gov. Black this evening, in epitomizing the results of his trip, "were better, really, than I had expected to find them; that is, they were better than they had been pictured in the newspaper reports I had read before visiting the camps. Many things doubtless could be remedied, but, on the whole, the camps we found not to be in bad condition. Those at Lexington and Huntsville are in excellent shape. How long they will remain so depends, I take it, upon the length of time the troops are kept there. The camp at Chickamauga is the worst of the three, if such a comparison may be made. That has been occupied for four months by many thousands of troops, and the very ground has become infected with disease.

"My idea is that the camp ought to be abandoned—or, at least, the regimental camp sites ought to be moved frequently. The whole of North America is ribboned with railroads and troops can be moved easily and quickly from one camp ground to another. With the thousands of eligible camp sites in this country at the disposal of the Government, it is not necessary that the troops be kept in one place so long that they become ill from the effects of polluted water.

"With good pure water in abundance of supply, and such food as I know the men in the camps I visited are receiving, there is no reason in the world why a well man should not continue in good health and actually thrive. The food furnished the troops is ample and of excellent quality. They get fresh beef, ham, bacon, plenty of vegetables, hardtack, and bread. In addition, they have coffee three times a day. There is no reason why a well man should not live and thrive on that diet. That the food is good and well cooked I know, because I ate some of it myself.

"At Chickamauga, the regimental hospitals are in good condition," continued Gov. Black. "They are well provided for, and the patients are receiving careful attention. In the Second Division Hospital, the conditions are not good. In that there are about 200 patients. While I do not speak as an expert, I do say that the hospital is not well managed or adequately supplied, either with stores or with help. A large majority of the patients are suffering from fever, yet when we were there they had neither ice nor milk—two requisites, it seems to me, in the treatment of fever cases.

"The blame for this condition of affairs, if blame is to be attached, I do not pretend to fix. Criticism of the Secretary of War for this and similar conditions in other camps and hospitals is not, I take it, proper or becoming. He cannot be familiar with the condition of every sick soldier in the United States or be in personal touch with all the minute details of camp and hospital life. When attention is directed to cases like the one I mentioned, the Secretary applies a remedy. My idea is that some man, I do not say who, who is nearer to the scene of the conditions complained of, is responsible for them. He ought to apply the remedy, and if he does not, then his head should come off.

"This is a vast problem the country is now solving—a problem not of war, but of life and personal security. It requires the most careful and considerate attention. We must not be hysterical in our comments or oblivious to patent facts. Withal, we must be just to all. This war has taught this country a lesson that it has needed for a long time. That is, with all our immense resources of wealth and population, we cannot put into the field a great army in a few weeks without serious consequences. We ought to maintain an army commensurate in some degree with our size. With such a force at our Government's disposal, we should be able to meet an emergency, because we would be prepared for it."

Gov. Black will call upon Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-morrow morning and will then return to New York.

ARMED SCHOONER OFF CUBA.

Jamaica Vessels Report Being Chased by a Mysterious Craft—An Attack Repelled.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 2.—Since the withdrawal of the American fleet several Jamaica schooners, that do a casual trade with Cuban ports, have reported being chased along the coast of Cuba by a mysterious schooner.

The captain of the schooner Carmita and Dr. Gobino, a passenger on the vessel, now report that she was chased between Cape Cruz and Niquero, on the Gulf of Guanayro, by a schooner armed with rifles. The Carmita, having arms, returned the fire, repelling the attack.

The Jamaican Government, it is reported, would make representations as to the incident to the United States Government through the British Colonial Office.

PEACE COMMISSION PLANS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Secretary Day, of the State Department, who is now at his home in Canton, Ohio, will return to this city next Tuesday for the purpose of conferring with the President regarding the final instructions to the United States members of the Peace Commission, which is to meet in Paris on the 1st of October.

The United States Commissioners will leave for Europe on the steamer sailing from New York on the 17th inst., and it is necessary for them to have all their preliminary arrangements in this country completed before that date.

FATAL DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

STINESVILLE, Ind., Sept. 2.—Four men were instantly killed by a dynamite explosion here this afternoon and many others seriously injured.

The dead are: John W. Williams, John Grubb, Buck Wampler, and Edward Watts.

The fatally injured are: Ben Kyffe, Milton Hyke, and Willie Liford.

The men were blasting rock when the accident occurred.

TONGUELESS CHINESE INSANE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—A gruesome tale of Highbinder plots and machinations engineered by Chinese secret societies came out in Judge Jones's court at the Detention Hospital this morning, when a queueless Chinaman named Lum Ye was examined as to his sanity.

Ye is tongueless, owing to the fact that when he was younger he learned some of the secrets of the Highbinders, and they, to keep him from divulging what he knew, cut out his tongue. With his queue gone, he is not permitted to associate with other Chinamen, and no friends appeared in his behalf to-day. Lum Ye's mind has given way, and he believes the Highbinders are still after him. On the advice of physicians he was committed.

One is instinctively attracted by the natural fragrance of Lundborg's Perfume VIO-VIOLET.

POOL AND THE POLICE.

Said that Captains Will Make No More Arrests of Women for Disorderly Conduct.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connoly made application to Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, for an adjournment of the argument in the application made by David M. Newberger, a lawyer, for a preliminary writ of mandamus to compel Magistrate Pool to hear the charges brought by Rose Harrison against Policeman Lewis Owens of the West Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, and to allow the policeman to be defended by Lawyer Newberger. Stipulations were entered into between the lawyers to adjourn the matter for one week, and that no charge shall be considered as standing against the policeman in the meanwhile.

Policeman Owens, a few days ago, arrested Rose Harrison for disorderly conduct. Instead of finding her guilty, Magistrate Pool, in the West Side Police Court, held the policeman in $2,000 bonds for using unnecessary force. When Owens's case came up for trial, Magistrate Pool thrice ordered his lawyer, Newberger, arrested, and finally ordered him out of court. Hence the mandamus proceeding.

While the motion in the mandamus case was being heard in the Supreme Court, Magistrate Pool was busy at the West Side Police Court. He was not greeted by a full house, as is usual. In fact, the benches were almost all vacant. An officer of the court is responsible for the assertion that Capt. Price and the other uptown Captains have agreed not to arrest any more persons, except for serious offenses, and that some of them have barred colored persons altogether, because they say Magistrate Pool turns them loose whether they have a good excuse or not. Less than a dozen cases were brought before him yesterday morning, but some of them were important.

One of the first prisoners at the bar was William Short. Superintendent Arthur Taylor of an apartment house at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue preferred against him a charge of defrauding his employers. Short has been employed at the apartment house as cashier for three years. He gave so much attention to his employer's interests that he was entirely trusted. Then came the same old story of a double life. "Race horses and women caused my trouble," he said to the detectives who arrested him. It was learned that the account of his employers with the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company to the amount of $2,400 had been forged by Short. Instead of depositing the money in the bank he put it in his pocket, it is alleged. Then he forged entries in the bank book. Detectives Daly, Lawless, and Thompson of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested him in the Bohemian Café as he was treating the female habitués of the place to champagne. Mr. Taylor says that he believes Short has been stealing for three years. Short was held for trial.

Most of the policemen who come in contact with Magistrate Pool have learned to conform to his special requirements in making their affidavits. Policeman Rosenberg of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, however, did not yesterday morning. He was unable to support the allegations in his affidavit. This dialogue took place between Policeman and Magistrate:

"She has been arrested many times before, your Honor," referring to Mattie Hatton, a colored woman before the bar.

"I don't believe you, no, Sir! no Sir! She's as good as you are," thundered the Magistrate. "Your heart is as black as the woman. She is entitled to considerate and decent treatment, even if she is black." Then turning to Rosenberg, who is very swarthy, he continued: "You're just as black as your prisoner, your heart is just as black."

"I am just as white a man as you are, just exactly as white, Sir," retorted the policeman.

"You're an unmannerly scoundrel. Step down from the bridge," said Magistrate Pool.

One of the policemen said that a letter was written yesterday to ex-Magistrate Mott inviting him to come to the West Side Court to see "Mott out-Motted."

The Rev. Peter H. White, who gave his residence as 140 West Twenty-seventh Street, was arrested upon complaint of Mrs. Bessie Kimball of 234 West Fifty-third Street, charging him with malicious mischief and disturbance. They had been living together until Mrs. Kimball recently found out that he had a family in Richmond, Va., and that he posed there as a minister, while here as a Democratic politician. As he was being brought into court he was recognized by a young woman whom he had baptized in Richmond, but who was now held in jail for disorderly conduct.

BROOKE IS MILES'S SUCCESSOR.

GUAYAMA, Island of Puerto Rico, Sept. 1.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—Upon Gen. Miles's departure to-day Gen. Brooke issued an order assuming command of the troops in this island.

The bridges along the military road are being repaired, and Gen. Brooke will start northward on Saturday morning. The march to San Juan de Puerto Rico will probably consume four days. The General expects to establish his headquarters at Rio Piedras, outside the city, owing to the crowded condition of San Juan, which is filled with Spanish troops.

Gen. Brooke will retain active command over the troops left on this side of the island. Col. Glassford assumes charge of the telegraphic system with two companies of the Signal Corps.

Dynamite Battery Brought Back.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—The United States transport Aransas arrived to-day from Ponce, Puerto Rico. She left there on Aug. 28. On board are Dynamite Expert Stockley and Second Lieut. Gordon H. Heiner of Battery B, Fouth Artillery. The Aransas has on board five dynamite guns and a large quantity of cartridges which are to be taken to Fort Myer, Va., by Lieut. Heiner, and the detachment of men who came with him. Mr. Stockley superintended the use of the guns during the war in Puerto Rico.

A Shipload of Sick from Ponce.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day received a dispatch from Chief Surgeon Woodbury at Ponce, saying that the hospital ship Relief will arrive at Philadelphia next Tuesday morning with 248 patients from Puerto Rico aboard. They will be distributed among the hospitals at Philadelphia.

THE NEWPORT NAVAL STATION.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—Orders have been received by Commodore Albert Kautz, the Commandant of the Newport Naval Station, which includes the torpedo and training stations and Naval War College, which is now under one head, that after Oct. 1, it will cease to exist as the Newport Naval Station, each of the three departments becoming a separate institution, as it was, until eight years ago, when the consolidation took place.

The cause of the change is not stated, but it is believed that the various departments can be operated singly to better advantage than consolidated, although there are many naval officers who are strongly in favor of a flag officer being here where so many ships are constantly arriving.

Commodore Kautz expects to be relieved at any time after Oct. 1, and it is hinted that he will be the relief of Admiral Dewey.

$3,000 CRAP GAME RAIDED.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Some man is $3,000 poorer to-day because the police last night raided a crap game. There were ten players in the game, and the big stakes were laid out on the table while the men shot the dice.

Early this morning four officers secreted themselves in a dark hallway adjoining the stairway to the game, and when the door was opened in response to a knock they dashed in.

The stakes were said to be the largest ever shot for by crap shooters.

The men were arrested and fined $5 each.

MICHIGAN MEN GO HOME

Terrible Journey of 33d and 34th Regiments from Camp at Montauk Point.

SEVERAL OVERCOME BY HEAT

One Man Died on Arrival at the Long Island City Station, Where Many Painful Scenes Were Witnessed.

The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Regiments Michigan Volunteer Infantry arrived in Long Island City from the camp at Montauk yesterday morning, and were conveyed in ferryboats of the West Shore Railroad round the Battery and up the North River to the West Shore Railroad station, on the New Jersey side. These veterans of the war with Spain dropped what were called their sick on the wayside, but, judging from the wan and exhausted appearance of the men, at least half of both these regiments ought to have been taken to the hospitals, and not allowed to continue their hot, painful journey by rail to Michigan.

It might have been thought that any one who looked at the wasted forms, shrunken, pallid faces and glassy eyes in which the spark of vitality was well-nigh extinguished would be moved to pity; yet there were many men and women who stared at the sick soldiers in mere idle curiosity, impeded their progress, and crowded about the headquarters of the Red Cross station, opposite the railroad station, so that the little breeze that could reach the sufferers was cut off. They were repeatedly driven back by a policeman, but returned as soon as his back was turned, and did not even heed the request of Miss I. C. Reid, who was in charge of the nurses, to step back. Perhaps these people had become hardened by seeing sick soldiers pass through Long Island City every day.

The first section of the train brought over part of the men of the Thirty-third Regiment. This regiment left camp with 725 men, and with eighty who were sick. Many of the latter were not fit to travel, and would have been left behind, but they begged their comrades to take them along and give them a chance to die at home, or at least on the way there.

Suffered Terribly From the Heat.

The sections began leaving after 9 o'clock. The sufferings of those who were comparatively well in the hot cars was great and of the sick excruciating. Col. Boynton, who had gone on to Michigan, returned to Montauk Point on Thursday, and accompanied his men yesterday. The train stopped at the Borden Avenue crossing, some four or five long blocks from the ferry, and the soldiers who were able to walk crawled out of the cars and led or bodily carried out their weaker comrades. About fifty, who had broken down on the way and were unable to stand, were placed in a Pullman car and taken down to the station.

Fortunately for the soldiers, the Army and Navy Committee of the New York Young Men's Christian Association brought to the gates of the yard when the train stopped a large quantity of cold milk and crackers, and every soldier was urged to take all he wanted. The thirsty men did justice to over 1,200 glasses of milk, but comparatively few of them could get up an appetite for the crackers.

The only amusing feature of the day was the arrival of fourteen-year-old Albert Gasco, the mascot of Company M. He accompanied the company from Detroit, and went through all the Cuban campaign without a scratch. The members of the company believe in his mascot power, as they are all alive. Gasco was dressed in the regulation uniform, and carried a small rifle. He said he had "got into a scrap" with a Spanish boy after the surrender of Santiago, and had "licked him," because he annoyed the troops.

Gov. Pingree's son, who is in charge of sixteen nurses who came from Detroit on Wednesday to care for the invalids of the regiments, was reported yesterday to have gone back with them, but officers of the Thirty-third, when asked, said that the nurses had staid behind to nurse the sick in Camp Wikoff.

When the soldiers had somewhat refreshed themselves with milk, they marched in the broiling sun, carrying their heavy accoutrements over flannel suits and leggings that might be comfortable in a temperature of 50 or 45 degrees, but certainly the reverse of that with the thermometer above 90. It could not be called marching, although the boys tried hard to make a good appearance. They were companies of invalids dragging themselves along and helping onward those whose strength began to give out on the way.

The officially sick men who were brought down in the Pullman car were taken, as fast as possible, to the Grand Cross Relief Station opposite, which is in charge of Mrs. A. G. Hammond, Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Chauncey, and Miss Reid. The railroad company ordered all of its employes who could be spared to help in the work, and several residents lent their aid. Dr. Carpenter and Dr. Valentine, the railroad physicians, were on hand, and also Dr. Hall and Dr. Powers of St. John's Hospital.

The nurses under the direction of Miss Reid, worked hard administering cooling drinks and medicines to the men and fanning them as they lay in the cots in the station waiting to be removed to hospitals or resting until they felt strong enough to go on board he boat, for they were all anxious to go home. A. Linnaburg of Company G, and J. Kelly of the same company, Thirty-third Regiment, both suffering from acute malaria, were the first to be sent to the Presbyterian Hospital. Other soldiers were sent by other ambulances as fast as they came in.

Arrival of the Thirty-fourth.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment, under command of Col. Peterman, came in about 4 o'clock and brought in much sicker men. Col. Peterman had telegraphed for two ambulances to meet the train, but he needed many more when the train came in. Several of the men were carried down in stretchers to the Red Cross Station, and among the first to be brought in was George Allen of Company F. He was overcome by the heat, in addition to his fever and other complications. He was hurriedly sent to an ambulance of St. John's Hospital, but begged to be left alone, as he said he felt he was dying. As the stretcher was placed in the ambulance he died, and his body was taken out that the ambulance might be used for another who was still alive.

William Thomas of Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Manistique, Mich., was brought in on a stretcher in a state of complete collapse, suffering from fever, dysentery, and cramps, with a pulse that could hardly be felt. Some brandy with spices was given to him, and after some time he revived sufficiently to take some medicine.

Many others were brought in in a state of collapse, and were all laid on cots and attended to. When a NEW YORK TIMES reporter asked one of the physicians in charge why they did not stimulate the men with strychnia and digitalis, he said they had run out of it. The reporter bought a sufficient quantity of both drugs for over a dozen men, and the physician said it was just what was needed at the time.

It was already evening when the last boat taking over the Thirty-fourth Regiment left Long Island City, and on its arrival at the West Shore Railroad they found that the Thirty-third had already started. The men threw themselves on the ground exhausted. Capt. McDonald of Company D of Calumet was overpowered by the heat, and the Calumet Committee persuaded him to accompany them to St. Luke's Hospital. Surgeon William P. Devurre of the Thirty-fourth, also from Calumet, was prostrated with fever, dysentery, and kidney trouble, and the Calumet Committee also forced him to accompany it to the hospital. The Calumet Committee is composed of H. J. Vivian, Edward S. Grierson, and Paul Grierson, who were sent out by the citizens of that city to look after that company that was recruited from that place, and to spare no expense in making them comfortable.

The first section of the trains carrying the Thirty-third Regiment left the West Shore station after 6 o'clock, a delay having been caused by the tardy arrival of the medicine box. The Thirty-fourth Regiment started on their way home about eight o'clock. They were to be rushed as rapidly as possible during the night, but frequent stops will be made in case of the continuance of the intense heat. A good supply of ice was taken at Weehawken.

Drowned in a Bathtub.

Steven J. Galligan, twenty-two years old, an epileptic, was seized with a fit last night while bathing and was drowned in the bathtub at his home before he could be helped. Galligan lived with his married sister, Mrs. McCarthy, at 214 East Eighty-fifth Street.

THE CUP CHALLENGE HERE

Committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club Arrived with It on the Britannic.

ARE CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Say They Believe There Will Be No Difficulty in Arranging a Race, but Refuse All Information About the Shamrock.

The committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, bearing Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup, arrived in this city yesterday morning on the White Star liner Britannic. The members of the committee are Hugh C. Kelly, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club; Major R. G. Shannon Crawford, its Honorary Vice Commodore, and Hugh McGildowney, the superintending naval architect of Harlan & Wolff's works, at which the challenge yacht will be built. Mr. McGildowney is also a member of the Royal Ulster Club. With the committee is William Fife, Jr., of Fairlie, Scotland, to whom has been intrusted the designing of the Shamrock. Another of the party, who, however, is not associated with the committee, but is deeply interested in the success of their mission, is the Earl of Ava, eldest son of Lord Dufferin, the Honorary Commodore of the club. He is visiting this country on a pleasure trip, and was simply a fellow-voyager with his clubmates.

Questioned concerning the challenge and the vessel that is to compete for the Cup, Mr. Kelly said:

"We have a draft of the challenge, but it is incomplete at present; the details will not be inserted until after our meeting with the committee that represents the New York Yacht Club. I can say little about the Shamrock. The question of the size of the vessel has not been settled. The whole matter of design and construction has been left to Mr. Fife and he has not informed us what material has been decided upon, if indeed he has decided the matter at all."

Irish People Enthusiastic.

Mr. Kelly said that he had, unfortunately, missed Mr. Ledyard, Vice Commodore of the New York Club, at Queenstown, but had written him at his hotel in London and received in reply a friendly and satisfactory letter. The Secretary returned an evasive answer to a question relative to the opposition to the challenge said to have been made by certain English yachtsmen. He declared that he knew nothing of the feelings of Englishmen in the matter, but that the whole of Ireland was enthusiastically in favor of the challenge. The first time the topic was broached in the Royal Ulster Club, he said, was during their annual banquet, a year ago, when Lord Dufferin observed that Englishmen and Scotchmen had tried for nearly half a century to bring back the cup that the America won, and it was time that an Irish club made the attempt.

Mr. Kelly was asked when the idea of competing for the cup first occurred to Sir Thomas Lipton, and replied:

"Sir Thomas has been wishing for an opportunity to race for the America's Cup for the last ten years. He is not new at yachting. He has had yachts on the Clyde for the last twenty-five years, and is a seasoned seaman. I was in America at the last yacht race, in 1895, and I then made up my mind that our club had the ability to build and man a yacht that could beat any American boat, and hence the world. My confidence in the Irish, you know, is unbounded."

Mr. Kelly will remain in this country about ten days. He is forty-seven years of age, of athletic build, being over 6 feet in height. He has been closely allied with athletic sports for years. He is a graduate of the Belfast Academical Institution, a barrister by profession, and has been Sub-Sheriff of County Down. He was a Rugby student, and represented Ireland in the football contests from 1877 to 1880 as Captain of the Shamrocks. He took to lacrosse when that game was introduced from Canada in 1876, and ten years later he took an Irish team into Canada. He is also a golfer of more than ordinary skill, and is well known as an expert cricketer.

"Our club," he said, "is at the present time in a flourishing condition. I have been Secretary and Treasurer for eleven years, and can say that the club was never in more prosperous shape. We have 360 active members and a fleet of 130 boats. We are building a new clubhouse, which I expect will be completed by next Spring. It will be one of the finest in the United Kingdom."

"It has been reported that your club would prefer a course off Newport for the series of races to the usual New York Yacht Club course off Sandy Hook. Is that rumor true?" was asked.

"I cannot answer that question," was the reply. "We do not want to make conditions and naturally wish to fall in with your club in every particular."

Mr. Fife Refuses Information.

William Fife, Jr., the designer, was very reticent about his new craft. "It would be very unwise for me to say anything about her at present," he said. "I will not even say that the design is completed."

"Will you say whether you have considered aluminium as a material in her construction?" was asked. "Hints have been received that you have given a great deal of attention to that metal as applied to yacht architecture."

"Even if she were to be made of pure gold, I would not tell you about it," was the emphatic rejoinder. "We have come to the conclusion that it is best that nothing be said about the boat until after we have met the New York Yacht Club committee and have fully discussed the problem with them."

Hugh McGildowney, the owner of the fast yachts Melissa and Maladetta, was anxious to know whether the Americans were enthusiastic for a yacht race. When informed that all yachtsmen were interested in seeing an international race, Mr. McGildowney said:

"Well, I think that the committees from the two clubs will have no difficulty in arranging a race. I was here a few years ago and saw the last race. I made up my mind then that we could make the Americans mend their gait."

After breakfasting on board the steamer, the yachtsmen rode to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they were met by the Hon. Charles Russell, the personal representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, who has had several informal conferences with the New York Yacht Club committee. They at once held a session behind closed doors, during which Mr. Russell related the result of his conferences. During the afternoon the notification that a meeting of the New York Yacht Club's committee had been called for 10 o'clock this morning in the clubhouse at 67 Madison Avenue was received by the visiting committeemen, who were formally invited to be present. Under a separate cover a copy of the "deed of gift" of the America's Cup was received from the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club.

Thirty-footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—The thirty-footers had the best race of the week this afternoon, with a good breeze from the southwest. The race was for the cup offered by William Starr Miller and Lloyd Warren. The cup was won by Mr. Whitney's Dorothy, with the Wawa a close second. Dyer's Island course was used, and the start was at 3:02. Among the guests in the various boats were Mr. and Mrs. J. D. R. Baldwin, William Burden, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, J. C. Livermore, and Mrs. William P. Thompson. The summary:

Boats and Owners.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:37:01	2:35:01
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:37:14	2:35:14
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:38:16	2:36:16
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:39:48	2:37:48
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:45:38	2:43:38
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:46:16	2:43:16
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:48:49	2:46:49

NATIONAL POLO ASSOCIATION.

Formed at New Haven in Place of the Southern New England League.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 2.—At a meeting of the Polo magnates in this city this afternoon, the Southern New England Polo League was disbanded and the National Polo Association was formed. Officers elected are:

President—Jacob B. Morse, Boston; Vice-President—Thomas L. Reilly, Meriden; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles F. Olin, New Britain.

Franchises were granted to the Springfield Polo Association, Meriden Polo Company, New Haven Polo and Bowling Club, Jean Jacques, Waterbury; W. A. Parsons, New Britain; H. H. Jennings, Hartford; William M. Harris, Bridgeport, and M. Murray, Providence.

It is proposed to open the season Nov. 7.

ACCIDENT IN THE BOWERY.

Electric Car and Horse Car Crash and a Number of Persons Are Injured.

A Second Avenue electric car was bowling along the Bowery at a rapid rate at 9 o'clock last night on a down-town trip, when it ran into a horse car of the Avenue C line at Stanton Street. The horse car was an open one, and had eight or ten passengers aboard. It was crossing the Bowery from Prince Street. The electric car hit the horse car with great force, and threw it from the track, and continued its course for thirty or forty feet before the motorman could stop it.

A newsboy happened to have been standing in the street when the cars crashed. He was struck by the electric car, and was forced beneath it. He was rolled over and over, almost under the wheels of the car, before he was seen by Patrolman Gardner of the Eldridge Street Station. The patrolman ran to the car and pulled the boy from under it, just as the motorman was able to stop the car. The boy was unhurt.

A large crowd of people gathered about the open horse car, which had been thrown from the track, and were doing their best to attend the wants of the passengers who had been shaken up and injured. The passengers on the horse car were thrown, in several instances, from their seats to the bottom of the car. Most of them refused medical aid.

Edward Kriston, thirty-seven years old, of 241 East Third Street, received a scalp wound, and Mrs. Margaret Edwards, twenty-three, of 343 East Forty-second Street, received slight injuries to her right leg. Both of these persons were attended by a surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital before they went to their homes.

Mrs. W. S. Ewing of 27 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street received injuries about the legs, but refused medical aid, and went home with friends. The horse car was considerably damaged. No arrest was made.

SPANISH MILITARY PRISONERS.

Spain Makes Formal Application for the Release of Those Held in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Having arranged for the release and return to Spain of the Spanish sailors captured after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the Spanish Government is now seeking to secure the release of the Spanish soldiers who are still held captives in this country. There are a few of these confined at Fort McPherson, and our Government is entirely willing to be rid of them. Our Government having finally consented to release the sailors upon the sole condition that the Spanish Government would transport them home.

M. Thiebaut, acting in the interest of the Spanish Government, has just made application to the State Department for similar treatment in the case of the Spanish soldiers. The request is now under consideration and doubtless will be granted.

Cervera's Party Coming Here.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2.—Admiral Cervera and party, of seventy-five to ninety persons, will leave Annapolis on Monday or Tuesday next for New York by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will occupy three special cars.

Spain's Soldiers Arriving Home.

SANTANDER, Spain, Sept. 2.—The Spanish transport Covadonga, which sailed from Santiago de Cuba on Aug. 19, with 2,148 Spanish soldiers, 109 Spanish officers, 44 women, and 45 children, a total of 2,346 passengers, arrived here safely to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Gen. M. C. Butler, United States Army.

BREVOORT—W. S. Caine, M. P., London, England; Baron de La Grange, Paris, France.

BUCKINGHAM—Herman Olsen, Stockholm, Sweden.

ENDICOTT—George Flood, Japan; Eduardo Morales, Aquilles Martinez and party, Havana, Cuba.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge E. C. Fursman, Troy, N. Y.; Judge Moses Hallett, Denver, Col.; Capt. A. S. Croninshield, Washington, D. C.; Major Sharman Crawford H. C. Kelly, H. M. McGildowney, Belfast, and William Fife, Jr., America's Cup Challenge Regatta Committee; Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.; Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio.

GILSEY—M. Berrini, London, England; N. L. Lindsley, Santiago, Cuba; Eugene O'Rourke, County Sligo, Ireland.

HOFFMAN—E. O. Stanton, Orizaba, Mexico; John L. Pilgrim, London, England.

HOLLAND—A. Bien, Paris; F. C. Rivington, Bombay, India.

MANHATTAN—President William McKinley, Mrs. McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Mrs. Hobart, Secretary J. Addison Porter, W. McKay Barbour, Washington, D. C.; Col. and Mrs. M. J. Herrick, and Major Webb C. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; G. B. Cortelyou, Washington, D. C.; T. W. Dawson, Glasgow, Scotland; Henry Bell, London, England.

MURRAY HILL—D. McNicoll, Montreal, Canada; Herbert Saxelly, London, England; the Rev. D. L. Moody, Northfield, Mass.

ST. DENIS—J. W. Nicely, Beirut, Syria; Freldin Hodgson, Bowdon, England.

WALDORF—O. Matsanaga and J. Tokenouchi, Tokio, Japan; H. P. Coombs, London; Oswald Haase, Hamburg, Germany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alexander Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; Hugh Alexander, men's furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Alexander, H. & R., Louisville, Ky.; Robert Alexander, men's furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks and velvets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Anthony, C. H., Watertown, N. Y.; dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Anderson, G. B., Canandaigua, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barrett, C. A. P., Dayton, Ohio; C. A. P. Barrett, paints, &c.; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Benton & Herts, Columbus, Ohio; George F. Hanna, wall paper; Gilsey House.

Bice, C., & Co., Pawnee City, Neb.; Clifford Bice, general merchandise; 549 Broadway.

Bauer, J., & Co., Laporte, Ind.; M. C. Decker, millinery; 77 West Twelfth Street.

Blackwelder, I. S., Chicago, Ill., dry goods; Holland House.

Collum, J. C., Columbus, Ohio, florist; 115 East Twenty-eighth Street.

Closman, L. E., Toledo, Ohio; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Conway, J. T., & Brother, Paris, Texas; Nellie Donahue, dry goods.

Conway, J. F., & Co., Terrell, Texas; W. C. McCord, dry goods.

Cowles, J. P., & Son, Orwell, Penn.; J. M. Cowles, dry goods.

Cronin, J. P., Hartford City, Ind.; general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Canfield, Mrs. J. F., Detroit, Mich.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Clock, E. D., Utica, N. Y.; millinery.

Chamberlain, S., Towanda, Penn.; general merchandise; Sturtevant House.

Clausen, C. C., & Co., Warren, Ohio; dry goods.

Castner & Knott, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss M. Barry, dry goods; 133 West Forty-fourth Street.

Cornell & Deighton, Prattsburg, N. Y.; S. D. Cornell, drugs, &c.; 18 Charles Street.

Chester, T. K., Sterling, Ill., dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Post, domestics; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Foster, notions; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Demuth, A. R., Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Daly, James, & Co., Augusta, Ga.; James Daly, dry goods; Maison Felix.

Dommett, H. M., Union Springs, N. Y., dentist.

Davis Brothers, Penn Yan, N. Y.; L. Davis, clothing; Hotel Lafayette.

English, A. W., Wyocena, Wis.; general merchandise.

Eckert, William D., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Flower, M. E., Port Huron, Mich., dressmaker; Margaret Louise.

Friedman, N. & M., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Anna F. Kelly, dry goods.

Fleet, B. D., Lamon, Iowa; dry goods and clothing.

Grant & Crowell, Kane, Penn.; T. Crowell, hardware; 21 South Street.

Gardner, A. W., Sturgis, Mich.; general merchandise; Dicks Hotel.

Gravafsky, B., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Gravafsky, shirts and collars.

Grant, Gail G., Painesville, Ohio; general merchandise; 219 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Griffith, J. C., Utica, N. Y.; dry goods; 364 West Fourth Street.

Gerhart, L. H., Lancaster, Penn.; H. Gerhart, tailor; Grand Hotel.

Gideon & Tucker, Paris, Ky.; G. Tucker, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goodman Brothers, Columbus, Ohio; M. Goodman, jewelry; 27 Maiden Lane.

Haskell & Tripp, New Bedford, Mass.; J. A. Ruggles, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Hayward, Jr., Thomas E., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; 56 Worth Street.

Hemmecke, C., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. Zielsdorf, chinaware; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hipkins & Brother, Ottawa, Ontario; T. C. Hipkins, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Hudson, The J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; E. B. Lorena, millinery; Savoy Hotel.

This is the Trade Mark of the Genuine

KNOX HATS.

It represents in this line the highest grade of American Workmanship, the best of Materials, and superiority in Design. The Fall Styles are ready for inspection and merit your approval.

"Patronize American Industries."

For Sale at the Retail Stores:
212 BROADWAY, Cor. Fulton St.;
194 FIFTH AVE. (5th Ave. Hotel);
340 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN;
191 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

And by the representative hatters in every city in the United States.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE-MARK.

Hotchkiss & Lyle Company, Boonsville, Tenn.; George W. Lyle, dry goods; Empire Hotel.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; M. G. Cantroy, dressmaker.

Howard & Noonan, Frankfort, Ky.; J. P. Noonan, groceries.

Hays, R. F., & Son, North Manchester, Ind.; H. I. Hays, general merchandise; New York Hotel.

Jones, J. O., Sons, & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; W. O. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Jones, J. R., Sons, & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; W. D. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.; M. Green, dry goods.

Kintner, E. E., Painesville, Ohio; dry goods; 76 Fifth Avenue.

Kaufman, C. H., Nappanee, Ind., general merchandise; New York Hotel.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Maggie Keenan, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Landon Brothers, Hannibal, Mo.; Jacob Landon, clothing, &c.; 23 East Houston Street.

Lion Dry Goods Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss Holland, laces and embroideries; 224 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Lawfer, W. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. H. Lawfer, notions; 328 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Le Barn, The, Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss E. J. Obolt, millinery, &c.; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Lerry, J. A., & Co., Arkington, Iowa; John W. Lerry, general merchandise.

McQuon, J. S., Forest, Ohio; poultry.

Mack, T. B., Cloth Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. J. Mack, woolens; 8 West Eighty-third Street.

Maun, Anna E., Huntington, West Va., dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Maenley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Maenley, millinery; Stuart House.

Murdock, R., & Co., Oneonta, N. Y.; Ralph Murdock, shoes.

McGray, Charles, Company, Jeffersonville, Ohio; Charles McGray and wife, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Marcus, S., Gordonsville, Va.; notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

McCory & Lanon, Louisville, Ky.; Colie Lanon, millinery; 42 East Tenth Street.

McGraw & Osgood, Cortland, N. Y.; George McGraw, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Mills, F. E., & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; F. E. Mills, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

New York Mercantile Company, Alliance, Ohio; J. M. Ward, general merchandise; 549 Broadway.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss K. McGouldrick, laces and embroideries; 345 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Barrett, C. A. P., Dayton, Ohio; C. A. P. Barrett, paints, &c.; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Piotraw, V., Hamilton, N. Y.; tailor; Sinclair House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, hosiery; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Paris, J. H., Sons, Frankfort, Ind.; J. H. Paris, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Pemerwell-Cowan Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. C. Goetze, dry goods.

Pinaud, E., Chicago, Ill.; James L. Gould, perfumery.

Poulser, A. E., La Grange, Ind., general merchandise.

Rurode Dry Goods Company, The, Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. W. Hageman, dry goods, &c.; 120 West Seventy-first Street.

Reid, Archie, & Co., Janesville, Wis.; George D. Simpson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Randolph, A. R., Chicago, Ill.; importers; Hotel Metropole.

Richmond, George H., Lansing, Mich.; Ashley Saxton, bicycles, &c.; Hotel Cadillac.

Roumal, J. K., Baton Rouge, La.; jewelry; Astor House.

Reed & Jordon, Portsmouth, Ohio; William Jordon, dry goods; 36 West Thirty-second Street.

Roshek, Aimen & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; F. H. Roshek, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Roth, P. M., Owosso, Mich.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sarles, H. J., & Co., Liberty, N. Y.; H. J. Sarles, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schultz, M., St. Louis, Mo.; dress goods, silks, and velvets; 406 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; D. A. Cullahan, ribbons; 443 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sherman, R. H., & Son, Bancroft, Mich.; E. F. Sherman, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Simon, George, Cleveland, Ohio; boots and shoes; Morton House.

Spencer, Samuel H., Hillsborough, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Storey & Smith, Chillicothe, Ohio; F. P. Smith, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sullivan, Misses, Little Falls, N. Y.; Frances E. Sullivan, millinery; 226 East Nineteenth Street.

Sullivan, Misses, Little Falls, N. Y.; Lucie Sullivan, millinery; 226 East Nineteenth Street.

Sullivan, Misses, Little Falls, N. Y.; Ella Sullivan, millinery; 226 East Nineteenth Street.

Strayer, The W. M., Company, De Graff, Ohio; D. E. Strayer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Shiner, J. W., Towanda, Penn.; harness; Sturtevant House.

Schumerbon, J. T. B., Fort Worth, Texas, fancy goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Skinner, A. T., Massillon, Ohio, wool; Hotel Albert.

Shanley, Mrs. E. P., Louisville, Ky., dressmaking; 133 West Forty-fourth Street.

Schwarz & Baumgartel, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Baumgartel, millinery; 42 East Ninth Street.

St. Louis Dressed Beef Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. G. Bischoff and Mrs. H. Wolfriend, dressed beef.

Sucs, Julius, Louisville, Ky.; toys; 124 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Tricker, G., Cairo, Ky.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Theford & McAdoo, Villisca, Iowa; H. H. McAdoo, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Taylor, E. Lee, Portsmouth, Ohio; jewelry; 36 West Thirty-second Street.

Townsend Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo., Mrs. A. Myers, dry goods.

Valentine & Newcomb, Huntington, West Va.; J. W. Valentine, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Van Auken, J. A., Gloversville, N. Y.; druggist; 225 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. E. Martin, silks and velvets; 335 Broadway.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks and velvets; 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery; Miss M. Curran, gloves; 434 Broadway; Holland House.

Webster, J. M., Jackson, Mich.; millinery; 79 Washington Street.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. W. Dunn, dry goods; Sturtevant House.

White & Gibson, Richmond, Ky.; N. V. White, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Warner Brothers, Erie, Penn.; W. H. Warner, dry goods and carpets; 101 East Twenty-fifth Street.

Wise, L. A., & Co., V-avius, Ind.; L. A. Wise, dry goods.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

Cutelix

is an invaluable adjunct to the toilet of refined and intelligent people.

A trial bottle will show you how much you have been missing while depending on toilet soap and lotions for soft and beautiful skin.

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253 Broadway, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LOSES

Inter-State Commerce Commission Passes Upon the Disputed Point of Differentials.

COMMISSION WITHOUT POWER

Can Neither Allow Nor Disallow the Differential, but Hopes Its Findings May Result in an Adjustment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, by a decision to-day in the matter of the passenger rate disturbances of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, involving the propriety of differential passenger rates between Eastern points and the Pacific Coast, held that the Canadian Pacific is not entitled to the differential contended for. The case is one of the most important that has been before the commission for a long time, the American railroad lines and the Canadian Pacific having been engaged six months or more in a war in passenger tariff between the East and West. The decision says:

"The commission holds that the claim made in behalf of the American roads that no Canadian road is entitled to a differential under any American line on any American business, is probably untenable, even from the standpoint of the American roads, as some Canadian roads, notably the Grand Trunk, work in close connection with American lines, and the public interest in the reduced rates caused by competition is not to be ignored."

The commission, however, states that it has no power to allow or disallow the differential in dispute, but would consider it extremely fortunate if the conclusions reached should be made the basis of an early adjustment. The commission, in conclusion, says:

"It must be distinctly understood that we do not recommend the settlement of this controversy by the making of any agreement, involving arbitration or otherwise, which is in violation of the anti-trust law, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. Such features of the past or future history of this controversy as may in our judgment render appropriate any statement or recommendation to Congress will be presented in our annual report to that body. So far as our official action can affect the matter, we conclude that we ought not at present to rescind the suspension orders heretofore made; but, if the difficulty should be adjusted in accordance with the views above expressed, it may become our duty to revoke the permission granted by those orders."

Beginning of the Contest.

The passenger tariff war involved in this dispute also applies between St. Paul and other localities and points on the Pacific Coast, which arose from the refusal of American lines to longer continue allowing the Canadian Pacific a differential basis under which fares from the East to Pacific Coast points by that route were less than those on the American lines by $7.50 on first-class, and $5 on second-class business.

Very large reductions in rates have been made during the contest. The Canadian Pacific reduced the first-class fare from Boston to Seattle first from $71.75 to $40, and then, on March 1 last, to $35. This was after the commission had suspended the long and short haul clause to enable the American lines to meet the rates made by the Canadian Pacific. This order was to expire on June 30, but on June 22 the suspension was extended by the commission until Jan. 1, 1899, and about the time this was done the present inquiry was instituted. Investigation was had in Chicago on Aug. 1, 1898, and the decision now rendered is based upon the facts then disclosed.

The decision says:

"The first agreement for a differential in favor of the Canadian Pacific was in 1888, when the Transcontinental Association was formed. The Great Northern became a Transcontinental line in 1893, made large reductions in passenger rates from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast, and subsequently agreed to give the Canadian Pacific an all-rail connection to Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland, in return for which the Canadian Pacific differentials through St. Paul were waived, and the Great Northern obtained train service to Vancouver.

"The differentials were, however, continued on the Canadian Pacific main line until after the United States Supreme Court decided the Trans-Mississippi Freight Association case under the anti-trust law. The then existing Transcontinental Association was thereupon dissolved. The Klondike travel soon after assumed considerable volume, and the Canadian Pacific found upon inquiry that tickets were being sold by the American lines at from $10 to $15 less than their tariff rates, the concessions being made through increased commissions allowed to ticket agents.

Differential the Issue.

"The American lines asserted that the Canadian Pacific had also cut the rates, but insisted that this was not material to this investigation in which the differential is the real matter at issue. The Canadian Pacific offered to arbitrate the differential question, provided the old rates should first be restored, but this was during the heavy Klondike business, and the American lines refused. Subsequently it made this offer without any condition, and the American roads appear to have consented, with the exception of the Great Northern. The other American lines afterward came around to the Great Northern view."

The commission is unable to find in the testimony anything outrageous in the conduct of the Canadian Pacific in this matter. It says there may be reasons why this particular differential ought never to have been granted, but in insisting upon it that company simply claimed what numerous American lines had claimed and what many were enjoying. Whatever induced it to openly reduce its rates the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, its chief competitors, had cut their rates in wilful violation of the law, and thereby not only abolished the differential, but took a substantial differential for themselves. If the American lines deemed the differential unwarranted they should have published a rate which ignored it.

Neither does the commission see anything radically wrong in the present attitude of the Canadian Pacific respecting the settlement of this question. Its proposition for arbitration was not unfair. On the other hand, the commission disclaims any intention to criticise the Great Northern for refusing to arbitrate. In view of the aid granted to the American roads by suspension of the long and short haul clause and the request for its continuance, the commission finds it necessary to determine whether this claim for a differential is just, and says that all along this has been and is the real source of contention between the parties.

Benefits of Competition.

The commission holds that the application of a rule that a Canadian road shall in no case charge less than an American road might go far toward destroying the benefits of Canadian competition. Whether or not Canadian roads should be allowed to participate at all in the carrying trade of the United States, the commission considers, is a much broader and an altogether different question. Under acts of Congress, Canadian roads are now admitted to such participation, and whether this is wise or the reverse, the commission says, is for the consideration of Congress, or the treaty-making power, and it is pointed out that this is one of the subjects before the Anglo-American High Joint Commission, now in session at Quebec.

Passing to the question of fact, whether at the present time the Canadian Pacific ought to have a differential on the business involved, the commission holds that the distance between New York and San Francisco by the Canadian Pacific is about 4,000 miles, as against 3,000 miles by the direct American routes; that the Canadian Pacific does not seem to have any business with the passenger traffic between these points, and that a differential should be denied on that ground. But the Canadian Pacific does not seriously contend for a concession on San Francisco business, and its real claim is that the differential should be applied to Portland and points north on the Pacific Coast and upon the Atlantic Coast to Eastern Canada, New England, and the State of New York. The decision says:

"Between these sections the Canadian Pacific is a natural and feasible route, and should be treated as a competing line."

The time and distance by various routes are compared and the claim of the Canadian Pacific that it ought to have a differential on account of longer time consumed is found to have little force, from the fact that it makes much better time via St. Paul than over its main line, and the presumption is that it could make as fast time over the latter route. The commission holds that a railroad must not create a disability for the sake of obtaining a differential, and that every other consideration except that of time is against the granting of the differential.

Canadian Pacific's Prosperity.

"Its imperfect physical conditions and lack of connections," the decision says, "have all been changed. Of all these competing lines, the tracks of the Canadian Pacific alone extend from ocean to ocean. Its roadbed and equipment are equal to any. It has railroad connection with Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland. It runs through cars from Boston and Montreal. It has steamship connection to Asia by its own steamers. It may be doubted if the name of any of its rivals, perhaps of any American railroad, is more generally known throughout the civilized world than is that of the Canadian Pacific.

"When this differential was first granted business to the Pacific Coast points went largely to San Francisco. Practically none went north of Vancouver. It is largely in consideration of that fact that the differential was then allowed. To-day this is not so. The great volume of traffic by these north transcontinental lines is to Puget Sound or through Puget Sound to points beyond. Ten years ago the Canadian Pacific was out of the direct line of traffic between the East and the Pacific Coast. To-day it is the direct line for a large portion of that traffic. In location, distance, construction, equipment, through-car service, reputation, facilities for obtaining business, and scenic attractions the Canadian Pacific would not for a moment admit its inferiority to either of the others.

"Again, the use of differentials is almost exclusively confined to trunk-line territory and rates made in combination therewith. The Great Northern is at a disadvantage as compared with the Northern Pacific in the matter of obtaining an equal proportion of passenger traffic, and yet the Great Northern asks for no differential. No line, American or Canadian, ought to insist upon a differential unless it is at a manifest disadvantage. This is especially true of the Canadian Pacific, a Canadian institution, built largely by Government aid and for Government purposes. If it comes into the United States to compete for traffic between United States points, it should be content to operate upon the same terms as its American competitors, unless those terms are clearly unjust or unreasonable. It should not insist upon a different order of things here unless it can make its title to the demand clear beyond all question. The Canadian Pacific appears, however, to be entitled to make as low a rate on this transcontinental business as any American line."

The commission further points out that it has also suspended the long and short haul clause for American lines on business to and from the Kootenai mining district, in British Columbia, and upon traffic between the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario and the Province of Manitoba.

OREGON RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Large Increase in the Surplus of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 2.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company yesterday the following Directors were elected: A. L. Mohler, H. W. Corbett, W. B. Ayers, William Mackintosh, W. W. Cotton, Henry Failing, and W. M. Ladd of Portland, Miles G. Moore of Walla Walla, C. S. Mellen and E. H. Harriman of St. Paul, D. S. Lamont, W. L. Bull, and Henry W. Cannon of New York, and Samuel Carr of Boston. The Directors appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hull, Cannon, Mellen, Lamont, Carr, and Harriman.

The officers elected were: W. L. Bull, Chairman of the oBard of Directors; A. L. Mohler, President; W. W. Cotton, Secretary; Howard C. Tracy, Assistant Secretary; Arnold Marcus, Treasurer; George E. Withington, Assistant Treasurer; E. S. Benson, General Auditor; Charles C. Beaman, General Counsel; W. W. Cotton, Assistant General Counsel.

The annual report of the corporation shows that the total earnings for the year ending June 30, 1898, were $6,895,393, against $4,677,924 the previous year. The total operating expenses were $5,953,420; net earnings, $2,641,985, against $1,895,897 the previous year. The surplus, after deducting all charges, is $963,955, against $563,457 a year ago.

VANDERBILT LINES' CHANGES.

Mr. Depew Says Recent Consolidations Will Save $300,000.

Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of all the Boards of Directors of the Vanderbilt lines, said yesterday that the report from Chicago that the headquarters of the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Nickel Plate Railroads were to be centralized in that city was not true. "The passenger department offices of the Vanderbilt lines have been concentrated in one office in Buffalo," said Mr. Depew, "and the same thing will probably be done in Chicago. I do not mean that the passenger agencies of the different lines are consolidated in one man, but that all of the Vanderbilt passenger agents are brought together in one office.

"The consolidation of the freight lines recently effected has practically eliminated about two-thirds of the machinery of those lines, and will, it is believed, result in an annual saving of about $300,000. While the New York Central, the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central were separate systems it was impossible to consolidate the freight lines. Each system felt that a proper protection of its interests required that it should have its own particular freight lines. But when these three systems were brought together under one head it was found not only possible, but advisable to consolidate all of the Vanderbilt freight lines with a single headquarters or clearing house. Undoubtedly such other changes and retrenchments will be made as the altered conditions and future business exigencies may require."

WESTERN RAILROAD DEAL.

Baltimore and Ohio May Get the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—It looks very much as though the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad was about to change ownership. A deal between the largest shareholders of this corporation and parties at present unknown has been under way for a week, and when it is consummated, and everything now indicates a consummation, the little road with its big coal and suburban business may be in the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio people.

Three weeks ago H. H. Porter, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Illinois and owner of a big majority of the stock, went to New York. Less than a week after his arrival there, 17,000 shares or one-fourth of the stock of the company was sold. Who the buyer was nobody has yet succeeded in finding out, but it is reported on good authority that the Baltimore and Ohio financiers now hold the stock.

The chief value of the Eastern Illinois lies in its Chicago terminals. It is a long-time tenant in the Western Indiana trackage rights and owns in fee simple valuable freighthouses and yards near State Street, between Polk and Fourteenth Streets.

It also owns extensive yards in the vicinity of Forty-third Street and Stewart Avenue.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL'S AFFAIRS.

Its Property in Milwaukee, Worth $1,250,000, Will Be Sold.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—The property of the Wisconsin Central lines in Milwaukee, estimated to the worth $1,250,000, will shortly be placed upon the market. The Consolidated Land Company, with George D. Vandyke, who is interested in the Wisconsin Central properties, at its head, has been formed for the express purpose of disposing of this property. The land was purchased with the intention of extending the lines of the Wisconsin Central into this city, but owing to the panic of 1893 and other difficulties resulting from the receivership, it was impossible to carry out the project.

An expert from the East has been in Milwaukee looking into the values and other details. The hearing before Master Hoyt develops the fact that Edwin H. Abbott continued to draw the same salaries under the receivers as he enjoyed while President of the companies before the receivership. He did this in the capacity of Treasurer for the receivers and received a separate salary as Treasurer for each company. Mr. Abbott continued to draw the salaries until June 30, 1898, when he resigned.

Mr. Abbott stated that he suggested the receivership and also the names of Mr. Morris and Mr. Whitcomb as the receivers.

GEORGIA'S DISASTROUS STORM.

Cotton and Rice Crops About Savannah Practically Ruined—Beaches Lined with Wrecks.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 2.—While Savannah suffered heavily from the cyclone which swept over this section of the coast Wednesday morning, the damage on the coast islands and in the interior as far as the storm reached is probably greater. The flooded condition of the country renders communication difficult, and in many sections it is entirely cut off, and no news has been received to indicate what the conditions are.

The first news from the Carolina Sea Islands, which were the scene of the great tidal storm of 1893, in which thousands of persons perished, was received to-day. While the storm was nothing like that of five years ago, the loss is heavy. The beaches north of Tybee are lined with wrecks of small craft, and at Bluffton and the other small settlements nearly all the houses were unroofed and many were destroyed.

The Norwegian bark Ragna, which went ashore on Gaskin Bank, is a total wreck to-day. The Captain and crew were saved.

The bark Noe, in attempting to rescue the crew of which Lieut. Morgan and one of his companions lost their lives, has about disappeared. Small steamers have patrolled Calabogue Sound all day searching for the bodies of the heroic rescuers, and they have not been recovered. The loss to the rice crop on the Savannah River alone is estimated at $200,000 to $250,000. Three-fourths of the crop has been destroyed. The loss to planters between Savannah and Augusta will run into the hundreds of thousands.

A heavy flood is reported in the Upper Savannah River, and messengers were sent out from here to-night to warn planters of its approach.

The cotton crop in the counties adjoining Savannah is practically ruined.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Sept. 2.—The schooner May O'Neil is ashore on Richards Island. The schooner C. C. Foss, with main and mizzen masts gone, is ashore on Hunting Island. The schooner S. D. J. Rawson arrived at Quarantine Station last night dismasted, in tow of the tug Juno. The schooner Nelson Bartlett, dismasted, is ashore at Hilton Head. A schooner, name unknown, is ashore at South Edisto. The brig Ventura is inside Port Royal Bar. The crews of all the vessels named are safe.

Thirteen Cows Burned to Death.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Sept. 2.—Word was received here to-day that during the heavy electrical storm last night a barn in Scotland, about six miles from here, owned by Oliver Chappell, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. Thirteen cows were burned to death. The loss is about $5,000, and there is only a partial insurance.

BIG COAL STRIKE PREDICTED.

Fears that the Miners Will Not Accept Next Year's Reduction in Prices.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 2.—In an interview to-day, Manager Young of the M. A. Hanna Coal Company is quoted as saying:

"In the early part of next year we will have one of the greatest coal strikes this country has ever seen. All indications are that the strike will last many months. The miners stand at all times ready to fight against a reduction of wages. When the Chicago contract expires, or possibly before that time, they will be obliged to accept a reduction of 15 or 16 cents per ton or fight. I think they will fight, and will fight harder than they ever did before.

"The West Virginia miners are working cheaper than they ever did before. All efforts on the part of the miners to organize them has been in vain. There is no hope that they will be brought into line."

PANA LAW OFFICERS HISSED.

Citizens Insult Deputy Sheriffs During Their March—The Overholts Released by the Miners.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 2.—Fifty-four of the Deputy Sheriffs who have been on guard duty at the Springside coal mine made a demonstration this afternoon by marching in a body through the principal streets of the city with loaded Springfield rifles and fixed bayonets to City Hall Park, where they rested on their arms for half an hour. They were in charge of Mayor Penwell and Chief Deputy William Baldwin. Later they returned to the Springside mine.

All along the line of march citizens hissed the deputies and applied all manner of epithets to them, but the deputies coolly continued the march. Mayor Penwell said the deputies were brought to the city on orders of Gov. Tanner, but the State Secretary of the Labor Bureau, David Ross, the Governor's representative to look into the situation, denied the statement of the Mayor.

Mayor Penwell said it was feared the lives of the deputies and operators' families were in danger. The demonstration created great excitement.

The Messrs. Overholt have been released. The strikers are said to have voted several times to hang the Overholts, but were prevented by their leaders from committing violence.

Elgin Watch Company's Strike.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 2.—The strike situation in the factory of the Elgin National Watch Company remains practically unchanged in so far as any action by the strikers is concerned. But an order promulgated by the management gives indication that war to the knife is contemplated. A cut in wages has been announced in another department. In ordinary circumstances this would attract little attention, perhaps, but at this time it has an ominous look.

A GRANITE STATE DEFICIT.

Deputy State Treasurer Gerrish $5,000 Short in His Accounts.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 2.—The shortage of $5,000 in the account of former Deputy State Treasurer Hiram F. Gerrish was announced to-night by State Treasurer Carter, this surprising admission being made to bring an end to the persistent circulation of stories of financial irregularities in the department.

The State loses nothing by the shortage, as Major Gerrish's bondsmen, Benjamin A. and John Kimball of this city, have made good the amount.

Treasurer Carter says that he discovered the shortage, and Gerrish confessed culpability, and the money, not exceeding $5,000, was abstracted from the Treasury, the amount being carried on the books dealing with the tax on certain unoccupied lands in the northern part of the State.

The amount had been carried over, and the inference, from examination of the books, was that the tax had not been paid, whereas it had been paid, while the money the entries represented had been used by Gerrish. Major Gerrish was succeeded as Deputy Treasurer by Algernon Willis of this city a fortnight ago. No proceedings will be taken against Gerrish.

A FATAL KENTUCKY FEUD.

The Victim, William Morgan, a Turfman of Louisville, Shot and Stabbed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—A special to The Evening Post from Harrodsburg, Ky., says:

"William Morgan, a brother-in-law of Col. 'Jack' Chinn, the well-known Blue Grass turfman, was shot twice in the breast and stabbed in the abdomen once by James Moberly this morning. Morgan died shortly after. There had been an old grudge between the two men, which culminated in a personal encounter."

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE PLANS.

Faculty of the Anandale Institution to be Reorganized.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Bishop Potter of New York to-day presided over a meeting of Trustees of St. Stephen's College, Anandale, held at Spencer Trask's country residence. Business was transacted relative to the reopening of the college.

It is proposed to put this institution on a new basis, and the Faculty will be reorganized. The election of Warden was deferred. The Rev. George B. Hopson is Acting Warden.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Many City Clergymen Returning to Their Pulpits from Summer Vacations.

REGULAR SERVICES RESUMED

Pastors Return to Almost All of the West Side Churches To-morrow—Changes Made and in Prospect—Dr. Bradley's Successor Not Yet Chosen.

Almost every ministerial vacation in Manhattan and Brooklyn comes to an end next week, and pastors will occupy their pulpits, with few exceptions, to-morrow or one week from to-morrow. Comparatively few churches have been closed, and those that have remained open have been better attended than for several Summers past. Warm weather church attendance seems to be on the increase. Not in years have so few New York churches been repaired or had fewer improvements in the way of new organs, windows, and additions. Purveyors of ecclesiastical wares in New York report a good season, but say their business has come wholly from the West and South.

Pastors return to almost all of the west side churches to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Jefferson begins a year's work at the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, and the Rev. John H. Elliott, the new pastor of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, enters upon his new duties and becomes a metropolitan pastor. He has heretofore been active in Young Men's Christian Association and Christian Endeavor work, and is expected to prove an acquisition in the larger affairs of these two organizations in New York. The Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, reopens, with the Rev. Dr. T. S. Hamlin of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, as the preacher. The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke returns one week from to-morrow. The Fifth Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church, corner of Forty-eighth Street, has the Rev. Dr. E. P. Johnson of Albany as the preacher to-morrow, and the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, the Rev. James Oscar Boyd, a promising student at Princeton, a member of next year's graduating class, but the holder of a temporary license from the Presbytery. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, is expected back by the third Sunday of the current month. The Rev. Dr. John Hall sails for home on Sept. 17.

Christ Episcopal Church, Boulevard and Seventy-first Street, is still in the hands of the builders, who are adding a north transept and extending the rear chancel wall. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Shipman, is absent, but services are held in the chapel, conducted by the assistant, the Rev. Mr. Roome. The union services of the West End Collegiate, St. Andrew's Methodist, and Rutgers Presbyterian have terminated. Those of the Park, Fourth, and Scotch Presbyterian Churches end after one week from next Sunday. The preacher to-morrow is the Rev. Dr. A. P. Atterbury, and the service is held at the Park Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

Two of the three splendid new churches on the west side will be opened for services on the first Sunday in October. These are the Knox Memorial Reformed and the Universalist Divine Paternity. The third, the Washington Heights Baptist, is not quite so far along. They are three of the finest churches built in New York in many seasons, and represent an outlay of at least $1,000,000. Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, is still hearing candidates for its pulpit.

The rector of Trinity Parish, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, has invited the vicars of other Trinity parishes to take the Sunday services at St. Agnes's Chapel, Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, during September. It will be some time before a vicar is selected to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Bradley. It is thought he will be an entirely new man to Trinity Parish, and that none of the present vicars will be transferred. St. Agnes's is regarded as one of the most desirable of the Trinity preferments, although the newest. The preacher at St. Agnes's to-morrow will be the Rev. W. M. Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Chapel.

In Harlem the new pastor of the Calvary Methodist Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, begins to-morrow. He was appointed by the Spring conference, but has been resting at Weirs during July and August, and previous to that was, by special arrangement, finishing up his work at Buffalo—work which he felt only he himself could do. Calvary Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue, reopens. The union services of the First and Second Collegiate Reformed Churches have been well attended, and the Rev. John Lewis Clark returns to Chicago with more friends in New York than ever before. The Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., will take a brief rest, and begin work as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Elmendorf at the First Collegiate Church on the third Sunday of the month. The Rev. Dr. Van de Water does not return to St. Andrew's until the end of the month. The four large churches that have been holding union services with a fifth large one, the Mount Morris Baptist, reopen one week from to-morrow. The preacher at the final union service to-morrow will be the Rev. Dr. Bradford P. Raymond, President of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. The four to reopen are Puritan and Harlem Presbyterian, St. James's Methodist, and Pilgrim Congregational.

Of east side churches, the pastoral relations existing between the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies and the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church will be dissolved at a special meeting of the Presbytery, called for the purpose, next Tuesday. The Rev. Dr. Davies goes to Philadelphia. The preacher at the Fourth Avenue Church to-morrow will be the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston of Chicago, who goes to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifty-third Street, one week from to-morrow, which will reopen on that date for the year. The Fourteenth Street Presbyterian, corner of Second Avenue, has secured a new pastor in the Rev. F. B. Richards, formerly of the Broadway Tabernacle, and he begins work next week.

In Brooklyn the churches will generally reopen to-morrow. Central Congregational's pastor, the Rev. Dr. Behrends, is abroad, and will not return until Sept. 18, but the church will be open to-morrow, with the Rev. S. L. Loomis of Boston as the preacher. The Rev. W. E. Needham returns to Calvary Baptist Church, Sumner Avenue and Decatur Street, to-morrow, after a long sojourn in Canada. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin comes back to his pulpit, the Greene Avenue Baptist, near Lewis Avenue, to-morrow, after a successful tour in England, during which he preached in Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London. The union services of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian and the Clinton Avenue Congregational Churches terminate to-morrow, with the Rev. Dr. R. S. Holmes of Pittsburg as the preacher. The Rev. Cortland Myers comes back to the Baptist Temple, after preaching at Northfield and in Tremont Temple, Boston. The assistant, the Rev. Dr. Southerton, has been abroad, and a reception is to be tendered pastor and assistant next Friday evening. The Rev. Charles Herald of Bethesda Congregational Church, Ralph Avenue and Chauncey Street, has returned from the South, too ill to preach for a Sunday or two. The Rev. Dr. John Humpstone will be in Emanuel Baptist pulpit again to-morrow, and the Rev. Dr. R. J. Kent in the Lewis Avenue Congregational.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Sept. 11.

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SUBJECT—Sinful Indulgence.—Amos vi., 1-8.

GOLDEN TEXT.—They also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way.—Isa. xxviii., 7.

All men are redeemed children of God. But all men are not loving, trusting, and obedient children. All Israel was redeemed out of the bondage of Egypt by the blood of the Passover Lamb, but all Israel—as we have seen in our recent lessons—was far from being a loyal, obedient people. As a consequence, they were surrounded by enemies on every side. When they looked to their own strength, they were overcome. But when they recognized that God's hands were upon their hands—as Elisha's were upon those of Joash—they were always victorious.

These historical conditions thus set before us the spiritual condition of redeemed men in all time. If they fight manfully under Christ's banner against "The World," "The Flesh," and "The Devil," they are assured of victory; they will be "more than conquerors through Him that loved" them and "gave Himself" for them. But if a redeemed man does not fight, what then? Will he simply suffer in body and mind, instead of being a ruler over sin, become a slave of sin? If that were all it would surely be a sad result. But it is not all. It is a sad thing for one nation to be overcome by another nation, but its condition may be improved by being conquered. A man may be overcome by another man and yet remain just as much of a man as before.

But it is not so when it is a question between God and man. For man was made in the image of God. He has been redeemed by the Son of God. He may be strengthened with all might by the Spirit of God. If he ignores this relationship to God he not only must bear in his body all the penalties of sin and suffer all its shame and sorrow, but he stands before men and angels as one who has dishonored his Maker whose image he bears and whose grace he refuses. Defeat does not so much mark his attitude toward his foes as it does toward God who would give him the victory. It is this phase of his condition which is brought before us in this lesson. The prophet raises his voice in earnest expostulation, entreaty, and warning to lead Israel to return to its right relationship toward God. His words have the same application to-day and are as much needed as in the days of Uzziah and Jeroboam. To understand his appeal, however, we must look at much more than the few verses selected as our lesson.

Amos Was a Herdman.

Amos, who now speaks to us, did not belong to the priestly order; neither was he trained in any of the schools of the prophets. He says himself: "I was no prophet, neither was I a prophet's son, but I was a herdman, and a gatherer of sycamore fruit; and the Lord took me as I followed the flock and the Lord said unto me, 'Go, prophesy unto My people Israel.'" (vii., 14, 15.) He thus seems to have belonged to that class, found in every age, of earnest, godly, busy men, engaged in the daily affairs of common life, who are so impressed with the spiritual condition of the world in which they live that they cannot refrain from lifting up their voices in solemn protest and earnest pleading. They may not be ordained by men, but they evidently are ordained by God. He calls them as He did Amos and says to them as distinctly as to him, "Go, prophesy unto My people." So they go; so Amos went.

He was born, apparently, in Tekoa. (i., 1.) This was a small town about six miles south of Bethlehem, in the kingdom of Judah. Like most of his neighbors, the business of Amos was that of "an herdman." With the care of his flocks he united the raising and care of the sycamore, figtree. "It is a large tree with a leaf like that of a mulberry tree. The fruit has the figure and smell of real figs, but is scarcely equal to them in taste. It was believed that the tree would not bear fruit at all unless the bark were wounded at the time of budding to allow the exudation of a milky fluid; and that the fruit produced would retain its bitterness unless slightly scarified with an iron comb as it approached to ripeness. These two operations, or one of them, doubtless, formed the 'dressing of the sycamore fruit.'" (Kitto.) "The wood of the tree, though very porous, is exceedingly durable. It suffers neither from moisture nor heat. The Egyptian mummy coffins, which are made of it, are still perfectly sound after an entombment of thousands of years." (Smith's Dict.) Its cultivation was a matter of great importance, especially to the poor.

The time when Amos fulfilled his ministry, he says, was in the days of Uzziah, King of Judah, and of Jeroboam, King of Israel. Uzziah, or Azariah, as he is called in Second Kings, xv., 2, was the son of Amaziah, who ruled in Judah at the time of Elisha's death. Jeroboam II. was the son of Joash, to to whom Elisha on his deathbed gave the impressive lesson considered last week. Amos, therefore, did his work in a period which did not extend beyond fifty years after the death of Elisha. This period was a very notable one in the history of both Judah and Israel. It was a time of great prosperity in both kingdoms.

Called to the throne when he was only sixteen years old, Uzziah had a very remarkable career. For fifty-two years—although he was not actually on the throne all the time—he was the ruling spirit of Judah. (Second Chronicles, xxvi., 4, 5.) So he greatly enlarged the borders of Judah. In his days great improvements in the weapons of war were introduced, so that huge stones and heavy arrows could be thrown with deadly effect by machinery from the walls of cities. He also gave much attention to the raising of cattle and to the interests of husbandry and commerce. As a consequence "his name spread far abroad, for he was marvelously helped till he was strong. But when he was strong, his heart was lifted up to his destruction, for he transgressed against the Lord, his God, and went into the temple of the Lord to burn incense upon the altar of incense." (Second Chronicles, xxvi., 15, 16.) As a punishment for this unwarranted act, he was smitten with leprosy, and for the rest of his days was cut off from all religious and social privileges. Until his death his son Jotham acted as Regent, but for how many years we are not told. During all those years, however, the nation continued to grow rich in all material things.

A Memorable Earthquake.

Josephus says that when Uzziah was stricken with leprosy the earthquake occurred to which Amos refers as fixing the time of his ministry. (i., 1.) It must have been a very terrible calamity, and have made a great impression upon the people to have thus become a point by which to mark subsequent events. Two hundred and fifty years afterward Zachariah referred to it to give weight to his own prophecy. "Yea, ye shall flee, like as ye fled from before the earthquake in the days of Uzziah, King of Judah." (Zech. xiv., 5.) But it is not probable that it was at all conected with Uzziah's leprosy. It "must have been many years anterior to the sacrilege." (Kitto.)

In the northern kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam II., the outward prosperity of the country was as great as in Judah. When Jeroboam's great-grandfather, Jehu, overturned the house of Ahab, he also overturned the supremacy of Baal in the land. It was a great improvement over the former state of affairs, and the improvement had continued to this time. So God blessed Jeroboam. (Second Kings, xiv., 25.)

The Rev. Dr. Geike says: "Under the reign of Jeroboam Second the material prosperity of his noble kingdom rose to a height it had never previously known. Samaria grew rich from the booty of the wars and the profits of commerce and trade. Mansions of hewn stone rose on every side; the inner walls, in many cases, in imitation of Ahab's palace, covered with plates of ivory brought from Africa by the Phoenicians. (Amos, iii., 15;) and the chambers fitted up with couches and furniture of the same rare material. (Amos vi., 4.) Cool houses for the hot season—others warmer, for the Winter—became a fashion. Pleasant vineyards attached to them covered the slopes of the hills. (Amos v., 11.) It was the Indian or St. Martin's Summer of the northern kingdom."

While the whole country—north and south—was thus rich in all material things, the prophets of the time saw that all society was rotten at the core—a malignant cancer was gnawing at its very heart. With all boldness and faithfulness, Jonah, Joel, Amos, Hosea, and Isaiah raised their voices in warning and counsel, especially in Israel. Baal and Ashtoreth no longer debauched the people with their vile deeds, but "Jeroboam departed not from all the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin." (Second Kings, 14, 24.) This "was evil in the sight of the Lord"—not as vile as Baalism, but equally offensive.

As we have already seen in an earlier lesson of this course, the sin of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, was not a casting off of God and an entire ignoring of His claims, as under Baal, but he made the worship and service of God a matter of worldly convenience and fashion. He brought God down to man's level. So he ignored the temple in Jerusalem, with its altar and layer, its tables of shew bread, its lamps and altar of incense, its ark containing the law and covered by a mercy seat, its feasts and ordinances, and all that each of these signified. To make God's service convenient and agreeable to the people, he set up the symbols of His presence at the extremes of his kingdom—in Bethel and Dan. In later days, religious pilgrimages were also apparently introduced to Beersheba, the home of Abraham, and to Gilgal, the first camping ground when Israel entered Canaan (v., 5.) The spiritual condition of the people at this time was therefore very much the same as in "the dark ages" which preceded the Reformation under Luther. Religion was a mere form. There was no heart in it. Men acknowledged God, but they did not love Him, or trust in Him. No wonder that vice everywhere prevailed, that the rich were proud and oppressive, and the poor were suffering and degraded. The sin of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, has been repeated by multitudes in every age.

Amos's Warning Voice.

Now, it was against this state of things that Amos lifted up his voice. He began his warning by calling attention to what God would do to other nations. "For three transgressions—yea, for four," (margin,) because iniquity increased he would visit Damascus, Gaza, Tyre, Edom, Ammon, Moab, and even Judah and Israel, "because," he said, "they have despised the Law of the Lord and have not kept His commandments." (ii., 4.) And when He visited them none would be able to stand before Him. It would be a fearful visitation. Therefore He said, "Because I will do this unto thee, prepare to meet thy God, O Israel." (iv., 12.)

Then in the words of our lesson, he goes on to pronounce a bitter "woe" upon "them that are at ease in Zion," who give themselves up to luxury and every carnal enjoyment. His words are thus paraphrased and explained by Dr. Geikie: "Woe to those who think themselves secure under Uzziah in Zion; to those who think themselves safe under Jeroboam in the mountains of Samaria—the great men of the first of the nations, as you proudly call yourselves—ye, round whom the House of Israel gather as their chiefs. Ye that care nothing for Jehovah, and make little of His threatened wrath. Pass beyond the Euphrates to Calneh, and see how He has brought it low by the hand of the Assyrians; thence go to Hamath the Great; then go down to Gath of the Philistines, which Binnirari has so lately oppressed—are they better off now than you; is their territory greater than yours—who are no less guilty than they? Go to them and see, you whom Jehovah has thus long spared; who will not believe that the evil day will come and cherish oppression ever more closely; who loll on couches of ivory and stretch on your divans and eat the lambs of the flocks and the fatted calves from the stalls; who sing at your drunken feasts to the murmur of the harp, and, like David, contrive for yourselves new instruments of music; who drink bowls of unmixed wine and anoint yourselves with the costliest perfumed oils, but give yourselves no thought of the ruin of your country. None the less will He on this account visit you. Because ye act thus ye shall be led off into captivity at the head of the train of your people, and the drunken screams of the revelers will be hushed."

This prophecy seems to have been spoken at Bethel, probably on some festal occasion when the people had gathered there for religious services. It at once attracted great attention, and Amaziah, the priest of Bethel, indignant at the intrusion, promptly sent word to the King that Amos was preaching treason. But no man dared to lay hands upon him. He was, however, bidden, "Prophecy not again any more at Bethel, for it is the King's chapel, and it is the King's Court." (vii., 13.)

But before he returned to Judah, Amos more fully and more particularly declared the judgment of God which would surely come upon the people. It would cover all material things in which men delighted, but its great burden would be spiritual. They would indeed hunger, but not for bread; they would thirst, but not for water. It would be that they might hear "the words of the Lord. They shall wander from sea to sea, and from the North even to the East; they shall run to and fro to seek the word of the Lord, and shall not find it." (viii., 11, 12.) No judgment could possibly be more severe upon any people, for "it is written that man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God." (Luke iv., 4.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What spiritual condition of redeemed men is set forth by the historical conditions we have considered?

What phase of this condition is brought before us in this lesson, and what is said of the prophet's entreaty?

Who was Amos, and to what class of men does he belong?

Where was he born, and what is said of his occupation?

At what period in history did he fulfill his ministry?

What is said of Uzziah, of the condition of Judah, and of the earthquake?

What is said of the condition of Israel, and how is it referred to by the prophet Amos?

What prophets appeared at this time, and what did they see beneath this material prosperity?

What was the sin of Jeroboam and the spiritual condition of his kingdom?

How did Amos begin his prophecy, and what is said of it?

How does the Rev. Dr. Geikie paraphrase and explain our lesson?

Where was this prophecy spoken, and what was its effect?

How does the prophet more fully declare the judgment of God, and what is said of it?

A CRITICISM AND REPLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a constant reader of THE TIMES, and am in the habit of reading the Sunday School lessons. In the last three of four numbers the author has been commenting on the doings and miracles of the Prophets Elijah and Elias. As Elias was going up to Bethel, "By the way there came forth little children and mocked him, and he turned back and looked at them, and cursed them in the name of the Lord; and there came forth two she bears out of the wood, and tare forty and two children of them." II Kings, xi., 23-24. I now quote from the last lesson:

"When we look at the purifying of the fountain at Jericho, the destruction of the mocking children at Bethel, the replenishing of the widow's cruse, the raising of the Shunammite's son to life, the story of the poisoned pottage, the multiplying of the loaves of bread, the healing of Namaan, the recovering of the borrowed axe, we can easily see how in each case individuals were affected, and what occurred was of immense importance to them. * * * Such is the teaching of the true El Sha: 'Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them who hate you, and pray for them who despitefully use and persecute you.'"

He quotes from Josephus in this lesson, but Josephus does not say a word about the little girls and boys, or the she bears, or any other bears. It may have been of immense importance to the man who lost the axe, but I fail to see how those little children were benefited by being torn to pieces by bears. Jesus said: "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not." Josephus says: "Enoch and Elijah disappeared"; he does not say Elijah went up to heaven in a whirlwind, but if any one can believe he did, there is no harm done. That God sent two bears to destroy innocent little children is too incredible and too shocking for anybody to believe. No wonder Robert Ingersoll's followers are on the increase; you may be indirectly adding to their numbers by giving publicity to these lessons.

R. H.

Rouse's Point, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1898.

A short question often requires a long answer. I will, however, be as brief as possible.

The main difficulty of your correspondent seems to be connected with the story of "the bears." He cannot reconcile it with his idea of God; it is "too incredible and too shocking for anybody to believe." As a matter of course it is, if God is nothing but an indulgent father who allows his children to do as they please, and never punishes disobedience. But is He? I doubt very much whether "R. H." himself deals with his children—if he has any—in any such manner. Would it not be well, therefore, for him and others like him, to change their ideas of God?

Besides he forgets, or perhaps never knew, that it is not at all likely that these "bears" at all touched any "innocent little children." The Hebrew word here translated "children," is generally used in the Scriptures, to designate men of mature years and responsible action. When Solomon was old enough to sit on the throne with his father, and to succeed him as King of Israel, he used it to describe himself when he said, "I am but a little child." (I. Ki., 3-7.) The same word is used to describe Elisha's servant, in the very lesson to which "H. R." refers. ("II. Ki., 6-17.) In fact it is used to designate "little children" in only forty-four passages in the Old Testament, while it is used to designate "grown men" in no less than eighty-seven. (Young.) Moreover, it is to be remembered that this incident occurred at Bethel, where was one of the sanctuaries of the calf worship instituted by Jeroboam—and that this destruction was the judgment of God upon the infidel men of that time who had wrong conceptions of His majesty.

Again, "R. H." says he fails "to see how these little children were benefited by being torn to pieces by bears." So do I, and therefore I did not say that they were. I said that it was "of immense importance to them" as individuals—and I fancy that if he bears or "she bears, or any other bears," made an attack upon "R. H." at any time, it would not be difficult for him to see that it was a matter of "importance" to him personally, even if he could not see how it might "benefit" himself, or anyone else.

As for Josephus, the fact that he says nothing about these "bears" is a pretty good reason why I did not quote from him in regard to them. Besides, while he is often useful as a side light, the consensus of opinion among holy and learned men for nearly two thousand years has been that as an historian the writer of the Second Book of Kings is a much more reliable authority than Josephus.

And finally, in answer to his difficulty in reconciling this destruction by "the bears" with our Lord's teaching, "Love your enemies," I would say that the two facts, as I referred to them, relate to two entirely different subjects; the one, to the difference between the work of Elijah, and that of Elisha, the other, to an act which our own land is now magnanimously copying, in sending back to Spain her baffled soldiers. The argument of "R. H." is very much the same as that of the man who justified suicide, because the Bible says in one place, "Judas went and hanged himself," and in another, "Go thou, and do likewise."

Believing that I have never written anything which to any intelligent and candid mind would lead to Ingersollism, and hoping never to involve you in any such folly, I am,

JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Celebration at St. Gabriel's.

There will be a double celebration in St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, in East Thirty-seventh Street, on Thursday next. At 10 A. M., a young seminarian, a member of the parish, will be exalted to the full honors of priesthood. Bishop Farley will confer the degrees. In the evening at 8 o'clock, the two new statues which will complete the interior decorations of the church will be blessed and unveiled. These statues were made in Italy, and were admitted into this country free of duty as works of art.

Catholic Church Notes.

The consecration of St. Mary's Cathedral, Ogdensburg, N. Y., will be held on Thursday next, the occasion of the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. Archbishop Corrigan will preach the sermon. The famous old edifice will on that day be declared free from debt and the mortgages burned.

The alterations which have been under way during the past three weeks in the Church of St. Benedict the Moor, the new colored missionary church, in West Fifty-third Street, have nearly been completed, and services will be held in the edifice within a fortnight. The alterations will cost $7,000.

The date set for the laying of the cornerstone of the Church of the Holy Rosary, in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, is Sunday, Oct. 2, the Feast of the Holy Rosary. The many delays on the part of the architects have retarded work upon the church, but the plans were filed last week. They call for a one-story brick church, 87x98.7 feet, to cost $90,000.

To-morrow the Feast of St. Rose de Lima, Patroness of Peru, and the only American saint upon the Catholic calendar, will be celebrated with special services in the church which bears the name of the saint, in Cannon Street, of which the Rev. Edward T. McGinley is pastor. There will be a solemn high mass and sermon at 11 A. M. and sermon and benediction in the evening.

CHURCH NOTES.

At the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, West Sixteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue, divine service will be resumed to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:45 P. M., at which services the pastor, the Rev. A. W. H. Hodder, will preach.

Extensive preparations are now under way by the Sisters of St. Joseph in Bordentown, N. J., for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of the order into New Jersey. The celebration will be held in the latter part of this month.

The Fraternity of Divine Communion will begin holding services regularly Sunday evening next, Sept. 4, at the Audra Grata Cathedral, Bedford Avenue and Madison Street, at which time Mr. Courlis will have returned from his Summer vacation in Colorado and the West.

The Rev. Samuel F. Upham, D. D., who is to occupy the pulpit of the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, during the month of September, is Professor of Pastoral Theology in the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. He is one of the foremost pulpit orators in the denomination and has always taken a conspicuous position in the councils of the church, having been mentioned for the Bishopric. Dr. Upham will preach in the morning only the first two Sundays of this month, after which he will conduct services, both morning and evening.

The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton Theological Seminary, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Purves, before going to Princeton, where he is very popular, preaching regularly to the students of both the seminary and the university, was pastor of the largest Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg. The officers of the Fifth Avenue Church, in securing the services of Dr. Purves for to-morrow, and other preachers of a national and international reputation for the remainder of this month, are pursuing a plan begun early in the season, and which has been attended with eminent success.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. B. B. Bosworth. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45. Strangers cordially invited.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue, cor. 37th Street.
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, September 4th,
at 11 A. M.
Rev. Tunis S. Hamlin, D. D.,
Pastor Church of the Covenant, Washington,
D. C., will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Broadway and 34th St., Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH STREET.—Dr. Macarthur preaches; morning subject, "Christianity's Mission"; evening, "Russia's Recent Proposal and America's Future Policy." Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner 35th, Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector; Rev. Benjamin Brewster, minister in charge.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. Holy communion on first Sunday in month.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St.—Services 7 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 11 A. M.; noon and 8 P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—High mass, 9; low mass, 7:30, 11; matins, 10; vespers, (plain,) 4.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 4th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., of Princeton University, is expected to officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor—Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston of Chicago will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, COR. 10TH ST.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.
All seats free.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Thos. Dixon, Jr. 11 A. M., "America's Destiny." Prelude, Dreyfus.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Avenue and 122d Street.,
Rev. Chas. Dewitt Bridgman, D. D., Rector. Morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:45. The Curate, Rev. Alex. G. Cummins, Jr., will preach at both services.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner Madison Av. and 53d St.—Will reopen Sunday, Sept. 11, 1898. Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., of Chicago, will preach. Morning, 11 o'clock; evening, 8 o'clock.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St., 5th Av.—Rev. Alfred E. Myers preaches 11 A. M. Topic: "The Joyful Christian"; and 8 P. M., topic: "War and Peace."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. E. P. Johnson, D. D., of Albany will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. J. Tallmadge Bergen will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.—Rev. C. D. Nott, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Church closed. Congregation uniting in worship with Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Boulevard and 73d St., at 11 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, Boulevard, cor. 73d St.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor,
Rev. SAMUEL McCOMB, M.A.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 127th St.—The rector, the Rev. George R. van De Water, D. D., having returned from Santiago, was expected to preach, but owing to illness will be unable to officiate. Services at 11 o'clock on Sunday, Sept. 4. All welcome.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
West End Avenue & 86th St.
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D.
Prayer meeting
Wednesday at 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.—Services will be resumed on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 11 A. M.

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THE ROMAN CHURCH IN OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

How is the Roman Catholic Church establishment to be supported in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines while those island colonies are under our control and protection? Spain is a Catholic country. Practically the entire population is of that faith, and worship according to the forms of other denominations is tolerated only under rather rigid restrictions as to privacy and the avoidance of public announcement or display. The Church and the clergy are supported out of the public funds. That method of maintaining the establishment must cease, we suppose, wherever we collect the revenues and administer the Government. It has already ceased at Santiago de Cuba, where the Roman Catholic Bishop was informed by Gen. LAWTON that payments to the clergy would be discontinued. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof" says the first amendment to the Constitution. A law of Congress appropriating money for the Church and clergy from the revenues collected in Havana, San Juan, or Manila would be unconstitutional and void. It is not altogether clear, however, that the United States Military Governor at any of the places named might not lawfully pay the Roman Catholic clergy out of the taxes collected by him. Such a procedure, nevertheless, would meet with vehement disapproval at home and it is extremely unlikely that any part of the public moneys in our new possessions will be so used.

Yet the Roman Catholic Church must be maintained in full efficiency in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. It is the Church of the people, the Church in which they have been brought up, the only Church that can reach, influence, and restrain them. Many of them, of course, are of no Church; simple pagans. But the very considerable number who are of the Roman faith exercise a wholesome and regenerating influence on the whole mass. The Cubans and the Filipinos without a Church, uninfluenced and unbefriended by the prelates, and given over to irreligion, would be distinctly more difficult to govern. They would advance toward good citizenship slowly, if at all. The moral and political future of the islands would be darker, and we should find it a hard task to prevent a progressive degradation and relapse toward savagery.

It is very much for our interest that the Roman Catholic Church establishment shall be maintained in a fit condition to continue and increase its saving labors.

Its maintenance properly devolves upon the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. When these islands become American, as some of them will and all of them may, the Church becomes American. The annual charge for its support cannot be a very great sum. The fees paid for church sittings, the voluntary contributions, the charges for ceremonial services, and the other revenues of the Church in this country, we should suppose, could easily be made to cover the small additional cost of providing religious care and instruction for these peoples over whom our flag is to float. But the money would not all come from this country. The heads of the Church will be able very easily to substitute the American system of Church support for the State system. As prosperity returns to the islands we have taken their people will become better able to pay for the benefits the Church confers on them. Voluntary contributions and Church charges will replace State maintenance. It is to be hoped and expected, also, that in Americanising the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines effective measures will be taken to put a stop to the immorality and political meddling of the priests which have long been a scandal and a source of continual disquiet and danger.

THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

The opening of the bids for three new battleships came at an opportune time. The public opinion of the entire country is prepared to back the Navy Department in its desire to turn out three vessels which will bear comparison with the best that are projected by any other Government in the world. The bids are of a nature to make it certain that such ships can be obtained within the limits of the price set by Congress. The vital question which has entered into the whole discussion of the matter has been that of speed. The most ardent advocates of enlightened and progressive policy in our naval increase have stood firmly for a high rate of speed in these vessels, and it is now beyond dispute that they have been right in their position.

The performance of the Oregon at Santiago settled forever the question whether there was anything fanciful in the figures attained on trial trips. Some timid ones have continually declared that no ship ever equaled in active service the speed claimed as the result of a trial trip. The Oregon, however, in her famous race after Admiral CERVERA's flying cruisers surpassed her trial trip figures. This is a sufficient proof that the magnificent engineer force of our navy is capable of rising to the demands of battle and getting out of a ship all that there is in her. We owe the decisive character of our naval victory at Santiago largely to this fact. The speed of our vessels and the terrible rapidity of their fire simply overwhelmed the Spaniards, who, according to their own statements, could not live at their guns.

Three firms out of four that made bids are prepared each to give us an eighteen-knot battleship. These three ships must be built. The country demands it and the navy requires it. The proposals for sixteen or seventeen knot vessels should be laid aside, and only those for eighteen-knot fighters should receive any consideration. With three such craft added to our fighting line, we shall make a tremendous stride toward that position as a sea power which we deserve to occupy and which European nations expect to see us take.

With three such ships we shall equal in that particular class Great Britain with her Formidable, Irresistible, and Implacable, now building. These are eighteen-knot ships, 400 feet long, 75 feet in beam, 26 feet 9 inches in draught, and of 14,900 tons burden. Their main batteries will consist of four 12-inch guns and twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns. The builders are ready to provide us with three ships of 370 feet in length, 72 feet beam, 23½ feet displacement, and 11,500 to 12,000 tons burden. The armament of these vessels will be the same as that of the English ships, except that each will have ten instead of twelve 6-inch guns. But their equal rate of speed, their more compact build, and their coal capacity will make them quite as serviceable as their English predecessors. No obstacle should be allowed to interfere with the speed, for that and fast firing are the winning factors in the naval fight of to-day.

ZOLA'S PROPHECY.

"Après le valet, le maître!" People are just now wondering whether the ill-fated HENRY had a master in crime, and, if so, who was he? Did he direct the valet to take himself off? The posthumous letters addressed by the dead Lieutenant Colonel to M. CAVAIGNAC and Gen. DE BOISDEFFRE apparently throw no light upon the subject.

Of course the natural supposition is that Lieut. Col. HENRY, sincerely convinced of the guilt of Capt. DREYFUS and knowing the desperate position of the French Government in seeking to prevent a reversal of judgment of the famous case, manufactured the incriminating letter through abnormal zeal. His own words of explanation may mean this or they may mean something quite different. But another question arises. Was this letter forged by HENRY in the Autumn of 1896 the officer's first criminal act in connection with the case? Let us examine the last question first, that the way to the others may be less difficult.

M. CAVAIGNAC, the Minister of War, after reading the forged letter in the Chamber, said to the Deputies: "Its material authenticity is evident to me not only because of the circumstances which I have mentioned, but because of a fact which I would point out: Its striking similarity to an unimportant document written by the same person and written, as this is, with a blue pencil on the same peculiar paper which was habitually employed by this very person, and which, dated 1894, has not left the archives of the War Office since that date."

This statement of M. CAVAIGNAC's is important from any point of view, for it would seem to show that the whole fabrication of the Government's case rested on forged documents; or admitting the "unimportant document" to be authentic—that is, in the actual handwriting of the German attaché—it certainly invites the opinion that there was no "important" document in the handwriting of Lieut. SCHWARZKOPPEN in the possession of the War Office.

At this moment it is interesting to recall the exact position of certain officers of the General Staff at the time DREYFUS was arrested and convicted. Gen. MERCIER was Minister of War. It has been charged, as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday that the Minister of War secured the conviction of DREYFUS through criminal means. If this be true, the motive of the army heads for strenuously opposing a reversal of judgment in the Dreyfus case is evident. A loaded revolver was placed conveniently near DREYFUS after his arrest, but he refused to use it. It is not known whether similar means were provided for Lieut. Col. HENRY. The impression seems to be growing in Paris that there were.

It will also be recalled that it was in Col. (then Commandant) DU PATY DE CLAM's office that DREYFUS was arrested. The Commandant dictated certain lines of the bordereau to DREYFUS. It is alleged that the latter started and turned pale. The Commandant has asserted that the confusion of the officer was so great that he could not write. At that moment M. COCHEFERT, chef de la Sûreté, and Lieut. Col. (then Commandant) HENRY entered and DREYFUS was arrested.

And now, in the spirit of the growing sentiment in Paris and in the light of the above facts, the closing lines of EMILE ZOLA's famous letter "J'accuse" are particularly significant:

> "I accuse Lieut. Col. DU PATY DE CLAM of having been the diabolical author of this miscarriage of justice, unconsciously, I would believe, and then of having defended for three years his nefarious work by the most absurd and criminal machinations.
>
> "I accuse Gen. MERCIER of being, through moral weakness, an accessory to one of the greatest iniquities of the century."

Nearly two months before M. ZOLA's letter appeared in the columns of L'Aurore, he had asserted his simple belief in the innocence of DREYFUS in another letter, published in Le Figaro. His concluding phrase seems now almost prophetic: "La vérité est en marche, rien ne l'arrêtera plus."

THE CZAR'S PEACE PLANS.

If all the news that came from London yesterday is true, the Czar of Russia has occasion to marvel at the breadth of Western statecraft and the complacent impartiality of Western diplomacy. For we are told not only that England has concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany, the purpose of which is to curb Russia's pretensions in China, but also that she has communicated to the Czar "in the most cordial terms" her hearty sympathy with his proposal of disarmament and universal peace. Nothing in Oriental diplomacy could be finer.

Still, if the Czar is really wise, he will find in the reported English-German alliance new reasons for urging upon the nations his plans of peace. If he didn't want any fighting before the alliance was concluded, he certainly wants none now, at least in China, with Great Britain and Germany against him.

It is stated that the Peace Conference, according to the intention of the Czar, will convene one month after the signing of the treaty between Spain and the United States. The time is auspicious. Every important nation except France, whose self-interest governs her, will be well disposed toward the general plan. There will be much difficulty over the details of disarmament. But all that can be arranged if the nations represented at the conference are in earnest and really want peace. The English-German alliance improves the prospects of the Peace Conference. When two such big nations agree to fight together if there is any fighting, no other nation is likely to become very bellicose.

OUR VOLUNTEER SAILORS.

The public applause received by the members of the First Naval Battalion on their return home yesterday after four months of arduous service was no more than they deserved. Indeed, there were some notes missing from it, for the public heart had not been strained to bursting by any tales of misery about these young men. They had not been forced to sleep in mud and stew in trenches in a country infested by the bacilli of devastating diseases, and they consequently came home in a generally delectable condition of health. One might have been almost justified in taking the humorous view of their hardships, found by Seaman MCLAUGHLIN, who wrote home that if he could have three wishes he would ask for a brewery, an iceberg, and a week's sleep. Well, he and his shipmates can have them all for the asking now, for New York is proud of her volunteer sailors.

These young men have had their share of hardship. To live in an iron kettle in the climate of Cuba is a pretty good proof of the truth of the oft-repeated assertion that "war is hell." To live in such hard and straining conditions as surrounded these men was a terribly trying experience for men who came from good homes and the luxuries of that life in the metropolis. But no one has ever heard any complaint on that score from the naval militiamen. Some ugly stories have leaked out about the nasty treatment accorded them by one of the regular officers on the Yankee. Sooner or later the details of this matter will be made known, but at present it may be permitted to rest.

The first detail of militia ordered out for the National service since the civil war was that sent by the First Naval Battalion of this city to bring the monitor Nahant from Philadelphia to this harbor to form part of the patrol fleet. The first auxiliary cruiser to go to sea manned throughout by naval militiamen was the Yankee, carrying a crew from the First Naval Battalion of this city. The first militiamen of the United States to go into action in the war with Spain were the crew of the Yankee at the bombardment of the batteries at the entrance to Santiago Harbor. Since that time the Yankee has been in eight other engagements, has made several captures, and sunk one gunboat. Her services were so highly appreciated by the Government that she was selected as one of the ships to attack Spain under WATSON, a movement rendered unnecessary by the surrender of the enemy.

The men of the Nahant had no opportunity to distinguish themselves, but they did efficiently such duty as was allotted to them. There are still many of our naval militiamen at sea, but they shared in the honor of yesterday's reception. The naval militia of New York has proved its value, and it deserves and will surely have a warm corner in the heart of every patriotic citizen.

"INCOMPETENCE" IS OVERWORKED.

If the people of this country were not by nature extremely charitable, willing to find excuses for acts they cannot commend, and prone to accept, from among the theories which could explain any given phenomenon, that which involves the imputation of the least amount of guilt, we should not be hearing just now anywhere near as much talk as we do about official incompetence, and a vast deal more talk about official dishonesty.

To comparatively few does it seem to have occurred that every one of the abuses which have marked the conduct of the war and the treatment of our soldiers puts money in somebody's pocket. Contracts well performed are profitable, but contracts ill performed are mines of wealth. Supplies wasted or allowed to spoil must be paid for—and replaced. Overcrowded transports and trains make a better return than transports and trains only comfortably filled. A politician can get control of a bad camp site more cheaply than of a good one—and rent it for no less money. The ship rejected by a naval board when offered at a high price may be accepted by less particular judges at an exorbitant one, provided a part of the excess is judiciously scattered.

This list might be indefinitely extended, and after that a list equally long might be made of cases in which less tangible considerations are involved. It makes no difference to the soldier, however, whether he suffers to render this man rich or that man a political power.

The incompetence theory explains much; it leaves more unexplained. Ship Captains and transportation agents are not fools, the sons of somebodies are of average intelligence as a rule, and the National Guard officer is usually successful in business. It is absurd to think that what these men do not know they could not learn in time, and in a short time, at that. Any thoughtful observer of current events is bound to conclude that plain, ordinary theft is playing no small part in the daily record of horrors, and that self-interest has more to do with administrative crimes than does gross ignorance, though the latter, of course, is not lacking.

OLD ENEMIES AND NEW FRIENDS.

A correspondent whose letter we published Thursday recalled the fact that England and the United States, now such enthusiastic friends, were saying, not many months ago, the harshest sort of things about each other, and seemed much more likely to add a new war to their record as neighbors than to forget those of the past. From this our correspondent deduced that America's love for Great Britain might not be permanent any more than its hostility was, and he reprobated any emphasizing of ill-will against Germany and France on the ground that the changes of time might soon throw them, not upon, but into our arms.

All this reveals a mistaken idea in regard to the basis and nature of international relations. Governments are so often personified that people too often think as well as talk about them exactly as they do about individual men and women, ascribe to them the same motives, and judge their actions by the same standards. Nothing could be more misleading. The attitude of one nation toward another at any given moment is, and of necessity should be, determined by self-interest. The interest may be high or low, but it is never anything else. Therefore in this broader field the bitter foes of yesterday may with perfect sincerity become the fervent friends of to-day without deserving the epithets fickle and inconsistent that would properly be applied to men equally changeable.

It is for sufficient reason that we are at odds to-day with France and Germany and at ins with England. If conditions alter, relations will be transposed, and it will be no more difficult to forget Continental insults than it has been to forget certain family quarrels about stamp taxes, sailor's rights, and Venezuelan boundaries.

HAPPY CAPTIVES; UNHAPPY VICTORS.

What a pity it is that our army, volunteers and regulars alike, could not have been captured by our navy as soon as the Santiago campaign was over! The men taken from Admiral CERVERA's fleet were exposed to all the enervating effects of the Cuban climate for a much longer time than were the American soldiers, and their physical condition, when they surrendered, was at least as bad as that of the forces under Gen. SHAFTER, while their minds were depressed by defeat, not uplifted by victory, a fact that was the reverse of favorable for the maintenance or the recovery of health. Like our own men, they were at once put aboard ship and sent north, suffering a good deal from overcrowding on the way, and discouraged by the prospect of a long imprisonment among strangers from whose hands they had some reasonable and much unreasonable expectation of receiving harsh treatment. Many of these Spaniards were ill when they arrived in Portsmouth Harbor and some of them died. But they did not die of hunger or neglect, and such of them as overcame the fevers contracted in Cuba soon grew strong again, and now they are going home, healthier and wiser, probably, than they ever were before, and therefore really valuable acquisitions for Spain.

The contrast between the condition of these prisoners and the tottering skeletons that are daily set adrift from the home camps is an impressive one; it impresses the difference between good management and bad, between competence and incompetence, between knowledge and ignorance, between energetic intelligence and—but the list is long enough already, and to say that the difference is that between navy methods and army methods sums the whole matter up briefly and conveniently.

Not quite justly, however. The army's inferiority to the navy is not its own fault, but that of circumstances, which make our land forces a helpless victim of politics, falsely so called, while the other branch of the service, safeguarded by its extreme specialization, has always been allowed to learn its business well and to do it well.

Gen. LAWTON, the new commander at Santiago, is beginning extremely well—or extremely ill, according to the point of view. He will be commended by those who deem tact and courtesy valuable qualities in a man holding his position, while those who put all their trust in contempt and distrust as the bases of relations with an alien race will charge him with failure to live up to Anglo-Saxon traditions. For Gen. LAWTON seems to be getting along very smoothly with those miserable Cubans. Already he has found several of them whom he credits with abilities to do more than steal crackers and blankets. He has actually put them into responsible offices, and contemplates adding to the number of such appointments. He is even advising with that old reprobate GOMEZ. This course will excite keen apprehension, and if future events should justify its wisdom—but, there, of course they will not. Don't we know that every people should be judged by its camp followers, and that every Cuban is a thief and a coward? Surely we have been told so often enough.

In weather like this it gives real physical refreshment to come across a phrase so cool as that in which one of the correspondents with the Sirdar describes the slaughter of some of the Khalifa's men. He says: "The Montmorency Troop emptied a few Dervish saddles." The figure evidences such a fine disregard for human life, is so explicit and yet so suave, pictures the skirmish so accurately in so few words, illustrates so perfectly the emotions of the men who emptied the saddles, that one is in doubt just how to class its author. He certainly has a touch of HOMER's descriptive power, and perhaps is a prose poet of real genius, but somehow—well, almost any sort of a chill is welcome these days.

MILITARY CAMPS ARE TOO LARGE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was evident from the start, when troops were being concentrated at Camp Alger, Chickamauga, Tampa, and other points, that more men were sent to those camps than could be properly cared for. At many of the camps there was a poor water supply, both in quantity and quality for drinking, for some of the regiments, and none to be had for bathing, and as time passed and the evils of these camps increased it has been forced into the minds of the authorities that the camps should be abandoned and the troops be removed elsewhere. This after what may be called a "typhoid campaign" of more than two months at those places.

The troops at Chickamauga have been ordered to Huntsville, Ala., and to near Lexington, Ky. The troops at Camp Alger have principally been moved to Middletown, Penn. At these places large camps have been formed, and the results attending the camping of large bodies of troops in one locality will inevitably follow. These places will soon have the name of being unhealthy camps. Typhoid and camp diseases will commence anew, and taking care of the sick will be the principal military duty to be performed. Montauk Point, crowded as it now is, will have the same history.

If we wish to continue in service a part of our volunteer force, and preserve them in fit condition to be sent to Cuba or elsewhere when cooler weather arrives, then the only way to do so is to break up all our large camps and encamp the regiments by brigades in favorable localities, near to good railroads and a plentiful supply of good water. The brigades of a division could be encamped within a few miles of each other, so that the division commander would have easy charge over them, and they could be supervised by the corps commander from a point conveniently near. By this method each brigade could have its own railroad station near by, and could get its supplies more readily than at a large camp, less transportation would be required, and the expense of encampments would be largely diminished.

The country abounds in healthy locations, and brigade camps could be rapidly formed.

In view of the disasters and sufferings at our camps, and the complaints to which they have given rise, it has been flippantly remarked that "war is war," that "soldiers must expect hardships." Such talk is misplaced and is born of ignorance. It is all true enough when the soldier is fighting the enemy or campaigning for battle, but it is utterly untruthful and cruel to apply the sayings to the soldier in "camps of instruction," where it is to be expected that he will be as well taken care of as if peace reigned everywhere. A knowledge of drill and discipline is the object of his being in a "camp of instruction," and a knowledge of typhoid and camp diseases is not a necessary or an inevitable part of his experience.

In fact the soldier in a camp of instruction should, barring the natural fatigue of drills and other duties, be as comfortable as he would be at a prolonged "camp meeting" or on a picnic. His hardships and deprivations are not supposed to commence until he is on the march toward the enemy.

A VETERAN OF 1861.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1898.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To our sorrow and shame we now know that our soldiers could have been spared much loss of health and loss of life had there been a greater number of experienced officers in the supply departments and the camps of instruction; yet a large number, available for the purpose, unwillingly sat idle throughout the war!

The Army and Navy Journal (Aug. 27) says: "Additional officers with army experience were required to meet an immediate emergency, and they could have been procured, as they were in the navy under like circumstances, by detailing retired officers to duty, but Congress would not pass the bill providing for the necessary amendment to the law." How much of the undoubted naval superiority in administration has been due, one must wonder, to this timely reinforcement from the retired list.

While perhaps not one of the retired army officers would have proved physically able to endure the hardships of the recent campaigns, the majority would have proved fully capable of duty in the supply departments and the camps. It is inconceivable that the camp under the control of a sufficient number of veteran officers could have been placed at a distance from good water, or in a swamp, or in any unsanitary surroundings; or could through ignorance or lax discipline have been brought into an unsanitary condition; or through want of prompt requisitions or prompt response from other veteran officers could have lacked needed supplies!

"Politics" perhaps at the bottom of the failure to pass the bill, and other discreditable causes, even if the amendment had been passed, might still have led to unnecessary slaughter of our soldiers; but undoubtedly the skilled service that except for the law would have been gladly rendered by the retired officers would have done our country inestimable good without harming any legitimate and honorable interest.

Evidently, then, it is the merest common sense to so amend the law that in time of war these valuable services shall never again be wantonly wasted. Is it not the duty of the press and people of the United States to unite in urging that this be done? The failure to pass the bill during this war with Spain shows clearly that it is not safe to wait until the last moment. Is it not the duty of our Senators and Representatives to unite in passing the amendment at the next meeting of Congress?

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.

Morristown, N. J., Sept. 2, 1898.

ALGERISM—A PARALLEL AND ITS CONSEQUENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just been reading a biographical sketch of Sir Robert Rawlinson, recently deceased, which comprehends this incident:

"His services were sought by the Government to remedy the sanitary disasters in the Crimean war. Florence Nightingale, who had gone to Constantinople in October, 1854, with a large detachment of nurses to nurse the wounded and sick soldiers from the Crimea, found the large buildings at Scutari, which were alloted as hospitals, in such a disgraceful condition, that of the sick and wounded about one out of every two who came to the hospital died.

"Miss Nightingale made strong appeals to the home authorities for a sanitary engineer to be sent out to execute the structural works necessary to place the hospitals in a healthy state. Meanwhile, toward the end of 1854, the sickness and mortality among our soldiers encamped before Sebastopol had become truly appalling. On Dec. 23 The Times wrote that 'the noblest army England ever sent from these shores has been sacrificed to the grossest mismanagement,' and 'incompetency, lethargy, aristocratic hauteur, official indifference, favor, routine perverseness and stupidity, reign, revel, and riot in the camp before Sebastopol, in the harbor of Balaklava, in the hospitals of Scutari.' Early in the next year popular indignation drove the Ministry from office, and Lord Palmerston, who became head of the Government, was obliged to adopt prompt and vigorous measures to improve the condition of our troops in the East. Among these was the sending of a Sanitary Commission, composed of Dr. Sutherland, Dr. H. Gavin, and Mr. Rawlinson. For once the solemn bonds of red tape and precedent were pushed aside, and not only were the Commissioners instructed to use the utmost expedition in examining into the causes of, and finding remedies for, the unhealthy state of the camp and hospital, but were ordered to see, either personally or through their agents, that works considered necessary were immediately begun, and to superintend their progress day by day until they were finished. * * * Here, in Kinglake's words, a few weeks effected 'a change which, if only it had been preceded by mummery instead of by ventilation and drainage, would have easily passed as a miracle,' and the death rate fell from nearly 50 per cent. in February to about 2¼ per cent. at the end of June."

Can it be possible that President McKinley will not profit by the example?

A. N. BELL, M. D.,
Editor Sanitarian.

East Rockaway, L. I., Sept. 1, 1898.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR MR. ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the Secretary of War doing at Camp Wikoff? Would he not be better employed at Washington looking after his partisan appointees, so notoriously incompetent? Does this not smack of a second political excursion, on a smaller scale than Wade's excursion to Puerto Rico? Does he hope to hoodwink those who will be voters to-morrow by his sentimental and patronizing address to the soldiers as my "poor fellow" and my "good man"?

What are Chickamauga and the other camps doing without him? Are there no "poor fellows" and "good men" there? Can he not continue this excursion and camp out in his private car at these other points?

Has the Secretary of War finally discovered that he is unable to cope with the situation as the head of his department, and, like water finding its level, assumed the duties of his subordinates in the granting of furloughs, dispensing of ice, and milking of cows, &c.? What a very active stable boy he will have to be to get through all his chores.

The country must not have a War Department investigation. The Secretary of War must be impeached.

ROGER MULEY.

East Hampton, L. I., Aug. 27, 1898.

THE THIRD AVENUE CAR LINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is stated this morning that the Third Avenue Railroad Company is about to begin the equipment of its line as an underground trolley line, at an expense of $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. Is it too much to ask that any such change should be prevented so long as it implies the continuance of the use of four tracks on the Bowery and Park Row or Chatham Street? As one who is compelled to cross these tracks several times in the day, either to reach the cars or the other side of the street, I can testify to the fearful and wholly unnecessary danger to which the community is continually exposed thereby. The arrangement would not be permitted in any civilized city, and ought not to be possible even in this.

There is, of course, no insuperable difficulty in devising a plan by which both companies could use the same tracks so far as they occupy the same streets. Any contention that such a plan could not be devised may safely be characterized by intelligent people in advance as merely silly. The bugaboo of the existing charters may trouble the minds of some people who are always more concerned about the interest of dollars than of human beings. But no man who appreciates the relation of the municipality to its constituent members will for a moment admit that any temporary officials could execute a contract which permanently bound posterity to the profit of a class against the safety of all.

Of course, such a contract once made presupposes equitable damages, should it thereafter be terminated or modified, but the determination of such damages, following the development of an enlightened policy, is that for which governments exist.

Cannot THE TIMES be counted upon to take the initiative in this movement? We must have the best possible means of transportation through the city, but such a system must rest upon the needs of the people.

P.

University Settlement, New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

OPPOSED TO EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I avail myself of this opportunity to say that I cannot sufficiently praise THE NEW YORK TIMES for its freedom from all that can offend good taste and moral sense in its news columns, for the veracity of its statements, for the dignity of its very able editorial articles, for its fearlessness of utterance in denunciation of all forms of political vice and corruption, and for its loyalty to all that is in itself true and just and honorable, independent of party or personal considerations. But I must say, in passing, that I am not in sympathy with the ideas of THE TIMES in regard to the expansion policy.

The speech of William Lloyd Garrison, recently reported in the paper, seems to me to be an unanswerable argument against annexation, and it gave me great pleasure to read a speech which so fully expresed my own opinions and sentiments on this point. So you see that even such good friends as THE NEW YORK TIMES and myself must differ at times.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW raises the value of the paper to a level above that of a daily newspaper to a place among the best literary productions of the day, and adds much to its value and usefulness.

I desire and prophesy for THE NEW YORK TIMES a long and prosperous career, and in this wish remain,

J. A. B.

Liberty Falls, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1898.

FOR A HOSPITAL CAMP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to suggest to the Government, through your paper, that the forty acres of land of this company (Irvington Heights Association,) located on the heights back of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, a spur of the Adirondacks, would be a fine spot to encamp sick soldiers predisposed to lung or throat trouble. About thirty-five of the acres are upland 270 feet, directly above the New York and Northern Railroad, the change of air from the valley being most decided and inspiriting. Dr. Cyrus Edson, who has publicly criticised Montauk Point, writes of this property: "Its absolutely perfect drainage, its altitude, its accessibility, and, not the least, the scope and loveliness of its views, make it an ideal spot for human residence—one combining healthfulness with extreme beauty of surroundings." In the centre of the property is a small lake of spring water. Our suffering soldiers would quickly recuperate in this garden spot of the Hudson Valley, this veritable Eden, only fifty minutes from the centre of the city.

We offer the use of this property to the Government without money and without price.

WILLET F. COOK, Treasurer.

New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

TWO SIMILAR POEMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading your sheet of Sept. 1, I noticed the poem entitled "Jim." It immediately struck me as resembling something I had read before, and looking into the matter, I found my suspicions to be correct. Here is the poem it recalls to me:

ONE KILLED.

A brilliant victory! Hear the shout
  Ringing through all the land!
Enemy utterly put to rout—
  Vainly essayed a stand.
The streets are crowded, men hurry across;
  A nation with joy is thrilled
Because 'twas achieved with a trifling loss
  But Jim—our Jim—was killed.

The flags are flaunting exultingly
  Proud in their arrogant scorn.
Thanks arise for a victory
  With naught—almost—to mourn.
Yet in my heart, like a cut from a knife,
  A pain that won't be stilled—
An insignificant loss of life
  When Jim—our Jim—was killed!

"A marvelous thing that in such a fight"
  Come comments over the wire,
The list of casualties should be light
  In the face of a venomous fire.
"One dead, is the sum, from a bursting
  shell"—
  Oh, God! that your wisdom willed,
When otherwise all would have been so well,
  That Jim—our Jim—was killed!

This poem, by Edwin L. Sabin, appeared in the July Munsey, among the "Etchings." The thought, meter, and versification are identical in both this and the poem printed in your paper. Mr. George Hobart even has the name "Jim," from "One Killed." Is this a mere coincidence, or is it a more serious matter? At any rate, it is one well worthy of interest.

W. J. HEINEMANN.

Far Rockaway, L. I., Sept. 1, 1898.

CONE ON THE SIGNAL YARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 4, Illustrated Weekly Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday, appears a picture of the Iowa. Will the editor kindly tell a reader what is the cone that hangs suspended from the starboard foreyard arm and what purpose does it serve?

JOSEPH J. ARNAUD.

New York, Aug. 30, 1898.

All warships have these cones suspended from the signal yard. They are used to signal the speed at which the vessel is to travel. The flagship has two of these cones, one on each side of the mast, so that all the vessels of the squadron can see the signals. The other vessels in the squadron repeat the signal given by the flagship. When the cone is pointing upward it means "go ahead," and when the point is turned down it signifies "go astern." When the cone is at the top of the halyard it means "full speed," half way up it means "half speed," and when down it means "stop."

Better Not Do It.

From The Sun.

Lieut. Hobson's reported intention to ask for a popular subscription to raise the Colon in case the Government abandons her may be praiseworthy, but it doesn't fit the United States uniform. There is entirely too much freshness and independence floating about in the service.

NUGGETS.

Sign Language.

"How did Eleanor announce her engagement to the family?"

"She just wiggled the finger that had on the diamond ring."—Chicago Record.

Overlooked.

"There doesn't seem to be anybody to welcome you on your return."

"No, ma'am. I'm nothin' but a soldier in the reg'lar army. You needn't mind me, ma'am. I ain't got no soul."—Chicago Tribune.

Nelson Set the Example.

Talking of Hobson and other sailors being kissed cumulatively, the English Admiral Nelson is the first to go down in history associated with Copenhagen.—Philadelphia Times.

Domestic Science.

"What do you understand by the department of domestic science?"

"It's where they teach women how to keep their husbands away from the clubs."

Of course the answer was wrong, but they all felt that she ought to go to the head of the class just the same.—Chicago Evening Post.

Impressing the Neighbors.

Mr. Wigsby—See here, my love, there is some mistake. The baggage delivery man has left seven trunks on our front porch.

Mrs. Wigsby (who has just returned from the mountains)—Imbecile! Don't you understand? He's coming back after dark for the extra five.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE REG'LAR ARMY MAN.

Joe Lincoln in L. A. W. Bulletin.

He ain't no gold-lace "Belvidere,"
  Ter sparkle in the sun.
He don't parade with gay cockade,
  And posies in his gun;
He ain't no "pretty soldier boy,"
  So lovely, spick and span,
He wears a crust of tan and dust,
  The Reg'lar Army man;
    The marchin', parchin',
    Pipe-clay starchin',
  Reg'lar Army man.

He ain't at home in Sunday school,
  Nor yet at social tea,
And on the day he gets his pay
  He's apt ter spend it free;
He ain't no temp'rance advocate,
  He likes to fill the can,
He's kinder rough an' maybe tough,
  The Reg'lar Army man;
    The rarin', tearin',
    Sometimes swearin',
  Reg'lar Army man.

No State'll call him "noble son,"
  He ain't no ladies' pet,
But, let a row start anyhow,
  They'll send for him, you bet!
He don't cut any ice at all
  In Fashion's social plan,
He gits the job to face a mob,
  The Reg'lar Army man;
    The millin', drillin',
    Made fer killin',
  Reg'lar Army man.

They ain't no tears shed over him
  When he goes off ter war,
He gits no speech nor prayerful "preach"
  From Mayor or Governor;
He packs his little knapsack up
  And trots off in the van,
Ter start the fight and start it right,
  The Reg'lar Army man;
    The rattlin', battlin',
    Colt or Gatlin',
  Reg'lar Army man.

He makes no fuss about the job,
  He don't talk big or brave,
He knows he's in ter fight and win,
  Or help fill up a grave;
He ain't no "mamma's darlin'," but
  He does the best he can,
And he's the chap that wins the scrap,
  The Reg'lar Army man;
    The dandy, handy,
    Cool and sandy,
  Reg'lar Army man.

ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE

A Common Policy, Offensive and Defensive, Toward Russia, China, and Egypt.

WILLIAM GETS HELP IN SYRIA

He Will Support the British Views Regarding the Composition and Powers of the Mixed Tribunal in Egypt.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A report was current here to-day that a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Germany, on the lines of the speech of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was actually completed yesterday.

This is probably an amplification of the gossip relative to the daily visits of Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German Ambassador here, to the British Foreign Office during the past fortnight, which have been attributed to a desire upon the part of Germany and Great Britain to formulate a common policy in regard to Russia and China.

Another explanation of the German Ambassador's visits to the Foreign Office here is that they relate to the mixed tribunals of Egypt, the international agreement on the subject ending in February. Through French and Russian influence the Court has always hampered the British plans for the use of the Egyptian savings and the advancement of Egypt. Now, it is said, an agreement has been almost reached, by which Germany will support the British views relative to the future compensation and powers of the mixed tribunals.

It is said that as a quid pro quo for Germany's support in Egypt, Great Britain will recognize Germany's claims to utilize Syria as an outlet for her surplus population.

It was reported on the Stock Exchange that the Anglo-German alliance, or understanding, relates to the British purchase of Delagoa Bay, with Germany assenting. As a result, Kaffir and Portuguese securities had a boom.

Mr. Balfour, when questioned on the subject this afternoon, absolutely declined to discuss the reports in circulation regarding an Anglo-German alliance.

Count von Hatzfeldt, who was believed to have left London, was again at the Foreign Office here this afternoon.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it has received from a source in which it has every confidence information showing that the Anglo-German agreement was signed this week by Mr. Balfour and the German Ambassador in behalf of the respective powers.

Continuing, The Pall Mall Gazette says that while the agreement is restricted, it embraces an offensive and defensive alliance in certain eventualities.

The Pall Mall Gazette adds:

"This new and momentous departure in our foreign policy come as a natural development of the European situation."

The Pall Mall Gazette then quotes the speech which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, made at Birmingham on May 13 last, bidding for a German alliance, and continues:

"Latterly it has been evident, from the tone of the semi-official German press, that the two Governments have been drawing closer, and finally there were prolonged conferences between Count Hatzfeldt and Mr. Balfour. The departure of Count Hatzfeldt proves that the object of the consultations has been achieved. Besides, Mr. Chamberlain has gone to America, Lord Salisbury is prolonging his absence, and Mr. Balfour leaves for his holidays on Saturday. Evidently the Ministers do not expect to have to deal with crucial questions of foreign policy."

England Will Get Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"We learn that Mr. Balfour and the German Ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt, signed on Wednesday night a document preliminary to a treaty which will give Germany a free hand in Asia Minor and allow England to lease Delagoa Bay from Portugal, at a cost between £2,000,000 and £5,000,000. Germany will, as a further condition, support Great Britain's claim for the abolition of the mixed tribunals in Egypt. Mr. Schomberg Kerr McDonnell, the Premier's private secretary, has left London for the Continent, to submit to Lord Salisbury a copy of the treaty."

POWERS' PEACE CONFERENCE.

Berlin Report Says the Czar Means to Call It After the Spanish-American One Adjourns.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—It is the intention of Russia, according to reliable information obtained here, to convene a peace conference a month after the adjournment of the Spanish-American Peace Conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—The Novoe Vremya, replying to criticisms of the Czar's peace note, interprets them as meaning that the "powers are to remain in the relative positions they now occupy, and together seek the means of rendering unnecessary the expensive and purposeless armaments which are ruining all nations."

The paper then adds:

"There is no question of immediate disarmament or the resulting consequences, which seem to disturb the French and Germans."

BRITISH REPLY TO THE CZAR.

Salisbury Will Hail Russia's Initiative with Satisfaction and Delight.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon announces that although, owing to the absence of the Marquis of Salisbury, Great Britain has not yet formally replied to the Czar's peace note, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has already communicated in cordial terms the hearty sympathy with which the rescript was read by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons.

When the Marquis of Salisbury replies to the note, The Westminster Gazette continues, he will hail with satisfaction and delight the Czar's initiative, assuring him of the determinaton of her Majesty's advisers to co-operate heartily in promoting his great aim.

Japan and the Czar's Proposal.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 2.—Little importance is attached here to the Czar's peace note, as it is believed to have been dictated by financial distress.

TRAIN DERAILED IN ENGLAND.

Boys Push a Luggage Trolley in Front of an Express Train—Four Persons Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A terrible accident has taken place at Wellingborough Railway Station, on the London and Northwestern Railway, near Manchester.

Two boys pushed a loaded luggage "trolley" on the track just as the express train was approaching at a speed of fifty miles an hour.

The train was derailed and a fearful scene ensued.

The wreckage of the railway carriage caught fire; the engineer, fireman, and two passengers were killed, and many others were seriously injured.

The Pretoria Floated in the Elbe.

HAMBURG, Sept. 2.—The Hamburg liner Pretoria, Capt. Kopff, from New York, which grounded in the Elbe yesterday near this port, has been towed off.

Austrian Reichsrath Summoned.

VIENNA, Sept. 2.—An imperial decree has been issued summoning the Reichsrath to meet on Sept. 26.

BRITANNIC MAIL ROBBERIES.

Jago Arraigned in London with Third Officer Kynaston, Who Has Confessed.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—J. W. Jago, chief officer of the White Star Line steamer Britannic, who was arrested on board the Cunard Line steamer Lucania on her arrival at Queenstown on Aug. 12, charged with being concerned in the robbery of transatlantic mails, and John Kynaston, third officer of the Britannic, who is charged with the theft from the mails of bonds, coupons, diamonds, &c., who arrived in custody at Queenstown on board the Germanic from New York, on Wednesday last, were brought up for examination at the Bow Street Police Court to-day.

Among the letters stolen, it was said in court, was one containing forty United States bond coupons, and another containing $1,500 in greenbacks.

Counsel for the British Post Office made a statement saying Jago was undoubtedly the prime mover in the robberies. He explained that it was arranged that Kynaston should receive the mail bags at Queenstown and place certain of the sacks from London so that they might be easily reached. The same night Kynaston visited the mail room and brought the mail bags to Jago's cabin. On the following night he repeated this performance, but both the bags were found to contain matter which was useless to the prisoners. On the third night, however, a registered letter bag was secured.

The day before the arrival of the Britannic at New York Jago gave Kynaston twenty stolen coupons to cash, but Kynaston was arrested as a result of the suspicions of the cashier of the bank he applied to, and Jago fled, after endeavoring to dispose of a quantity of stolen property by posting it to his relatives and friends.

Counsel added that most of the above facts were derived from a confession made by Kynaston.

After the presentation of evidence in support of the statements made by counsel for the Post Office, including Steward Galway's description of the smuggling operations and mail robberies, Jago and the other prisoners were remanded.

AMBASSADOR PORTER IN LONDON

He Will Confer with Col. Hay Before His Return to Washington.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The United States Ambassador to France, Gen. Horace Porter, will arrive in London to-morrow, and is expected to confer with Col. John Hay, the retiring United States Ambassador here, in regard to Franco-American matters, in view of the latter's accepting the portfolio of Secretary of State at Washington.

SEDAN DAY IN GERMANY.

William Puts a Wreath on His Father's Tomb at Potsdam.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Sedan Day pased off with unusual quiet and without demonstration.

Emperor William placed a wreath on the tomb of his father, Emperor Frederick, at Potsdam, this morning, and then went to the manoeuvres at Hanover, where he made a speech on local matters and proposed a canal to connect the East and West.

CACERISTS ARRESTED IN PERU.

Son-in-law and Daughters of the General in Custody at Lima.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 2, (via Galveston, Texas,)—On the arrival at Callao to-day of the son-in-law and two daughters of Gen. Caceres, former President of Peru, their baggage was seized on landing, as a result of the recent disturbances fomented by the Cacerist party in the City of Puno.

They were conducted to an apartment in the Prefecture of Callao, and no communication was allowed to be had with them.

CARNEGIE'S WEST INDIA POLICY.

Exchange for the Philippines Not Entirely Favored in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 2.—The Gleaner to-day publishes a symposium of the views of the leading merchants and other public men here on the question of solving the annexation movement, by exchanging the British West Indies for the Philippine Islands, according to the proposal of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Opinions on the subject are almost balanced, with an adverse tendency.

The Gleaner further suggests that Mr. Carnegie solve the problem by purchasing Jamaica, and thus practically illustrate his "Triumphant Democracy."

PLOT TO KILL BARON BANFFY.

Budapest Newspapers Report a Conspiracy to Murder the Premier.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 2.—The newspapers here report the discovery of a plot to murder Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier.

It was reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Wednesday that Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, and Count von Thun, the Austrian Premier, had reached an agreement concerning the re-establishment of the Ausgleich. Baron Banffy, for his strong opposition to Hungary's accepting the Ausgleich in the accustomed form, has made many enemies for himself among the German section in the Reichsrath.

He was born fifty-six years ago in Klausenburg, and after being educated at Leipsic and Berlin took office in the Transylvanian administration. When the Hungarian Upper Chamber was formed he was elected a life peer. In 1892 he returned to the Hungarian Reichstag, and was at once made President, and on the retirement of Dr. Wekerle he was appointed Premier. The approval of his country for his efforts to maintain her integrity and to advance her position in the dual empire was strongly manifested at the general election in October, 1896.

HOLLAND'S NEW SOVEREIGN.

Burgomaster of Amsterdam Gives 300,000 Florins for Philanthropy.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 2.—The Queen Dowager granted an audience to-day to a committee formed for the purpose of offering a "testimony of the people's love at the close of the regency."

The Burgomaster of Amsterdam has presented 300,000 florins for philanthropy, and the Queen has announced her intention of founding a hospital for consumptives with a portion of the fund and devoting the remainder to the Dutch East Indies.

PRAYER FOR HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

Bishop Potter's Suggestion to the Clergymen of New York.

Bishop Henry C. Potter of this city has addressed the following letter to the editor of The Churchman:

"May I, through your columns, say to the clergy of New York that I have been asked, in view of the intimate relations in the beginnings of the life of the Church of this diocese, of Holland and our Anglican forefathers, to call attention to the appropriateness, in connection with the approaching coronation of the young Queen of Holland, of some prayer for God's blessing upon her person and her reign?

"In this friendly and devout purpose I gladly concur, and I would suggest to the reverend clergy that on the Sunday nearest the Queen's coronation, which is the thirteenth Sunday after Trinity, Sept. 4, in the 'Prayer for the President and all in civil authority,' there may be introduced after the words 'the President of the United States' the words 'and specially Thy young servant, Wilhelmina, soon to take upon herself the heavy burden of a crown as Queen of the Netherlands.'"

American Delegates at Bristol.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 2.—The Trades Union Congress has presented souvenir cigar cases, cigarette cases, matchboxes, and flasks to the American delegates.

Steamer Assyrian's Captain Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British steamer Assyrian, which sailed from Montreal on Aug. 20 for London, in command of Capt. Hughes, passed the Lizard to-day and signaled that her Captain was dead.

Our Weather Bureau at Colon.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 2 (via Galveston, Texas.)—A United States Weather Bureau has been opened here, and reports of weather conditions are being cabled daily.

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION

American-Canadian Conference Adjourns to Meet Again in Quebec Sept. 20.

GRAVE PROBLEMS TO BE MET

The Dominion Alleged to Seek Trade Preferment in This Country in Return for Concessions Insignificant in Value.

QUEBEC, Sept. 2.—The Joint High Commission of the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and Great Britain, after ten days' work, adjourned at 2 o'clock this morning, to meet again in this city Sept. 20, at 11 A. M. All of the American Commissioners excepting Mr. Kasson will return to their homes or to Washington. Mr. Kasson will remain in Quebec. The subcommittees and Secretaries will continue their work here or at their homes during the recess.

Lord Herschell, the representative from England, will go from here to Newport; Sir James Winter, the Newfoundland representative, has returned home. The other Canadian Commissioners left this afternoon for their homes. Congressman Dingley left this afternoon for his home in Maine. Gen. Foster will go to Washington. Last evening the Commissioners and their wives and daughters dined with the Hon. R. D. Dobell, Cabinet Minister without portfolio, at his country residence, and during the morning the ladies of the party visited the Naval University.

What the Commissioners accomplished up to this point or what they are likely to accomplish in the future can only be inferred from outward indications. Absolutely nothing has been revealed from within the meeting rooms of the commission. From the very first session until the adjournment the Commissioners on both sides have repeatedly stated that the most friendly relations existed on both sides, and that the representatives of both Governments manifested a disposition, even a determination, to reach a final adjustment of the questions of international dispute before them. In fact, everything that has transpired before the public eye in connection with the conference has confirmed these statements.

Stumbling-Blocks Anticipated.

But there are questions which many predict the Commissioners will have great difficulty in adjusting, if they are able to adjust them at all. Some of these difficulties are foreshadowed in what has taken place during the past three days. Three powerful industries of the United States, by their representatives, have appeared here praying the American members of the conference to make no change in the duties now imposed upon the Canadian products of lumber, fish, and pulp paper. The lumber interest is the most important of the three, and it is known that between this time and the reconvening of the conference active steps will be taken by the United States lumbermen to forestall any action on the part of the commission in the way of opening wider the United States markets for Canadian lumber.

Another powerful industry yet to be heard from is the agricultural interest. The farmers of the United States, it is known, will oppose most vigorously any adjustment of affairs which will involve a reduction of the duty on Canadian agricultural products. Yet these are some of the concessions the Canadian Government desires.

If the Joint High Commission had nothing to do but to settle the Bering Sea question, the boundary lines of Alaska, the fisheries or any group or all of the twelve questions enumerated in the protocol, no doubt it could do it, but the greater question of reciprocity has seemed to force itself before the conference, and the question will be difficult to settle. So far as known, the only expression from the United States in accord with the Canadian view of reciprocity is that coming from the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The gentlemen of that body told the Commissioners that they favored the freest possible trade relations with Canada, and that they spoke for a very large number of the manufacturing interests of the Eastern and Northern States.

Against this argument came the protests of the lumbermen, who declared that their industry alone gave employment to a number of American citizens as large as the entire population of Canada, and they desired the duty on lumber to remain as it is. Thus it may be seen from a very superficial view of the situation that the Joint High Commission has a task of the gravest importance, and one that is accompanied by the greatest difficulties.

Canada's Reciprocity Plan.

After the adjournment to-day it was announced that no more hearings of any sort would be given except in such cases as the Commissioners themselves requested for the appearance of persons for the purpose of giving necessary information. A man closely identified with the United States Government, and who has followed the work of the conference attentively, made the following statement this afternoon:

"The labor of the American members of the commission has been greatly increased by the attitude of the Canadian representatives on the subject of reciprocity. I understand that they demand, as a condition precedent to the settlement of the international questions which have long pended between Canada and the United States an agreement of some kind in reference to the reciprocity. This would not be so difficult of solution were it not for the fact that from the newspapers in Canada, and from the impressions of the public men here, it is very evident that the reciprocity which they are willing to enter upon is not the kind of reciprocity that the American people for the past twenty years have discussed and now unanimously favor.

"Since I have been here I have carefully observed the situation, and have learned that Canada expects the United States to give the Dominion an exclusive preferential duty in our market, while the Canadians propose to admit our goods only upon the same condition that the products of Great Britain are admitted. The Canadians' idea is that in our markets they are to have an advantage as against the rest of the world, while in their market they will give us only an equal opportunity to compete with Great Britain. The kind of reciprocity which the American people favor and which the commercial bodies of the United States have asked our Commissioners to secure is the reciprocity which gives an equal advantage in the respective markets in the countries which are parties to the agreement, and that this advantage should be exclusively enjoyed by each country.

"Had these various commercial bodies known at the time they considered and passed their resolutions what kind of reciprocity Canada wanted, it is doubtful if any of them, except the Boston Chamber of Commerce, would have favored it or would have presented the resolutions which are now in the hands of the Commissioners. It was not then known that such great National industries in the United States as agriculture, lumber, coal, and others were to be laid on the international bargain counter, there to be disposed of in consideration of securing for a few manufacturers in Boston and other New England cities the poor privilege of competing in the Canadian markets on an equality with some other country, where production is carried on at a costs far below the cost of production in our own country. It will readily be seen that the Boston and Canadian proposition will be of no material benefit to American producers.

Favors for Great Britain.

"In anticipation of the appointment of this Joint High Commission, Canada some time ago increased the preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain 12½ per cent., so that to-day in the Canadian market American goods pay 25 per cent. more duty than English goods. If reciprocity between nations, especially between the United States and foreign countries, is to be secured only in this way, then the American Government should add 25 per cent. to its present tariff in order that it might make a reduction corresponding to that which other countries like Canada propose, or, in other words, so that it would have something to 'trade on.'

"It is this attitude of the Canadian press and Canada's public men that leads me to believe that reciprocity with Canada is utterly out of the question, but nevertheless American producers, and especially those interested in the three greatest of our National industries, should take steps to convince the American Commissioners that the Canadian policy of reciprocity will never meet the approval of the American people."

LONG BEACH HOTEL will remain open until Sept. 6. A. E. DICK, Prop.—Adv.

NEWPORT SOCIETY DOINGS.

Lord Herschell and Count Cassini Are Expected To-day—Other Notable Guests.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. George L. Rives, and Mrs. H. M. Brooks entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will give a dance in honor of her daughter to-morrow evening.

The Newport Clambake Club will have one of its bakes to-morrow afternoon at the clubhouse on Easton's Point. Lord Herschell, former Lord Chancellor of England; the Russian Ambassador, and Countess Cassini are expected here to-morrow.

Mrs. C. N. Beach entertained at dinner to-night.

Mrs. E. R. Wharton and Mrs. Victor Sorchan entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton will shortly sail for Europe.

Another swimming match from Narragansett Pier to Newport is in the air.

Lispenard Stewart will entertain at dinner on the 8th and 13th insts. He will leave for Canada on the 23d inst. on a fishing expedition.

Miss Jessie Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, is so far recovered from the effects of an operation as to be able to sit up.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will entertain to-morrow evening.

W. D. Kountze of New York is a guest at "The Breakers."

J. Prentice of Brooklyn is the guest of Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr.

S. P. Train of Boston is the guest of Mr. H. McK. Twombly.

A. O. D. Taylor has sold for Mrs. Grace W. River to Mrs. Catharine White the former's estate on Red Cross Avenue, consisting of residence, stables, and 20,000 feet of land, thus bounded: East, 100 feet, by Red Cross Avenue; south, 200 feet, by land of Mary Alcott Almon; west, 100 feet, partly by land of Margaret M. La Farge and partly by land of Mary M. Potter, and north, 200 feet, by land of the late Stuyvesant Leroy.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor has gone to Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson.

To-day Commodore Kautz, of the Newport Naval Station, received a letter from Gen. Wheeler, in command at Camp Wikoff, thanking Newport for the very timely and welcome assistance sent there by Mrs. Kautz and the Sanitary Aid Association, and assuring him that the people of Newport would have a prominent place in the record kept of such contributions.

Anton Phelps Pond has gone to New York.

Ross Winans is having a fifty-foot flagstaff built for his villa, which will be seen many miles at sea.

Col. and Mrs. William P. Orr of Piqua, Ohio, are the guests of Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice.

Mrs. Newbold Morris of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

Prince De Croy sails for Brussels on the 10th inst.

Miss Beekman of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. L. Lorillard.

Louis Fitzgerald of New York is the guest of R. C. Sands.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Hexter, H. H. Topakyan, and Mrs. E. Newton of New York; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Graves of Chicago, Mrs. B. C. Moulton, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Butts of Providence.

Charles F. Bates and one of his handsome traps were among the many equipages on Bellevue Avenue yesterday.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons has cards out for a reception to be held to-morrow afternoon between 12 and 2 o'clock.

Baron von Munchausen of Hanover, Germany, is registered at the Casino.

At the Casino this evening the gallery attendance was quite large, but on the floor the dancers were not as numerous as expected by those above the ballroom floor. Among those present were Commodore George C. Perkins, J. S. Stokes, Lord and Lady Leighton, Miss May Wallace, J. B. Wallace, George Griswold second, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Charles E. Potter, Miss Fletcher, Baron Munchausen, C. P. Eustis, C. L. Hayward, J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, and Miss Whitehouse.

Lyman Nichols of Boston is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Q. Jones.

Mrs. A. C. Dulles and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, and Miss Wetmore gave a "Dutch" picnic at Lawton's Valley to-day as well as a dance.

NEWPORT'S SWIMMING CONTEST.

An Expert Opinion on the Abilities of Messrs. Burden and Cutting.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—Prof. J. W. Glenister, who holds the swimming record from Narragansett Pier to Newport, and who accompanied Messrs. Cutting and Burden part of the way over from the pier in their swim on Thursday, made the following statement to-night:

"Being interested in the Cutting-Burden swimming contest, I went out and met the swimmers this side of Beaver Tail Light. Mr. Cutting at that time looked fresh and strong, and he led Mr. Burden by half a mile, the latter being in an exhausted condition, and up to that time Mr. Burden had swum about six miles, and could not have made another mile to save his life. I left Mr. Burden and followed Mr. Cutting for a mile. He was still swimming strong, and would have made the finish had his friends allowed him to do so.

"One mistake the swimmers made was in not keeping to the centre of the passage. Had they done so the flood tide, which runs up that channel, would have carried them at the rate of three miles an hour. In my swim from the pier to Newport I made from Beaver Tail to Fort Adams in 1 hour and 45 minutes, and had worse water to swim in than either Messrs. Cutting or Burden. Mr. Cutting showed excellent courage by staying the way he did, and I think with a little experience and good handling he could make the swim from the pier to Newport as quickly as any one has done.

"He has a good arm and leg stroke, which is the best part of a sea swimmer, and is game to the core. If both men are to go over the course again I could say without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Cutting could easily concede two miles out of the ten to his opponent.

"Had Mr. Cutting's friends kept him in the same course as Swimming Master Boyer kept his man, he would have made much quicker time. Boyer showed good judgment in leading his man, and had he led Mr. Cutting, the latter would have reached Newport without doubt before the storm and darkness."

ACTORS BACK FROM EUROPE.

Mr. Conried's Plans for the Season—Miss Marlowe and John Drew Here.

Many members of the theatrical profession returned from Europe yesterday, most prominent among them being Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, who completed the seventy-seventh voyage he has made across the Atlantic since being identified with the theatrical business.

Mr. Conried will open his theatre on Nov. 1 with a production of "Uriel Acosta," in which his new leading man, Richard Kirch, from the Deutscher Folkes Theater, Vienna, and Fräulein Ada Merito from the Hof Theater, Weisbaden, will make their début. Among others added to Mr. Conried's forces are Herr Julius Haller from the Laudes Theater, Graz, and Herr Heinrich Heber, from the Raimund Theater, Vienna.

Mme. Sorma will make her last visit to this country in Jonuary, when she will appear in a play that is being written for her by Ibsen.

One of the most important engagements made by Mr. Conried is that of Herr Ritter von Sonnenthal, the great German actor, who will be seen here in three plays, "Nathan der Weise," by Lessing; "Wallenstein," by Schiller, and "Old Bachelors," by Sardou. Herr Sonnenthal will give six performances, beginning Easter Monday.

Miss Julia Marlowe, who returns to resume her engagement under Charles Frohman, and John Drew, also arrived yesterday.

Corcoran—Cruise.

William C. Corcoran and Miss Cecilia A. Cruise were married at St. Michael's Church, Flushing, yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Eugene Donnelly. The bridesmaid was Miss Emilie Cruise, sister of the bride, and the best man was James Ryan. Only relatives were present, including Mrs. Mary Corcoran, grandmother of the bridegroom, who is nearly ninety-seven years old. The bride and bridegroom are prominent in Flushing. Mr. Corcoran is a Water Inspector in the Department of Greater New York.

HAVANA'S OUTWARD CALM

All the Aspects of a Gay Capital Observable in the Cuban City.

MISERY HIDDEN BEHIND SHAM

Distress Evident in the Formerly Luxurious Home Life of the Aristocracy of the Lately Besieged Town.

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HAVANA, Sept. 2.—To an outsider, to a foreigner just arriving at Havana, the first impression is one of surprise at the peaceful and gay aspect of the town. The sleek, well-fed appearance of its citizens appears entirely out of keeping with the reports, the exaggerated accounts of suffering and distress with which Americans have been fed so long.

Havana is teeming with life and cheerfulness to-day. Well-dressed men and women fill the streets. The shop windows in the principal thoroughfares display a wealth of silks and satins, which smack far more of the prosperity and gayety of Paris or Rome in carnival time than of the poverty and misery to be expected in a blockaded town.

The glaring whiteness of the graceful buildings, the intense blue of Cuban skies, the profusion of bright and vivid colors of flowers against the background of deep violet-green of the tropics, intensify this picture of life, animation, and festivity.

The theatres are open and excellent companies are playing; the cafés and restaurants are always filled with patrons, and twice a week a regimental band plays in Central Park, opposite the hotels, theatres, and clubs. The park is then crowded with beauty and fashion.

By a casual observer these outward and visible signs of wellbeing and prosperity would be regarded as a truthful index to a healthy and happy condition of affairs, but beneath the surface—behind the sham—exists a great deal of misery. This application of stageland to home life—this self-imposed deception—governs and is apt to mislead the superficial observer as to the true conditions in Havana.

Of course all big cities have their beggars, Havana having a larger quota of professional mendicants in proportion to her population than most others, but beggars are beggars, in peace or war, year in and year out; so it would be unfair to base an opinion or estimate of suffering on that class, which years ago hung around the cafés and infested the restaurants in the same way that it does to-day.

Where one must go to find the real change in things is to the better classes. A few years ago the aristocracy of the island was composed of Cuban planters and land owners. They represented the wealth and splendor of the Cuban capital; they entertained lavishly, their homes were temples of hospitality to friends who were their equals, but forbiddingly exclusive to those not born to the purple. To-day many have to follow the tide and look to the once despised Spaniard for daily bread, often at a greater sacrifice than immolation of pride only.

Many old families, nevertheless, maintain the old regime. Their thresholds are as sacred as their old convictions. As the days have gone by, these have suffered. They have given nothing; neither has anything been given to them. Where the principal change exists between the Havanan of today and the Havanan of ten years ago is in the moral and social side.

Physically, the city is in every way improved. Its streets are better paved and cleaned. Finer buildings have been erected and public parks have been laid out. To deny the existence of poverty and distress in many quarters would be absurd, but such conditions are, for the most part, limited to the classes where they are almost necessarily found.

As for wholesale stories about the want and famine that exist here, they are simply ridiculous and deserve prompt contradiction.

The order and the observance of law throughout the city are remarkable, and for this Gen. Blanco receives the highest credit. Throughout the entire blockade there was not, so far as careful investigation can develop, a single instance of riot or public disorder, an extraordinary fact, considering the turbulent element Gen. Blanco had to control.

His work, in this respect, was done with tact, skill, and an iron hand. Cubans in Havana, through the blockade, enjoyed absolute liberty and protection from abuse and violence. They were never molested, and they are enjoying the same immunity and guarantees to-day.

The Americans here, civilians and officers, as well as the soldiers from the Comal, are treated with courtesy and dignity.

Business, especially import and export commerce, was paralyzed for four months, but Havana was sufficiently stocked to hold out. Indeed, many families, anticipating a long siege, laid in stocks of provisions and flour, expecting to be unable to buy food. In a large number of cases they still have the original stocks untouched.

The Government has apparently done everything in its power to relieve distress. Soup kitchens have been established in every ward—twenty-eight of them presided over by young ladies of position; and these distribute over 36,000 rations per day.

Incoming vessels are daily bringing crowds of people who left the city fearing there would be trouble. Business is resuming with a healthy, cheerful tone, and, despite the intense heat, the general health of the city is very good.

SPANIARDS AFTER TRANSPORTS.

Dr. Nuneas Here from Portsmouth to Meet Capt. Eulate.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 2.—The parole of Dr. Nuneas, the Spanish surgeon, at the stockade at Camp Long, Seavey's Island, has been extended in order that he may go to New York and there meet Capt. Eulate, late of the Vizcaya, and inspect the merchantmen Miguel Jover and Catalina, which were captured as prizes and later ordered released, to see if they can be used as transports.

When the examination is completed the officers will report their findings to the proper officials, who in turn will arrange for the transports to proceed to Annapolis, and to receive the officers there, and thence to Portsmouth, for a similar duty. It will probably be a week before the final preparations can be made.

Bernstein Defeats McCluskey.

Joe Bernstein of this city and Elwood McCluskey of Philadelphia were to have fought twenty rounds before the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, but Referee White deemed it wise in the fifteenth round to stop the bout and award the fight to Bernstein. His decision, in the opinion of all, was a just one, for McCluskey, who had been hammered hard all through, had lost such a lot of blood that it was probable a severe blow would have knocked him out.

Killed by Staten Island Train.

Owen Boylen, forty-five years old, of Johnson Street, Port Richmond, was walking on the tracks near the Elm Park station of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad last night when he was struck by the locomotive of a west-bound passenger train. Boylen was thrown twenty feet in the air, and died five minutes afterward.

BIG STORM AT AMESBURY, MASS.

Lightning Strikes, Often Starting Fires—Trees Uprooted and Crops Laid Waste.

AMESBURY, Mass., Sept. 2.—The most terrible electrical storm for a quarter of a century struck this section of New England to-night and did great damage. Fruit trees were uprooted and crops were laid waste. From the country districts reports of the damage are the greatest, and several towns report from one to two fires.

The Summer home of Ezra Dow, at South Kingston, was struck by lightning at 9 o'clock to-night and burned to the ground.

Joseph Hopsworth's house, at Merrimac, was struck by lightning, which damaged the structure and prostrated the family.

The Essex Merrimac Bridge at Deer Island, on which is located the home of the noted authoress, Harriet Prescott Spofford, was struck by lightning and damaged. The shock was plainly felt at the Spofford home. The Amesbury Fire Department was called out.

Electric cars on all lines were crippled and telephone and telegraph lines for many miles sustained damage. The flashes of lightning were vivid and summer visitors at Rye, Hampton, and Salisbury Beaches had a considerable fright.

MAN SHOCKED TO DEATH.

Grasped an Iron Shop Frame that Was In Contact with a Live Wire.

Paola Caglione was shocked to death at 12:45 o'clock this morning by a live wire in front of his home, at 855 Ninth Avenue.

Caglione owns a small fruit store there, and next to it is Jacob Ausner's butcher shop. Three months ago, when Ausner bought the shop, the Mount Morris Electric Light Company removed a large arc light from in front of it, but the workmen, in taking the lamp away, did not remove the wires, and it was one of these that caused Caglione's death.

With several of the other tenants in the houses, Caglione, his wife, and three children were sitting on the stoop, as the intense heat made the interior intolerable. Some one's attention was attracted to a small blue blaze that was playing around the frame of meathooks in front of the shop, and the cry of "Fire!" was raised. To Caglione is seemed as if rags were burning, and, intending to pull them down, he leaped up and caught the iron frame, but the next second fell in a heap on the walk. One of the wires had charged the frame, and as Caglione grasped it he got the full voltage. He was dead when an ambulance arrived from Roosevelt Hospital.

OUR FLOUR IN THE WEST INDIES.

Minneapolis Millers Look for an Improved Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—The flour manufacturers of Minneapolis see direct benefits for themselves in the improved trade relations likely to result with Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. They think that a closer union with the United States will make it certain that American flour will exclude all other flours from those markets.

Henry Little, manager of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, who personally oversees the company's export trade, talks optimistically of the prospects for the flour trade in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

"We had considerable trade down there," he said, "even under Spanish rule. And we shall have more when the Americans control the islands, or, at least, are influential there. I am very sanguine of the future. There are about 1,700,000 people in Cuba. In the United States we figure that each person consumes a barrel of flour a year. Of course, the Cubans will not eat so much as that, but suppose they can be brought to consume a million barrels of flour a year. That is trade well worth going after. I think that the Puerto Rico market will also be a good one. It is a rich and populous island, and ought to require a great deal of flour.

"Minneapolis millers will benefit from the Cuban and Puerto Rican trade, both directly and indirectly. We have sold more or less hard wheat flour there. The bulk of the Cuban importation has, however, been soft wheat flour. But that makes no difference. The more soft wheat flour there is sold in Cuba, the less of it will be sold in the United States or in other markets abroad. I don't know much about the Philippines. They don't use much flour, anyway, but, like the Chinese, Japanese, and other peoples, they will gradually learn to use it. That trade will naturally go to Pacific millers, but it will help us just as much as though we were handling it ourselves."

Another La Bourgogne Victim Found.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 2.—The schooner William H. Gross, Capt. John Larsen, arrived from a trolling trip this afternoon and reports picking up the body of a man, a victim of La Bourgogne disaster, south of Sable Islands. In the clothing were money, drafts, and papers of value, but neither Capt. Larsen nor the vessel's owners, Gardner & Parsons, will give out any particulars. The body was weighted and sunk.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Jesse Ames Spencer.

The Rev. Jesse Ames Spencer died yesterday morning at Passaic, N. J. On Tuesday he fell against a door, injuring his head. His only surviving child is Gen. Bird W. Spencer, who arrived from Jacksonville just before his father's death. The funeral will be to-morrow. The interment will be in Trinity churchyard, New York.

Dr. Spencer was born in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., June 17, 1816. His father and mother removed in 1826 to New York, where four years later he entered a printing office, and, in two and a half years mastered the compositor's art. For several years he was assistant to his father, who was a City Surveyor. In 1837 he was graduated at Columbia, and in 1840, at the Episcopal General Theological Seminary. While a student he was actively engaged in Sunday school work in what was then a new part of the city.

He was ordained Deacon June 28, 1846, by Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk, and, by the same Bishop, a priest July 28 of the following year. He was elected rector of a church in Goshen, and after two years' labor at that parish, his health failing, he spent a year at Nice, on the Mediterranean. On his return he engaged in educational and various literary pursuits.

A return of ill-health led him to travel abroad again, and during 1848 and 1849 he was in the Holy Land, Egypt, and Europe. In 1851 he was chosen to be Secretary and editor of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society, serving in that capacity for six years.

For two years he held the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, which he accepted in 1863. In 1869 he was elected Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the College of the City of New York, and was retained in that position for ten years of active service, and two years as Emeritus Professor. In 1883 he was appointed Custodian of the Standard Bible, and has since devoted his time to writing, editing, and teaching. He was a contributor to the press on many occasions, and had written a number of articles for THE NEW YORK TIMES. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia in 1852 and from Trinity in 1872.

Among the books Dr. Spencer has published are "The Christian Instructed in the Ways of the Gospel and the Church," "History of the Reformation in England," "The East; Sketches of Travel in Egypt and the Holy Land," "History of the United States, from the Earliest Period to the Death of President Lincoln," "Greek Praxis," "The Young Ruler Who Had Great Possessions, and Other Discourses," "A Course of English Reading," "Sketch of the History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," and "Five Last Things, Studies in Eschatology."

Some of the works he edited were "The New Testament in Greek, with Critical and Exegetical Notes on the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles," "Caesar's Commentaries, with Copious Notes and Lexicon," the "Arnold Series of Greek and Latin Books," "Richard Chenevix Trench's Poems," "Xenophon's Anabasis," from the manuscripts of Alpheus Crosby, and "Origen's Works," Volume IV., in the "Ante-Nicene Library." He had seven children.

Col. T. C. Tupper.

Col. T. C. Tupper, a retired army officer, who won distinguished honors in the civil and Indian wars, died yesterday at his late home, 67 Streater Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, aged sixty years. Death was due to heart failure. He was forty-three years with the Sixth United States Cavalry. During the war of the rebellion and Indian wars following, Col. Tupper took part in forty-seven battles, and was never wounded. He was an especial favorite with Gen. Sheridan, and acted as aide to the latter during the Shenandoah campaign.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY DREW of Emfield Street, Union Course, Borough of Queens, died at his residence Thursday evening in his ninety-fourth year. Mr. Drew was well known, and was as active as a man of sixty. His mother was ninety-three years old at her death, and his father reached ninety-nine years. At one time the family owned nearly all the land known as Union Course.

Mrs. MARY BURNHAM WOODS MANYPENNY, widow of Col. George W. Manypenny, died at Vineyard Haven, Mass., Thursday. Mrs. Manypenny was the sister of the late Justice William B. Woods of the United States Supreme Court and of the late Gen. C. R. Woods of the United States Army. Col. Manypenny was Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Pierce, and for many years a prominent factor in Ohio politics.

Rev. THOMAS HEYWOOD, Deputy Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, died yesterday morning at his home, 31 Third Street, Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Heywood was sixty-six years old, a native of England, and came to this country over thirty years ago. For ten years he was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Elizabeth. He afterward removed to Paterson, where he lived some years, and then returned to Elizabeth, where he took charge of his deceased son's shirt factory. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

DIED.

DUNCAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, at his residence, 131 West 92d St., Edward M. Duncan, son of the late Ralph and Jane (Bartow) Duncan, aged 76 years.

Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, West 92d St., on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

PEYSER.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, Theresa, widow of the late S. M. Peyser, aged 67 years.

Funeral private, from her late residence, 35 West 90th St.

SPENCER.—On Friday, Sept. 2, at the residence of his son, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Passaic, N. J., the Rev. Jesse A. Spencer, S. T. D.

Funeral at the convenience of the family.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 2.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
AUCHINBERG, Mary, 338 W. 49th St.	1	1
*BAKER, Mary, 100 W. 118th St.	61	31
*BURKE, Thomas E., 76 W. 101st St.	34	31
BRAUN, Michael, Randall's Island	1	1
BONSER, Mary J., 1,767 Park Av.	58	1
*BROWN, Jennie, Randall's Island	1	31
*BICKHARDT, Henry J., William's Bridge	1	31
BENEVITS, Stanislaw, William's Bridge	1	1
*CONNELLY, Patrick, 39 Bowery	41	31
CASSIDY, William T., 33 Monroe St.	1	1
CAHILL, Mary, 230 W. 59th St.	4	1
CAIN, Annie, 239 E. 28th St.	1	1
*CANNON, Thomas, 213 E. 70th St.	85	31
*CUDMORE, Mary, 8 Caroline St.	62	31
CORMICAN, William J., 508 W. 27th.	38	1
*CARNAGHAN, William J., 1,351 Park Av.	43	31
*COYLE, Margaret, 681 E. 142d St.	1	31
*CLARK, Owen V., Riverdale Av.	22	31
*CORE, John, 157 W. 68th St.	41	31
COUGHLIN, Michael, Bellevue Hos.	31	1
CHANG, Yung, 5 Mott St.	38	2
*CONDIT, Irene E., 320 E. 54th St.	1	31
CROWE, Margaret, 613 W. 131st St.	68	1
CATO, Mabel, 302 E. 145th St.	1	1
CAMPMAN, Helen D., 146 E. 71st St.	67	2
DOTILLO, Nicholo, 2,186 1st Av.	37	1
DONOVAN, Kathleen, 63 Watts St.	1	1
DIPPEL, Frederich A., 421 1st Av.	62	1
DAMELIO, Pasquale, 323 E. 109th St.	1	1
DUNNHAUPT, Emila, 106 Avenue B.	1	1
*DALTON, Mary A., 47 Hamilton St.	45	26
*DALTON, James, Almshouse	76	31
*FOLEY, Bartholomew, King's Bridge Road	46	31
*FABRI, Christopher R., 2,117 3d Av.	25	31
*GALLAGHER, John, 237 Greenwich	42	31
GREENSLADE, George, 55 Monroe St.	2	1
GLENNOY, Julia, 304 W. 145th St.	47	1
GAWZ, Jennie, 116 Lewis St.	1	2
GILDEE, Josephine C., Westchester.	18	1
HUGHES, Annie, 179 Amsterdam Av.	70	1
HENELY, Patrick, 116 Cedar St.	36	1
*HALPIN, Michael, Jersey City	45	31
*HANNON, James, 441 W. 17th St.	17	31
HAYDEN, Janet, Manhat. State Hos.	43	1
*HAFFEN, Henry, 468 Forest Av.	68	31
*HOBUCKER, William, 135 W. 96th.	26	31
*INVELOWITCH, Mary, 278 Madison St.	1	31
KELLY, James, 19 Dry Dock St.	1	1
KEAGNE, Rosa, 521 W. 28th St.	1	1
KLAUSNER, Chane, 68 Willett St.	1	1
*LYNCH, Catharine C., 385 E. 37th St.	59	31
LINHARDT, Mary, 718 E. 9th St.	52	1
LONGSON, William, 309 E. 18th St.	30	1
LOEWE, Julius, 113 Rivington St.	86	1
LORGE, Melville, 54 W. 106th St.	1	1
LANE, Ida, 1,706 1st Av.	38	1
*LYNCH, Mary, 122 Cherry St.	5	31
LALLY, Mary, 324 E. 39th St.	3	1
LASCARI, Giuseppe, 230 E. 29th St.	1	1
*LYONS, Johanna, 1,004 Brook Av.	52	30
*MENDEL, Dora, 67 Forsyth St.	1	31
*MEEHAN, Jane, 300 E. 73d St.	24	31
MONAGHAN, Ellen, 16 Renwick St.	56	1
*MOLKENTEN, John, 434 Pearl St.	43	31
*MURPHY, Edward, 131 W. 37th St.	35	31
MATTHEWS, Alexander T., 126 E. 110th St.	28	2
MANNION, Bridget, 302 E. 102d St.	1	2
*MACKIN, Lizzie, Randall's Island	15	31
*MURPHY, Cornelius, 721 Westchester Av.	57	31
*McDERMOTT, Thomas, 7 Hancock.	19	30
*O'DONNELL, Isabella, 318 Delancey.	2	31
*O'LEARY, Mary, 333 E. 38th St.	64	31
PEYSER, Theresa, 35 W. 90th St.	67	1
*PLATT, Kate, 48 Dominick St.	40	31
*POULSON, William, 1,744 Crane Place	66	30
PISILLO, Rosa M., 186 Mulberry St.	35	1
ROSSI, Maria, 58 Mulberry St.	1	1
REA, Charles E., 311 E. 97th St.	1	1
RANDALL, Edward, 960 St. Nicholas Av.	30	1
RICH, Clifford A., 115 W. 90th St.	4	1
ROSNER, Moses, 178½ Bowery	65	2
RIESLER, Adolph, 113 Cannon St.	31	1
REGIO, Gizon, 19 Minetta Lane	67	1
*STEIN, Max, 5th St. bet. Av. C. and D.	29	31
*STOOPS, George, 61 E. 122d St.	2	31
*SPILLANE, Dennis, Riverside Hos.	1	30
STAATS, Mary, 2,331 1st Av.	36	2
*SCHELLENBERG, Edward, 125 E. Houston St.	72	31
SHERIDAN, Richard, 1,450 1st Av.	25	2
*SHEA, Annie, 123 W. 19th St.	34	31
SACKETT, Alonzo R., 63 Cannon St.	77	1
*TERELO, Tony, Westchester	1	31
TIVELO, Raffaelo, 330 E. 11th St.	1	2
VALENTINE, Susan E., Chapin Home.	85	2
WARDE, Thyra S., 175 3d Av.	24	1
WALTERS, Henry, 265 Avenue B.	34	1
*WALD, Rosa, 145 Madison St.	4	31
WALSH, Patrick, 779 2d Av.	42	1
WOERNER, Annie J., 616 W. 48th St.	1	1
*WOLFSON, Moxie, Lebanon Hospital.	1	31
WILLIAMS, Sam, 234 E. 97th St.	42	1
*WILLIAMS, James, 331 W. 26th St.	21	31

*Date of death in August.

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
*AHRENS, Fred, 76 5th Av.	36	31
BUCKHAM, Delia, 274 Division Av.	44	2
BORGIA, Frank, L. I. Col. Hosp.	31	1
BLUMBERG, Bosse, 70 Graham Av.	1	1
BENNETT, W., 839 President St.	54	1
COSTOVA, Concetta, 363 Metropolitan Av.	1	2
*CLARK, John, 101 Dean St.	62	31
CLARK, William, 567 Washington Av.	52	1
*DUNHAM, Grace, 479 Van Siclen Av.	1	31
DEGLER, C., L. I. State Hosp.	42	1
*DOUGHERTY, G., Flatbush Av. and Malbone St.	68	31
EVANS, Henry, 144 Bergen St.	73	1
*FITZGERALD, W., 56 Tillary St.	61	31
*FEELEY, T., 495 Madison St.	23	30
*FARRELL, Mary, Brooklyn Hosp.	61	30
FLOOD, John, 583 Linwood St.	64	1
GORMLY, Jenevieve, Foster Av.	1	2
GREEN, Mary, 462 Vanderbilt Av.	40	2
HUGHES, Katie, 1,531 Atlantic Av.	1	1
HARVEY, Francis, 109 John St.	2	1
*HOLBROOK, Elma, 73 Clifton Place.	46	31
HALLOWELL, S., 51 S. Oxford St.	46	2
*HERBERG, Mary, 28 Covert St.	31	31
HATFIELD, Jane, 62 Sunnyside Av.	53	1
HALLENGREN, Charlotte, 532 Warren	82	1
JOHENSEN, Otto, 204A 81st St.	1	1
*JOHNSON, Laura, 794 Atlantic Av.	33	31
KELLEY, Charles, 254 Scholes St.	1	1
*KENNEY, Bernard, 239 Bond St.	30	31
KILANOUSKI, Annie, Barren Island	6	1
KIRK, May, 250 Union St.	35	1
LINDHEIMER, Bertie, 239 Floyd St.	1	1
*LOTT, Effie, 145 Lefferts Place	47	30
*LEWIS, John, 176 Elizabeth St.	34	30
MARSHALL, Alexander, 96 Luquer.	1	1
MEAD, John, Home for Aged	95	1
MEEHAN, James, 605 Vanderbilt Av.	65	1
McGLYNN, Margaret, 13 Wolcott St.	1	1
*McGUIRE, Mary, 250 Schermerhorn	35	31
NIDDS, Elizabeth, 1,589 Bushwick Av.	1	1
*NEUSS, Katie, 434 Humboldt St.	59	31
*NEENAN, Margaret, 53 Wolcott St.	57	31
O'NEIL, Henry, 142 Atlantic Av.	1	1
PIKE, Jane, 224 Court St.	73	1
PETERSON, Mary, 418 Union St.	1	1
*PETZOLD, Pauline, L. I. State Hos.	80	31
PETERSOHN, W., 415 Evergreen Av.	2	2
ROBINSON, Lucretia, 585 Hancock St.	71	1
*ROBERTS, Florence, 195 21st St.	1	31
*RUTTER, August, 1,214 8th Av.	62	31
REEVES, Anna, 95 Ridgewood Av.	35	1
*ROBINSON, Mary, 478 Marcy Av.	3	31
RIPPERGER, Katherine, 881½ Park Av.	68	1
*ROBINSON, John, 218 10th St.	14	31
SUTZ, Matilda, 174 Columbia St.	1	1
SAFFRIN, Lina, 144 Gwinett St.	65	1
*SULLIVAN, Lillian, Kings Co. Hos.	22	31
SIEGELS, Dora, Chestnut St.	35	2
*SCHNEIDER, Margaret, 99 Schenck Av.	21	31
*TUTHILL, Leonard, 196 Floyd St.	24	31
VAN WINCKEL, C., 162 Evergreen Av.	1	1
WENDT, Otto, 366 Carroll St.	37	1
WARREN, Clarence, St. Peter's Hos.	21	1

*Date of death in August.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SCHOOL FOR
Delicate and Backward Boys
Dr. Williamson's School, New London, Conn., is devoted solely to the physical and mental training of such boys. Send for Circulars and References.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virgania Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
OUR INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRED UPON SECURITIES WHICH ARE GAINING NEW VALUE BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL. OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upwards receive special attention.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.

23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, August 31, 1898.

Referring to our circulars of February 25, 1897; August 31, 1897, and February 28, 1898, we give notice that we are prepared to make a further advance of $20 on each $1,000 5% bond of the above-named company, now deposited with us. Our Certificates of Deposit must be presented in order that this advance may be noted thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 11, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 3, 1898, to October 5, 1898.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull but firm.

Again yesterday Wall Street suffered from the excessive humidity and heat—a fact that was largely responsible for the comparative inactivity in the stock market. The decision by the Governors of the Stock Exchange to close on Saturday was also an influence. Contrary to expectations and in response to a second petition from the members, the Governors reconsidered their action of a few days ago and decided to make the Labor Day holiday a triple one.

Naturally this led to an indisposition on the part of the professional traders and outside speculators alike to do much in the market, in either one way or the other, pending the extended holiday.

⁂

Except for the meeting of the Northern Pacific Directors and the publication of that company's annual report, the day's news was of little consequence. And apart from the erratic fluctuations of Manhattan Elevated the stock market itself had in it but little of interest. The market moved listlessly and stocks moved back and forth without much spirit. The day, however, was marked by continued firmness in prices, recessions of consequence being few and far between. On the other hand, there were several notable advances.

⁂

Wall Street gave most of its attention to the Northern Pacific report, and to the action of the Directors of that company at their meeting. As has been foreshadowed in these columns, Northern Pacific's figures for the year are far better than had been anticipated even by its friends. After the payment of 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock, the company shows a surplus of nearly $3,400,000—and this after the deduction from net earnings of some $800,000 of expenditures for improvements and shrinkage in equipment value, which the management of many railroads would have put into capital account.

The decision of the Northern Pacific Directors to set aside $3,000,000 as a fund to guarantee the maintenance of a 4 per cent. dividend rate on the preferred stock and the official intimation that within the next few months dividends are to be begun on Northern Pacific common gave ground for new enthusiasm on the part of friends of the property as well as among all conservative financial interests.

⁂

There will be no session of the New York Stock Exchange to-day or on Monday.

⁂

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $5,000 fives, coupon, at 112⅛; $213,000 threes, when issued, at 104¾@105⅛@105, and $100 do., small, at 104½, and $10,000 District of Columbia 3-6 5s at 117.

⁂

In State securities, $1,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 9.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Gen. Electric	1⅝
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	¾	Illinois Cent.	⅝
Bal. & O. 1st, in. pd.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Central Pacific	1¼	Minnesota Iron	½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	2¼	Nat. Linseed Oil	¾
Col. Midland	2¾	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Col. Midland pf.	2⅛	Norfolk & Western	⅞
Consol. Ice	1⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Illinois Steel	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	¾	Iowa Central pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	2	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	¾	Lake Erie & West.	⅝
Brook. Union Gas	½	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Nat. Lead Co.	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	1	Oreg. R. R. & N.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Oregon Short Line	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅞
Consol. Gas	1	Third Avenue	1
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Wabash pf.	⅛

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 2-4s	1⅝	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1
Des M.& Ft.D.1st 4s.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Erie 1st	1	Louis. & N. unif. 4s.	1⅛
Iowa Cent. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. fof five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $155,958,101; balance, $10,262,610; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $254,968.

Money on call in London at ¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¾ per cent. for short and 1¾@1⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅞@$4.83 for sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 95, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Commercial shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¾, to 9¾; Union Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 69⅝; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115¾; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 81⅞; St. Paul, ⅛, to 116⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 60⅛, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅞. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 39¼, and New York Central, ½, to 121½. British consols declined, ⅛, to 109 13-16 for money, and ⅛, to 109 15-16 for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 47½c. Exchange on London was 25f 26c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,789,787, against $1,699,959 last week, and $1,007,199 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,879,325, against $1,832,732 last week, and $1,032,960 in the same week of last year.

ST. PAUL'S BIG GAINS.

The earnings of the St. Paul road for the fourth week in August were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregate $1,119,147, and show the following increases over the same period in the five preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$145,317
Increase over 1896	234,067
Increase over 1895	91,785
Increase over 1894	231,481
Increase over 1893	312,963

The gross earnings for the month of August compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$239,175
Increase over 1896	477,422
Increase over 1895	356,808
Increase over 1894	526,711
Increase over 1893	611,947

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The report of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1898, was made public after the meeting of the company's Directors yesterday. Following is the remarkable showing of the road for the year:

The gross earnings were		$23,679,718.31
Operating expenses were		11,095,370.91
Net earnings were		$12,584,347.40
Deduct—		
Additions and improvements charged to income	$515,709.35	
Equipment reduced in value	296,000.00	
Taxes	682,800.00	
		1,494,509.35
Leaving available for interest and dividends		$11,089,838.05
Add dividends and interest received		887,196.55
Available revenue		$11,977,034.60
Interest on bonds	$6,079,160.00	
Dividends on preferred stock, (including dividend payable Sept. 6, 1898)	3,000,000.00	
		9,079,160.00
Surplus		$2,897,874.60
Surplus June 30, 1897		489,828.90
		$3,387,703.50
From which was appropriated as a reserve for the continuity of dividends upon the preferred stock		3,000,000.00
Leaving surplus income carried forward as balance and loss to June 30, 1898		$387,703.50

No comparison has been made with the operations of the previous year, as the company came into possession of the property Sept. 1, 1896, and the first report covered only the oerations to June 30, 1897—a period of ten months.

Of the deductions from income, $515,709.35 represents amounts expended for additions and improvements, which in the opinion of the board is not distinctly new property, and therefore are chargeable to operating expenses, and $296,000 represents a reduction in the value of equipment still in service, but of a character not to be much longer economically used.

The property (roadway, structures, and equipment) was improved during the year and is well adapted for the increased traffic which is expected from existing business conditions and abundant harvests in the territory served by the company.

Included in the operating expenses is the cost of 37 locomotives and 370 cars purchased during the year to provide for equipment put out of service.

⁂

As foreshadowed in these columns, the Northern Pacific Directors yesterday voted to set aside $3,000,000 out of surplus income, as a reserve to be available, as may be found necessary, until the end of 1901, toward maintaining the regular 1 per cent. quarterly dividends on the preferred stock of the company, if, any time prior to that date, the current net earnings should prove insufficient for that purpose. So far as not so used by that date, the fund may then, by vote of the Directors, be returned to the general purposes of the company.

In referring to the action, the annual report of the company, to be submitted to stockholders at their annual meeting Oct 6, will say.

"In view of the comparatively short time which has elapsed since the organization of your company, and also of the fact that the unexpectedly favorable results of the fiscal year just closed cannot safely be treated otherwise than as exceptional, the board have been led to adopt this conservative policy, which will, no doubt, commend itself to all who are interested in the company. Of course, if current available earnings continue as at present, this reserve need not be drawn upon. Your Directors may add that the business prospects of the company were never better than at the present time."

⁂

Wall Street considered as most significant an official intimation, made by the Directors, that dividends on Northern Pacific common stock are soon to be begun. An official memorandum given out after the meeting is highly suggestive. It says:

"The President stated to the board, that, if business prospects continue as at present, of which there seems to be every likelihood, it would be proper for the board in the course of a few months, to give consideration to the question of a dividend on the common stocks from the earnings of the current year."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's final compilation of gross earnings for the third week of August to-day will cover eighty-one roads, and will show 3.65 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The preliminary compilation has already appeared in these columns. The Chronicle's final table is:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Prev. rep'd (51 r'ds)	$5,775,727	$287,779	$136,822
Atlantic & Danville	11,699	1,109	....
Bur., C. R. & N.	107,036	8,737	....
Central of Georgia	85,326	794	....
Chattanooga South	1,328	....	446
Chi. & West Mich.	43,890	10,848	....
Clev. Can. & South	12,270	1,563	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	287,763	9,983	....
Det., G. R. & W.	30,798	1,609	....
Dul., S. S. & Atlan.	36,371	308	....
Fla. Cent. & Pen.	73,767	40,144	....
Ft. Worth & D. C.	27,189	....	6,228
Georgia & Alabama	23,232	2,321	....
Grand Rap. & Ind.	47,053	5,360	....
C., R. & Ft. W.	9,509	1,181	....
Traverse City	766	....	194
M., G. R. & Ind.	2,734	160	....
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M.	83,572	....	6,992
K. C., M. & Birm.	20,360	121	....
Kansas City & Om.	6,153	....	905
Keokuk & Western	15,079	1,708	....
Louis. & Nash.	417,690	14,504	....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	70,913	4,366	....
Norfolk & Western	247,367	57	....
Northern Pacific	454,124	49,289	....
Ohio River	22,428	....	725
Oregon R. R. & N.	159,233	3,704	....
Texas Central	4,485	301	....
Tol., Peoria & West.	20,876	....	1,279
Union Pac., D. & G.	71,222	3,201	....
Western N. Y. & P.	65,900	....	5,500
Total (81 roads)	$8,235,860	$449,147	$159,091
Net increase(3.65 p.c.)	....	290,056	....

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The smallest failures ever recorded in any month for five years were those of August. No other month has shown defaulted liabilities as small within $1,000,000, and the ratio of such defaults to solvent business, represented by exchanges through all Clearing Houses, only $108.70 in $100,000, is smaller by 26.5 per cent. than in any previous month, the clearings having been the largest ever known in August, and 23 per cent. larger than in 1892. Owing to a few large trading failures, the aggregate in that branch has been smaller in two of the last fifty-eight months, but in manufacturing the amount is less than in any previous month.

"The enormous volume of business in a month usually one of the most inactive of the year demands attention. Postponement during the months of war of some contracts and purchases which have now come forward explains part of the increase, and the strong absorption of securities explains part, but there has also been a great decline in the average of prices for all commodities, so that it takes a much larger volume of business in tons or bushels to make up transactions amounting to a million more than in 1892. It is therefore strictly true that business is larger than in the very best of all past years, and yet there is every prospect of much further increase.

"The improvement in the iron industry has not only continued, but becomes more impressive because, after enormous buying of materials has satisfied the needs of great consumers for months to come, the demand for products is so great that both materials and products gradually advance in price. Bessemer pig has risen to $10.55 at Pittsburg, local coke at Chicago and anthracite foundry at the East are strong, and also bars and plates advance a shade, with most structural and plate mills filled with orders for months to come, and 25,000 tons rails sold at Chicago for delivery next year. The Iron Age seems to have reason for saying: 'Not in twenty years has the outlook been as hopeful.' The advance in tin plates, in spite of production far greater than was thought possible not long ago, is evidence that consumption of steel in that branch will be heavy. The wire nail works also report a better demand, and the output of Connelsville coke has started up, gaining 10,000 tons for the week.

"The shipments of boots and shoes from the East in August have been larger than in any previous year, 449,402 cases in five weeks, against 445,422 in 1895, when the output to Sept. 1 had been 438,000 cases smaller than this year, and the August movement exceeds by 41,000 cases or 10 per cent. that of 1892. Most buyers still hold off as much as they can, hoping for lower prices, and dealers' stocks are reported low. But the opening of Fall trade is expected to hasten retail distribution soon. Leather is dull, without change in prices, and hides at Chicago are a shade weaker.

"The woolen mills have rather better orders this week, but not enough as yet to warrant running nearly full force, with the price of wool held at the West much above Eastern markets, and by those markets about 1 cent higher than the mills are bidding. In cotton manufacture there is better demand, with a sixteenth rise in print cloths, though brown sheetings are a shade lower, the demand for other goods being still fairly strong."

⁂

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"The advent of September finds Fall trade apparently in full swing at the West and Northwest, and more reported doing at Southern Mississippi Valley points and in the East, but the volume of business in wool and dry goods in the latter section is rather smaller than expected. Early reports of large business doing during August are confirmed by aggregates of monthly bank clearings, which show unprecedentedly large totals for that month, little below, indeed, the immense monthly aggregates of last Winter. Reports from the iron and steel trade are in a high degree favorable, the tonnage moving being unprecedentedly large and the tone of prices firm at the advances recently scored. Business in steel is exceptionally large, and in the West particularly the output is limited only by the ability of the mills to keep up with orders.

"The Western crop situation remains practically unchanged, cash wheat being lower on a rather larger movement of Spring wheat, but an active demand for export has furnished sustaining power. Corn has been ruled by the weather in surplus producing States, which is dry and hot, with a steadying effect on prices.

"The close of the cotton year finds the price of that staple slightly firmer on reports of damage by rain to the crop in the South Atlantic States. From other parts of the South, however, crop reports continue quite favorable, and a yield at least equal to that realized during the year just ended (11,191,000 bales) is looked for by many. Sugar is higher, and holders of the raw product are very firm at the advance, the approach of the canning season stimulating demand for refined and the raw alike. A better tone is evident in the printcloth markets this week, and an advance of 1-16 cent is reported, largely the reflection of a more cheerful outlook at Fall River. Failures in the United States are down to very low figures, numbering only 164 this week, against 172 last week, 198 in 1897, 336 in 1896, 184 in 1895, and 207 in 1894.

"Distributive trade is active in the West and Northwest, with dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, millinery, clothing, and hardware in most active distribution by jobbers, and with iron and steel and most of its products in active demand and consumption by manufacturers. St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Cleveland report iron and steel active, with steel mills pressed with orders. Increased activity in distributive trade is noted at Chicago. Domestic and export demand for steel is very active at that city, and prices have been quite generally marked up. August business was very satisfactory at Louisville, while Kansas City reports cattle receipts heavy and the packing houses doing an unprecedented business.

"An increased business is reported in the Southern Mississippi Valley, New Orleans telling of increased activity in general trade and larger receipts of new-crop cotton and rice. On the South Atlantic Coast, heavy rains have hurt distributive trade and are claimed to have materially injured cotton crop prospects. San Francisco advices are that the California wheat crop will not much exceed 8,000,000 bushels, which is only about one-third of an average. About one-half of the usual fruit crop is looked for, except in the case of raisins, of which a heavy yield is expected. Farmers are holding their wheat in Oregon, and the hop crop promises well. August was a good month at Puget Sound cities for both domestic and export trade. Increased activity in iron at advancing prices is reported at Philadelphia, while Baltimore reports a good business done at wholesale in spite of excessive heat, which undoubtedly has checked business. A fair business is doing at New York, increased activity being noted in groceries, hardware and house-furnishing goods. Stocks of men's clothing, however, are reported accumulating. Pittsburg reports a heavy business doing in iron and steel, with all sales being for future delivery. The improvement in iron and steel has extended to Boston, where trade in wool and dry goods still remains moderate.

"August bank clearings received this week show how widespread and heavy has been the volume of business done in a midsummer month ordinarily devoted to vacation-seeking. Not only are the total clearings for the month just closed the heaviest ever reported during August, but with two exceptions they are the heaviest reported for any month this year, being exceeded, in fact, only 6.5 per cent. by the January, 1898, total, which holds the record in bank clearings. The total clearings at seventy-seven cities for the month aggregate $5,585,411,914, exceeding those of July by 11.4 per cent., those of August a year ago by 16 per cent., and being larger than the August totals in 1895 and 1896 by 57 per cent. The increase as compared with August, 1892, a year of very large trade, is nearly 24 per cent. The total clearings at seventy-seven cities for the eight-months' period amounted to $43,535,931,092, the heaviest eight-months' total ever reported, exceeding by 26 per cent. that of 1897, by 30 per cent. that of 1896, by 49 per cent. the total of 1894, and even exceeding the record year of 1892 by more than 8 per cent.

"Wheat shipments for the week, including flour, aggregate 3,687,040 bushels, as against 3,563,476 bushels last week, 6,268,647 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,369,862 bushels in 1896, 2,260,261 bushels in 1895, and 3,207,300 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 29,393,592 bushels, against 32,850,246 bushels during the same period last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,661,700 bushels, against 2,648,933 bushels last week, 3,185,064 bushels this week last year, 2,527,516 bushels in 1896, 1,405,370 bushels in 1895, and 127,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of corn aggregate 24,539,001 bushels, against 25,533,409 bushels last year."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Increase of $52,957 in Big Four's surplus net earnings for July.

Decrease of $16,985 in Western New York and Pennsylvania's net earnings for July.

Increase of $89,828 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $782,588 for the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $88,624 in Manhattan's surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30.

Deficit of $101,855 shown by the New England Railroad for the year ended June 30, against a deficit of $242,096 in the previous year.

Decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the Canadian Pacific is not entitled to differential.

Increase of $1,044,014 in Lake Shore's surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30, and increase of $796,682 in surplus after dividends.

Stock Exchange holiday to-day, the Governors having reconsidered their decision not to close.

Increase of $2,550 in New York, Ontario and Western's surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30.

Increase of $23,498 in Philadelphia, Reading and New England's net income, after charges, for the year ended June 30.

Decrease of $22,776 in Nassau Electric Railroad's surplus for the year ended June 30.

Reports from Chicago that the question is being agitated of doubling the capital stock of the Diamond Match Company and reducing the dividend rate to 6 per cent.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Mfrs'	170
American Ex.	165	Mechanics'	170
Broadway	225	Mech. & Traders'	100
Butch. & Drov.	60	Mercantile	167
Cent. National	160	Merchants'	151
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	116
Commerce	202	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Continental	125	New York	235
Corn Exchange	275	New York County	1100
East River	130	Park	300
Fourth National	170	Phenix	90
Garfield National	1000	Republic	155⅝
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	165	State of New York	103
Hanover	390	West Side	275
Imp. & Traders'	480	Western National	140
Irving	147½		

Stock Exchange Closed Till Tuesday.

The New York Stock Exchange will be closed to-day and on Monday, the Board of Governors having yesterday reconsidered its action in refusing to favorably consider a floor vote to close to-day. The announcement from the rostrum of the three days' consecutive holiday was received with boisterous cheers. Only the Cotton Exchange will be open to-day.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28½	29½
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	93	97½
Kings County Elevated	5	6
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	38	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company, 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	29½	30½
Amsterdam preferred	69½	70½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100½	101½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	327	335
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	87½	89
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	40	41
American Typefounders'	42	44
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	59¾	60
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	58	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company pf.	117	120
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	350	360
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Standard Distilling	23	23½
Standard Distilling pf.	70½	72
Standard Oil Trust	413	415
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	172	174

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	23½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¾ per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange, 1,400 shares of Breece sold at .90.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Consolidated California & Virginia sold at .42, 800 Creede & Cripple Consolidated at .09, 200 Chrysolite at .13, 100 Iron Silver at .72, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .60.

On the Mining Exchange, 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03¼@.03¾@.03½, 500 Anaconda at .42, 400 Anchoria at .82@.83, 300 Elkton at 1.15@1.16, 2,500 Garfield Consolidated at .11½@.12, 200 Golden Fleece at .26, 2,000 Jefferson .07@.07½, 2,000 Justine at .04, buyer .60; 400 Lillie at 1.22, 2,000 Mollie Gibson at .20@.21, 300 Portland at 1.42, 4,100 Rocky Mountain at .11¾@.13, buyer .30@.12⅛, and 10,000 Sentinel at .006, buyer .30.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Horn Silver	1.20
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.14	Kingston & Pembroke Iron	.16
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.07
Breece	.85	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.09	Little Chief	.19
Chollar	.14	Mexican	.12
Chrysolite	.08	Ophir	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.10
Deadwood	.25	Sierra Nevada	.57
Enterprise Mining Co.	.88	Standard Con.	1.50
Father De Smet	.18	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.13	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.65	Yellow Jacket	.14

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Ontario	8.50
Belcher	.12	Ophir	.12
Best & Belcher	.10	Occidental	.45
Breece	.75	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.08	Potosi	.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.25
Chollar	.14	Quicksilver pf.	8.50
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.12	Sierra Nevada	.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.32	Standard	1.55
Comstock T. Co. stock	.02	Small Hopes	1.00
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.02	Union Con.	.10
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.02	Utah	.15
Deadwood Terra	.25	Victor	5.00
Eureka Con.	.03	Yellow Jacket	.10
Father De Smet	.17	Argentum Juanita	.18
Gould & Curry	.10	Alamo	.03
Hale & Norcross	.70	Anaconda	.38
Homestake	45.00	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Horn Silver	1.20	Creede & Cripple Creek	.04
Iron Silver	.65	Golden Fleece	.22
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Isabella	.25
La Crosse	.14	Mollie Gibson	.19
Leadville Con.	.08	Mount Rosa	.13
Little Chief	.20	Pharmacist	.03
Mexican	.10	Portland	1.35
Moulton	.20	Specimen	.02
		Union	.13
		Work	.07

MINING EXCHANGE.

Golden Magnet	.001	Golden Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.10¾
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.25
Miami	.40	Isabella	.26
Pilgrim	.001¼	Jefferson	.06¾
Rocky Mountain	.12	Justine	.02½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	1.21
Alamo	.03¼	Mollie Gibson	.19¾
Anaconda	.41	Mount Rosa	.16½
Anchoria	.82	Old Gold	.008
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¼	Portland	1.41
Cannon Ball	.002½	Sentinel	.004½
Copper Rock	.001	Union	.16
Elkton	1.15	Work	.08

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$296,548,912
Gold reserve	219,820,372
Net silver	9,952,008
United States notes in the Treasury	58,718,332
Treasury notes of 1890	4,869,073
Total receipts this day	1,698,121
Total receipts this month	3,021,804
Total receipts this year	88,651,121
Total expenditures this day	1,801,000
Total expenditures this month	3,432,000
Total expenditures this year	133,956,195
Deposits in National banks	66,939,205
National bank notes received for redemption	247,865
Government receipts from customs	821,940
Internal revenue	795,979
Miscellaneous	80,201

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—There was strength today in some specialties, notably Erie Telephone, Victor, and Westinghouse Electric. Erie Telephone gained 1⅛ to 76½. Copper shares were weak. Baltic lost 1⅛ to 16, and Osceola 1, to 55½. Tamarack was off 3, at 175. Bell was off 2⅛ at 279. It is a matter of considerable comment that with current strength in the copper market the shares should weaken. Probably the public is surfeited. Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time money, 3@4½; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	..	240
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	..	164¼
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	..	124
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	124
Fitchburg pf.	104½	105
Old Colony	192	194
Oregon Short Line	35¼	37
West End	86½	87
West End pf.	105	106

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	..	4
Arnold	16¾	17
Atlantic	26½	27
Boston & Montana	227½	228½
Butte & Boston	24	..
Calumet & Hecla	580	590
Centennial	18¾	19
Franklin	13⅞	14½
Osceola	55½	56
Pioneer, gold	5½	..
Quincy	118½	120
Tamarack	174	175
Tecumseh	..	3½
Wolverine	27	27¼

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	280	282
Dominion Coal	23⅝	24
Dominion Coal pf.	..	112
Edison Electric Illuminating	..	185
Erie Telephone	76½	77
General Electric	46⅛	..
General Electric pf.	99	100
Illinois Steel	72¾	73½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	..	144
Philadelphia Company	36	37
Pullman Palace Car	187	..
United States Oil	17¼	18
Westinghouse Electric	31⅜	31¾
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57	58½

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	6	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28½	28¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	815	770	539
4th week Aug.	$113,999	$76,615	$81,386
Month	312,026	268,045	81,386
From Jan. 1	2,111,880	1,356,227	......

BOSTON & ALBANY for the fiscal year ending June 30—

Gross earnings	$9,030,563	$9,114,625	$9,350,632
Operating ex.	6,088,069	6,658,076	6,911,865
Net earnings	2,942,494	2,456,549	2,438,767

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & INDIANAPOLIS for July—

Gross earnings	1,146,053	1,099,658	1,068,154
Operating ex.	840,222	846,598	820,841
Net earnings	305,831	253,065	247,813
Prop. ex to gross.	73¼	83	76¾
Charges	238,334	238,526	231,561
Balance, sur.	67,497	14,539	16,252

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY & BATTERY for the year ending June 30—

Gross earnings	669,713	687,648	743,474
Operating ex.	468,075	518,516	558,716
Net earnings	201,638	169,132	184,758
Other income	5,754	10,854	12,560
Total income	207,392	179,986	197,324
Fixed charges	131,798	132,926	133,509
Net income	75,594	47,060	63,815
Dividends	72,000	54,000	72,000
Surplus	3,594	*6,940	*8,185

*Deficit.

IOWA CENTRAL for the fiscal year ending June 30—

Gross earnings	1,880,125	1,571,992	1,854,044
Operating ex.	1,274,656	1,100,161	1,159,452
Net earnings	605,469	471,831	694,591
Charges	499,992	438,275	436,049
Surplus	105,477	33,555	258,542

LAKE SHORE for the fiscal year ending June 30—

Gross earnings	20,582,453	19,380,967	21,140,281
Operating ex.	13,351,548	12,416,169	14,430,232
Net earnings	7,230,905	6,964,798	6,710,049
Other income	678,328	543,150	765,953
Total income	7,909,233	7,507,948	7,476,002
Charges & taxes	3,806,437	4,449,165	4,429,401
Bal. for dividend	4,102,795	3,058,783	3,046,601

MANHATTAN ELEVATED for the year ending June 30—

Gross earnings	9,183,542	9,163,742	9,256,931
Operating ex.	5,326,657	5,302,351	5,530,958
Net earnings	3,856,885	3,861,391	3,725,973
Other income	211,715	180,277	232,520
Total income	4,068,600	4,041,668	3,958,493
Fixed charges	2,645,324	2,707,016	2,840,397
Balance	1,423,276	1,334,652	1,118,096
Dividend	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
Surplus	223,276	*165,348	*681,904

*Deficit.

NASSAU ELECTRIC for the year ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.	
Gross earnings	$2,054,079	$1,760,561	Inc.	$293,518
Operating ex.	1,259,838	1,045,364	Inc.	214,474
Net earnings	794,241	715,198	Inc.	79,043
Other income	63,610	64,712	Dec.	1,102
Total income	857,851	779,910	Inc.	77,941
Charges	810,028	709,310	Inc.	100,718
Surplus	47,823	70,600	Dec.	22,777
Total surplus	174,673	......		......

NEW ENGLAND for the year ending June 30—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	5,570,645	5,237,190	5,944,081
Operating ex.	4,227,996	3,997,873	4,508,968
Net earnings	1,342,649	1,239,317	1,435,113
Other income	114,517	89,845	......
Total income	1,457,166	1,329,162	......
Fixed charges	1,559,021	1,571,258	......
Deficit	101,855	242,096	......

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the fiscal year ending June 30—

Gross earnings—			
Passenger	641,678	688,659	654,067
Freight	3,090,280	3,075,505	2,960,595
Mails and exp.	122,774	121,658	122,906
Miscellaneous	59,902	58,579	41,767
Total gross	3,914,635	3,894,402	3,779,335
Operating expenses—			
Maintaining way.	553,489	546,017	479,198
Maintaining equip.	469,753	457,717	466,916
Transportation	1,544,816	1,581,200	1,518,339
General expenses.	120,718	120,923	121,460
Taxes	112,865	124,636	112,649
Total oper. ex. & taxes	2,801,642	2,780,490	2,698,558
Net	1,112,992	1,118,906	1,080,777
Int., rentals, and charges	710,532	718,995	705,208
Surplus	402,460	390,910	375,569

Receiver's report of PHILADELPHIA & READING for the year ended June 30—

Earnings	673,631	647,474	746,569
Net	205,549	195,177	200,674
Other income	7,980	......	......
Charges	135,897	141,044	140,544
Surplus	77,632	54,133	60,130
Total surplus	170,868	......	......

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for July—

Gross earnings	257,821	278,228	275,979
Operating ex.	176,122	180,044	170,498
Net earnings	81,199	98,184	105,481
Net seven months.	446,605	377,811	534,768

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company shows that the total earnings for the year ending June 30, 1898, $6,895,393, against $4,677,924 the previous year. The total operating expenses were $5,953,420; net earnings, $2,941,985, against $1,898,897 the previous year. The surplus, after deducting all charges, is $963,955, against $563,457 a year ago.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000
ESSEX COUNTY, N. J
(Newark County Seat)
40-Year 4%
Gold Park Bonds

Dated Aug. 1st, 1898. Maturing Aug. 1st, 1938. Interest payable February and August, both principal and interest payable in Gold Coin at United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York City. Denomination $1,000.

BONDS MAY BE REGISTERED.

STATEMENT.
Assessed Valuation. $194,338,845.00
Total Debt. $3,617,426.00
Population 325,000.

Price on application. Write for special circular.

MASON, LEWIS & CO.
BANKERS,
67 MILK STREET, BOSTON.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000,
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)

$5,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1995.
$12,000	Dallas & Waco R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$20,000	Reading Co. & Phil. & Reading Coal & Iron Co. Gen. Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1997.
$5,000	Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Co., Const. Mtge. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1900.
$1,000	Michigan Central Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1902.
$5,000	Southern Ry. Co. 1st Const. 5 p. c. Bds., 1994.
$5,000	Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1926.
$2,000	N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 1st Mtge 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1900.
$3,000	Wisconsin Central Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000	N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1903.
$1,000	United States 4 p. c. Regst. Bd., 1907.
$6,000	United States Leather Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1913.
$15,000	Rio Grande & Western R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 1939.
76	shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
57	shs. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
5	shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R.R.
$3,000	Lexington & Eastern Ry. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1935 & $450 do. Scrip.
34	shs. Kentucky Union Co. Com. & $5 Scrip.
6	shs. Kentucky Union Co. Pref'd & $9 Scrip.
	(By order of Albert E. Lamb, Assignee.)
136	shs. Brooklyn Atheneum Co.
$2,000	B'klyn & Brighton Beach Bds.
$1,000	Wabash R. R. Debenture Bd.
5	shs. So. Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
27	shs. Yellow Pine Co., Pref'd.
2,000	shs. Ohio Southern R. R. (Trust Co. Certf.)
100	shs. Ohio Southern R. R.
60	shs. North American Co. of New Jersey.
12	shs. Helena & Livingston Smelting Co. Pref'd.
79	shs. Helena & Livingston Smelting Co. common.
165	shs. American Loan & Trust Co. of N. Y.
75	shs. Federal Valley Coal Co.
5	shs. Brooklyn Baseball Club.
250	shs. Maritime Manufacturing Co.
10	shs. Kings Co. Water Supply Co.
$1,000	Austral Hotel & Land Imp't Co. Bd.
3	shs. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R., common.
1,870	shs. Brooklyn Incandescent Elec. Light Co.
2-10	shs. Citizen's Gas Co.
$50	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. R. R. com. Scrip.
60-100	shs. Long Island Traction Co.
	(For account of whom it may concern.)
225	shs. Johnston Building Co. Pref'd (Hyp'd.)
24	shs. American Surety Co.
106½	shs. Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co.
$10,000	Tacoma & Columbia River Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
25	shs. National Surety Co.
40	shs. American Surety Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,

Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.

New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 4, 1898, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 3, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 5th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, Vice President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 3d, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office at Albany, in the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 5th of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and approving a second supplementary contract between this Company and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, which contract has been approved by the Directors of this Company, and provides for the readjustment of rental to be paid to the New York and Harlem Railroad Company under the contract of April 1, 1873.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The First Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 11, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 10, 1898, and will be reopened on the day following the meeting.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

New York, September 2, 1898.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books of the company will close on Saturday, Sept. 3, 1898, at 12 M., and will reopen on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. M. L. CROWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 3d, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next to stockholders of record, at three o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of September, at which time, for the purpose of the payment of this dividend, and also of a special meeting of the stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, October 5th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 6th day of October, 1898.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New York, August 23, 1898.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY has declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable at its office, 11 Broadway, New York, on September 30th, in Preferred Stock at par, to Common Stockholders of record at close of business September 20, at which time the Common Stock transfer books will close, to be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. October 1st prox.

CHARLES W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

EDEN MUSEE AMERICAIN CO., (Limited.)

A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared, payable on Sept. 12th, 1898, to stockholders of record Sept. 2, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 3d to Sept. 13, 1898. FREDERIC VIEWEG, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing; power plant, warming, ventilation, and hot-water supply; water supply and distribution; plumbing and drainage; engines and generators; and the electric wiring and fixtures of a new colony of hospital and accessory buildings at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M., on Thursday, the 22d day of September, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.

GEORGE E. DODGE, Secretary of the Board of Managers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 2, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
37¾	38	8,750	Am. Cotton Oil	38⅛	38¼	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
88	89¼	500	Am. Cotton Oil pf	88½	89	88	88	– ⅜
35	35½	2,000	Am. Malting Co.	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ½
84½	85	160	Am. Malting Co. pf	85	85	85	85	......
13⅝	13⅞	350	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅜
144	144¼	15,680	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	145¼	145½	143⅝	144	– ¾
115	115¾	250	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115⅝	115⅝	115½	115½	+ ⅜
142	142¼	24,825	American Tobacco	148¼	144	140¾	142	–2
87⅞	88	1,879	Am. Steel & Wire C.	88¼	88⅝	87¾	87½	......
89⅞	90¼	875	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90	90	......
36¼	36⅜	6,645	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36	36½	35⅞	36⅜	+ ⅜
28⅛	28½	6,875	B. & O., 1st in. paid	28½	29½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅜
8⅛	8¾	120	Bay State Gas	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
63¾	64¼	8,170	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64⅞	65	63¾	63⅞	– ⅜
126	128	120	Brooklyn Union Gas	127	127	127	127	– ½
9⅝	9¾	300	Brunswick City	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	– ⅛
53½	54	600	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	......
88	88½	1,600	Canadian Pacific	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	– ¼
23¼	23⅝	1,100	Central Pacific	21½	23½	21½	23¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	24	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24	+1⅝
117⅛	117⅜	11,239	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	117⅜	117⅝	117⅛	117¼	......
106¾	107½	500	Chic. & East. Ill. pf	107	107	106¾	107	......
16	16¼	6,745	Chicago Great West	16⅛	16¼	16	16⅛	–1
40¾	42	200	Chic. Gr. West. pf	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	– ⅜
73	74	800	Chic. Gr. West., deb	72½	73½	72½	73½	–1
112½	112⅝	11,475	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	112⅝	112⅞	112¼	112½	+2¼
156⅝	157½	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	157⅛	157⅛	157⅛	157⅛	......
134¼	134½	170	Chic. & Northwest	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	+ ⅛
104½	104⅝	4,249	Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac.	104⅝	105	104½	104⅝	+ ¼
34⅞	35½	465	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	35⅛	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	– ⅛
42	42½	550	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42	42	42	– ⅛
16	16⅜	4,200	Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	16¼	16⅝	16	16	– ⅛
51¾	52	8,047	Clev., Lor. & W. pf	51⅝	52⅝	51½	52¼	+ ⅜
23	24	270	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	23½	23½	23½	– ⅛
7¾	8	940	Colorado Midland	6	8	6	8	+2⅝
17¾	17½	2,218	Colorado Midland pf	16¼	18⅜	16¼	18⅜	+2⅜
5¼	6	20	Col., H. V. & T.	5	5	5	5	......
187	188	600	Consolidated Gas	187½	187½	187	187	–1
50¼	50⅝	3,984	Consolidated Ice	49½	52	49¼	50½	+1⅜
55⅝	56	2,210	Denver & R. G. pf	56	56	55⅞	55⅞	+ ¼
14	14⅛	400	Erie	14¼	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
37⅞	38	150	Erie 1st pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	– ¾
28	30	500	Evans. & Terre Haute	27	28	27	28	+ ¼
62⅞	65	200	Evans. & T. H. pf	60	62⅞	60	62⅞	+2⅜
46¼	46⅝	11,655	General Electric	45	46⅞	45	46⅞	+1⅝
137	138	508	Great Northern pf	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	137½	– ¼
112½	112¾	4,617	Illinois Central	112	112⅞	112	112⅝	+ ⅝
72½	73½	1,955	Illinois Steel Co.	73½	73¾	72½	73	– ½
57	57¾	1,510	Inter. Paper Co.	58	58½	57½	57½	– ¼
91	92	1,310	Inter. Paper Co. pf	91½	91¾	91	91¼	– ½
35½	36½	100	Iowa Central pf	36	36	36	36	– ¼
16	17	200	Keokuk & D. M. pf	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	– ¼
50½	51	100	Laclede Gas	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	– ½
95	96	100	Laclede Gas pf	95	95	95	95	– ½
18	18½	400	Lake Erie & Western	18	18	17½	18	–1
57⅞	58	8,615	Louisville & Nashville	58⅛	58⅜	57⅞	58	– ⅝
97⅜	97⅝	39,675	Manhattan Con.	97½	98⅜	95⅝	97½	– ¼
152¾	153	8,102	Met. Street Ry.	151⅞	153	151⅞	153	+ ¼
26½	28	100	Minn. & St. Louis	27	27	27	27	+1½
98½	99	8,205	Minnesota Iron	99	99	98	99	–1
35½	35¾	100	Mis., Kan. & Tex. pf	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ½
36	36¼	8,095	Missouri Pacific	36	36	35⅝	36	– ¼
37	37¼	670	National Lead Co.	37½	37½	37⅛	37½	......
110⅛	112¼	25	National Lead Co. pf	110	110½	110	110½	– ½
6	6¾	100	National Linseed Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	......
90	91	320	New Jersey Central	89½	90	89½	90	+ ¾
98½	100	2,907	New York Air Brake	97	99⅞	97	97½	– ¼
118¼	118¾	107	New York Central	118½	118½	118½	118½	+1½
34½	36	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	......
15	16	200	Norfolk & Western	16	16	16	16	– ¼
54⅝	54¾	705	Norfolk & West. pf	54¼	54¾	54	54⅝	+ ⅞
39¼	39½	30,675	Northern Pacific	40⅜	40⅜	39⅛	39½	+ ¼
79⅛	79¼	25,064	Northern Pacific pf	79½	79¾	79	79¼	– ⅜
16⅛	16¼	425	Ontario & Western	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
57	59	850	Oregon R. & Nav.	57¼	57¼	57	57	+ ⅛
35¾	36½	810	Oregon Short Line	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	– ½
44	46	93	Pacific Coast	45	45	45	45	– ½
65¼	66	270	Pacific Coast 2d pf	65¼	65½	65¼	65½	......
34⅝	34¾	8,405	Pacific Mail	34⅞	35⅜	34½	34¾	......
118¾	119	400	Pennsylvania R. R.	118¾	119	118¾	119	+ ½
106¼	106⅝	6,165	People's Gas, Chic.	106½	107	106⅜	106½	+ ¼
187½	189½	6	Pullman Pal. Car. Co.	189½	189½	189½	189½	+ ⅛
18¼	18½	700	Reading	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	......
43	43½	220	Reading 1st pf	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
60	61	121	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	– ⅜
19	20	220	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	8⅞	500	St. Louis & San Fr.	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	– ⅞
66⅛	66½	600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	66	66	66	66	+ ⅛
33½	33¾	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	33¼	33⅝	33	33⅝	......
13	13¼	700	St. L. Southwest. pf	13	13⅛	13	13	– ⅛
85	92	60	St. Paul & Duluth pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
22	22½	200	Southern Pacific	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	......
9⅛	9⅝	345	Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	9½	– ¼
36	36⅛	8,180	Southern Railway pf	35⅞	36	35⅝	36	......
8¾	9	300	Standard R. & T.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾	– ⅛
31	31½	2,950	Tenn. Coal & Iron	32	32	31	31¾	+ ½
15	15¼	770	Texas Pacific	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	– ¼
177	180	100	Third Avenue	178	178	178	178	–1
29	31	700	Twin City R. T.	30¼	30¼	30	30	......
33⅞	34	4,616	Union Pacific	33⅞	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	+ ¼
67	67⅛	12,102	Union Pacific pf	67⅜	67½	66⅞	67⅛	+ ⅜
6	6⅛	2,875	U. P., D. & G., tr. rts.	5⅞	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ¼
72⅝	72¾	1,505	U. S. Leather pf	72½	72½	72¼	72½	– ¼
44½	45	1,425	U. S. Rubber	45	45¼	44¼	44½	– ¼
105¼	106	218	U. S. Rubber pf	105⅜	105½	105⅜	105½	......
8⅞	9	445	Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	– ⅛
22½	22¾	8,590	Wabash pf	23	23⅛	22⅝	22½	– ½
120	125	2	Wells-Fargo Ex.	122	122	122	122	......
..	..	800	West Chi. St.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	– ⅛
94¼	94½	141	West. Union Tel.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	2⅝	800	W. & L. E., $3 as. pd.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅞
Sales		315,840						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	1,000	100
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	1,000	87½
Am Tobacco Co scrip	800	99¾
	10,000	99
	600	99½
At, T & S F adjst 4s	10,000	71⅞
	18,000	71¾
	5,000	72
	5,000	72⅛
	5,000	72
	5,000	72⅛
	20,000	72
	15,000	71⅞
	5,000	72
	10,000	71⅞
	6,000	71¾
	5,000	72
	10,000	72⅛
	2,000	72
	32,000	72¼
	52,000	72½
	6,000	72¼
	25,000	72⅛
Gen 4s	4,000	94½
	8,000	94⅝
	10,000	94½
	28,000	94⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	2,000	94
Brooklyn R T 5s	1,000	105⅛
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	4,000	92
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	2,000	90⅛
	6,000	90
	6,000	90⅛
	30,000	90¼
	1,000	90⅛
	7,000	90¼
	28,000	90⅛
	7,000	90
	10,000	90⅛
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	16,000	42
	10,000	42¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	15,000	87½
	5,000	87⅝
	1,000	87½
	1,000	87¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	1,000	101
	1,000	191
	10,000	101½
Chi, Mil & St Paul, So Minn Div	2,000	118
Chi Term Transfer 4s	1,000	89¾
	10,000	89½
Col Midland 1st 4s	11,000	73
	4,000s20F	72½
Col Midland 2-4s	15,000	60
	5,000	60¼
	5,000	60½
	7,000	60⅞
	8,000	61
	8,000s20F	59⅝
	3,000	60
	5,000	60¼
	5,000	60½
	3,000	60¾
	12,000	61
	5,000	61¼
	2,000	61⅜
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certs, $85 paid	3,000	79
D M & Ft D 1st 4s	4,000	95
Detroit City Gas 5s	10,000	94
Erie gen lien 4s	10,000	72⅞
	10,000	73
	40,000	73⅜
	20,000	73
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	2,000	106¼
E T, V & G con 5s	2,000	113½
Evans & T H gen 5s	15,000	88½
	10,000	88¾
	5,000	89
Ft W & D C 1st	5,000	76½
	1,000	76¾
	4,000	76½
	2,000	77
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s	1,000	62
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	7,000	98¼
	5,000	98
Hous, E & W Tex 5s	1,000	94
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	3,000	87
Iowa Central 1st 5s	2,000	104
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	11,000	105½
	8,000	105
L S & M So 1st reg	4,000	106½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	2,000	89
	29,000	88½
Metropolitan Elev 1st	6,000	117
Met St Ry gen 5s	1,000	113½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	8,000	76⅝
	5,000	76¼
Mich Cent 5s, 1902	20,000	105¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	5,000	90
	10,000	89¼
	12,000	89¾
Mo, K & T 2d	17,000	65
Mo, Pac 1st cons	10,000	106
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	2,000	78½
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	15,000	105¼
N Y Cent 1st coup	5,000	116½
N Y, C & St L 4s	10,000	106
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	4,000	99½
Norf & W Ry con 4s	10,000	85½
	1,000	86
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	5,000	68⅜
	54,000	68½
	20,000	68⅝
	500	68⅝
	41,000	68¾
	1,500	68½
	4,000	68⅜
	11,000	68½
	10,000	68⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	9,000	101
	12,000	101⅛
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	10,000	108¼
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	10,000	106
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	1,000	107
Oregon Short Line 6s	1,000	127½
Oregon S L inc A 5s	5,000	75½
Inc B & col trust	25,000	58
Pac Coast 1st 5s	1,000	105½
Peo & Eastern 1st	5,000	79⅝
Peo & Eastern inc	6,000	20½
	16,000	21
Reading Co gen 4s	58,000	82½
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	5,000	79⅛
	4,000	79⅞
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	1,000	99¼
	5,000	99¼
	1,000	99
St L & San Fran 4s	4,000	81
St L & S F gen 5s	5,000	106¼
St L S W 1st	17,000	78⅛
	5,000	78⅞
St L S W 2d inc	1,000	33
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s	2,000	99½
St P, M & M, East Minn 1st Div 1st	1,000	110½
So Pac of Cal 5s consld	10,000	102½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	3,000	98
	1,000	98⅛
	2,000	98
	22,000	98⅛
Standard R & T 6s	6,000	81
	10,000	81¼
	1,000	82
	2,000	81¾
	2,000	81½
	5,000	82
	8,000	81½
Standard R & T inc	10,000	22⅝
	67,000	23
	13,000	23¼
	1,000	23⅜
	5,000	23¼
	4,000	23
	7,000	22¾
	58,000	23
	2,000	23¼
	5,000	23
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s	2,000	92
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	2,000	106
	7,000	106½
Tex & Pac 2d inc	14,000	46¾
Union Pacific 4s	4,000	98⅞
	1,000	98¾
	25,000	98⅞
	5,000	99
	1,000	98⅞
	5,000	99
	2,000	97⅞
	10,000	99
	40,000	98⅞
	500	99
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	13,000	76⅞
	10,000	76½
	20,000	76¾
	16,000	77
	10,000	76⅞
Wabash 2d 5s	36,000	90½
Wabash deb, Series B	10,000	35¾
	3,000	35⅞
	2,000	36
	15,000	35½
	10,000	35
	10,000	35⅛
	176,000	35
	5,000s20F	34¾
	10,000	34¾
	65,000	35
	10,000	35¼
	20,000	35
West Shore gtd 4s reg	1,000	109½
Wheel & L E con 4s	10,000	39
Wheel & L E 1st, Wh Div	1,000	100
Total sales		$2,100,400

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Local stocks were slow to-day. There was no special movement in anything. Match was steady, at 142½, ex-dividend. Biscuit common was heavy, at 33⅝ to 33, and the preferred, at 97. North Chicago Cable was firm, at 227. Central Union sold at 48.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company	60
Brewing & Malting Company	6
Brewing & Malting Company pf	30¼
Chicago Packing and Prov. Co.	24½
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co. pf	49⅝
Diamond Match Company, Illinois	142
Lake Street Elevated	12⅝
Lake Street Elevated Trust Certificates	10
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	6¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf	32
North Chicago Street Railway	227
Streets' W. S. C. Line	19⅝
West Chicago Street Railroad	95
South Side Elevated Railroad Company	64
National Biscuit, com	32⅝
National Biscuit pf	96½
American Steel & Wire	37½
American Steel & Wire pf	90⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—An important feature of to-day's market was the weakness of Cambria Iron. This stock was pressed for sale, and declined from 57⅝ to 55, then rallied, and advanced fractionally. Union Traction was steady. Philadelphia Traction advanced to 94⅛. United Traction of Pittsburg was higher on the continued reports of consolidation. Electric Storage was the feature of the industrial stocks, and rose from 36 to 37⅝; the preferred sold up from 42 to 42¾, but reacted to 42. In the early trading United Gas Improvement advanced to 122¼, but toward the close lost the gain and dropped to 121¾. Pennsylvania Manufacturing, on realizing, was lower, and sold down to 19¾, afterward rallying. There was little done in the steam railroad stocks. Pennsylvania was firm at 59¼, and Lehigh Valley at 21½.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..
3s, 1918, when is'd	105	105½
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105¼
4s, r., 1907	109¾	110¾
4s, c., 1907	111½	112¼
4s, r., 1925	126¾	127½
4s, c., 1925	126¾	127½
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	112⅝
5s, c., 1904	111⅝	112⅝
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col, 3-65s	117	..
Adams Express	109	..
Alb. & Sus	190	220
American Coal	110	130
Am. Dist. Tel	25	40
Am. Express	130	136
Am. T. & C.	96	98
Am. Tobacco pf	128	132
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf	36	37½
B. & O. S. W. pf, new	5¾	6½
Boston A. L. pf	105	108
Buff., R. & P.	31	31½
Buff., R. & P. pf	75½	76½
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Chi. & Alton pf	170	..
Chi. & East. Ill.	58¾	59½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	28⅛	28½
Chi., Ind. & L.	8	9
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	30	33
Chi. & N. W. pf	175	..
Chi. Term. Trans.	8⅛	9¼
Cleve. & Pitts	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	⅝
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	3
Col. F. & I. pf	..	90
Col. & H. Coal	5⅞	6¾
C., H. V. & T. pf	17	23
Consol. Coal	46	..
Consol. Ice pf	94	96
Del. & Hudson	106¼	107¾
Del., L. & W.	149	151½
Den. & R. G.	14½	15
D. M. & Ft. D.	17½	18
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80	..
Detroit Gas	63	65
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf	6¾	8½
Eastern Elevator	..	40
Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y.	130	134
*Ed. E. Ill. of B'n	..	130
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Erie 2d pf	18½	19½
Ft. W. & R. G.	10	15
H. B. Claflin	90	..
Hawaiian Sugar	26½	26¾
Homestake	52	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100
Iowa Central	9½	9¾
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. C., P. & G.	18½	19¼
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
Keokuk & West	29	32
King. & Pem	3	9¾
L. E. & W. pf	76	77
Lake Shore	192½	..
Long Island	52	57
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf	45	52
Mexican Central	5¾	6¼
Mex. Nat. certfs	½	1
M. & St. L. 1st pf	89½	91
M. & St. L. 2d pf	60	61
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	18	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12⅛	12½
Mobile & Ohio	28	29
Morris & Essex	170¼	175
Nat. Bis. Co. pf	96	97
Nat. Starch	7½	8
Nat. St. 1st pf	78	83
Nat. St. 2d pf	20	30
New Cent. C.	35	43
N. Y. & N. H.	191	194
N. Y. C. & St. L.	14	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	78
Norfolk So	60	66
North American	6⅝	6¾
Ont. Mining	4	6
Ore. R. & N. pf	76½	77½
Pac. Coast 1st pf	84	87
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅜	1⅝
Peo. & Eastern	4	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	43½	45
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	63	65
P., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Pitts. & W. pf	9	10
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf	5¾	6
Reading 2d pf	21	22
Rens. & Saratoga	185	187½
Rome, Wat. & O.	123½	125
Rio Grande W.	28	30
Rio G. W. pf	68	69¾
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7	7½
St. L. S. W.	5½	6
St. P. & Duluth	22	26
St. P., M. & M.	167	171
St. P. & O. pf	155	165
Sil. bullion certfs	59¾	60½
Sixth Avenue	200	..
T. P. Land Tr.	8	9
Tol. & O. C.	20	30
Tol. & O. C. pf	40	50
U. S. Express	42	45
U. S. Leather	7¼	7¾
W. & L. E. pf., $5 asst. paid	14½	14¾

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

Choctaw was firm at 25½, and the preferred moved up to 42 bid.

The close was fair, at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	21½	22
Northern Pacific com., trust certfs	39½	39⅝
Northern Pacific pf	79¼	79½
Pennsylvania	59⅛	59⅜
Reading trust certificates	9⅛	9¼
Reading 1st pf	21 9-16	21 13-16
Reading 2d pf	10 13-16	
St. Paul	112⅜	112⅝
Western New York & Penn	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	152½	153½
Philadelphia Traction	94⅞	95
Baltimore Consolidated	23	23¼
Union Traction	20⅞	21
Electric Storage	37¼	37½
Electric Storage pf	42	42½
United Gas Improvement	121¾	122
Welsbach Light	54	55
New Jersey Traction	51	52
American R. E. L.	2	2½
Marsden	5⅜	5⅞
Pennsylvania Manufacturing 5s pf	19⅞	20
Choctaw	25⅞	26
Choctaw pf	42	..
Reading general 4s	82½	82¾
Electric & People's 4s, ex. int	93⅞	94
Equitable Gas 5s	107	107⅜
P. Elect. 5s, t. c., ex. int	102¼	102⅜
Cons. T., Pitts	19	19½
Cons. T., Pitts., pf	56	56⅛

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.10	.10
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.15	.15
Best & Belcher	.18	.18
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.18	..
Challenge Con	.18	.18
Chollar	.14	.14
Confidence	.35	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.37	.37
Crown Point	.12	.13
Exchequer	.01	..
Gould & Curry	.14	.14
Hale & Norcross	.10	..
Justice	.10	.14
Kentuck Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.13	.14
Occidental Con	.55	.55
Ophir	.17	.17
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.15	.15
Savage	.10	.11
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.56	.56
Standard	1.50	1.60
Union Con	.14	.15
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.14	.15

Silver bars, 59⅞; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17¼.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Alamo	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Anaconda	40	45	40	45
Anchoria	82	84	82	84
Argentum	19	19⅞	19⅝	20¼
Battle	35	35⅝	34	37½
Columbine	17½	18	17	17½
Consolidated	8½	8¾	8¼	8¾
Elkton	115¼	115¾	115½	115¾
El Paso	12⅝	13	13	13½
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Gold King	69	69½	69	70
Gibson	19½	21	19¾	21
Gold Coin	130	160	139	140
Garfield	10½	12	10	12¾
Isabella	23¼	24½	25⅝	25⅞
Independence	70	70¾	71	73
Jefferson	6½	10	6½	10
Jackpot	9⅛	9¼	9	9⅜
Lillie	119½	120	121	124
Moon Anchor	117	117½	116⅝	117
Matoa	30¼	31	29⅝	30¼
Portland	140⅝	141	140⅝	141¼
Pharmacist	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅜
Rosa	18	18½	16¼	17¼
Rawlings	39	39½	38	38½
Union	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
Work	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅞

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Cotton Oil	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
12,670	Am. Sug. Refs	145⅛	145⅜	143⅝	144¼
10	Am. Sp. Mfg	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,410	Am. Tobacco	144	144	140⅝	141¾
550	A.,T. & S. F. pf	36⅛	36¼	35⅞	36⅛
2,150	Brook. R. T.	65	65⅛	63⅝	64½
230	Chi. Gt. West	16¼	16½	16	16
2,190	Chi., B. & Q.	117⅝	117⅞	117¼	117¼
1,110	Chi., M. & St. P.	112⅝	112⅞	112¼	112⅜
870	C., R. I. & P.	104⅝	105⅛	104½	104⅝
680	Gen. Electric	45⅝	46⅞	45¼	46⅞
160	Louis. & Nash	58⅛	58⅛	58	58
11,850	Manhattan	97½	98⅛	95⅞	97¾
50	Minn. Iron	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
140	Mo. Pacific	36	36	35⅝	35¾
10	N. Y. Central	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
4,510	Northern Pacific	40¼	40¼	39¼	39⅜
2,460	North. Pac. pf	79⅝	79¾	79⅛	79¼
60	Pacific Mail	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾
930	People's Gas	106⅝	107⅜	106⅜	107⅛
120	Reading 1st pf	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
50	Southern pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
820	Tenn. C. & I.	31½	31½	31	31½
810	Union Pacific	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞
670	Union Pacific pf	67⅜	67⅜	66⅞	67
20	U. S. Leath. pf	72⅝	72¾	72⅝	72¾
120	Wabash pf	22⅞	23	22¼	22¼
20	Western Union	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
43,680					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A.,T. & S.F. adj.	72	72⅛	71¾	72⅛
5,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	87½	87½	87½	87½
12,000	St.L. & I. M. 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
24,000	U.P.,D. & G.1st.	77	77	76½	77
$56,000					

AMERICAN PACIFIC CABLES.

James A. Scrymser Goes to Japan to Arrange Important Details.

A result of recent consideration of the plans of the Pacific Cable Company of New York by the Directors will be the sailing from Vancouver, Sept. 12, of President James A. Scrymser for Japan. Mr. Scrymser goes to arrange details not only for the cable from San Francisco by way of Hawaii to Australia and Japan, with connections for the Ladrones, Manila, and China, but to make arrangements for a duplicate or reserve cable, which it is proposed to take to Japan from Sitka by way of the Aleutian Islands. For this cable surveys have been ordered.

Mr. Scrymser will in Japan make contracts with its Government, and the company expects from that country a subsidy of $100,000 a year. It is probable that the United States subsidy will ultimately be $250,000, and not $100,000, the sum named in the bill introduced by Congressman Bennett.

A contract for the trans-Pacific cable by way of Honolulu was secured from the Hawaiian Government. The two cables will cost from $22,000,000 to $25,000,000, the primary estimate for what is known as the Hawaiian cable being $10,000,000.

Express Companies to Pay War Tax.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—At a special coference to-day of the representatives of the Adams, American, and United States Express Companies it was decided that the companies would from this date bear the expense of the war tax instead of requiring the public stamp consignments.

Banks and the Revenue Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Secretary Gage has given instructions to Bank Examiners to make such inspections of papers held by the banks as will enable the Examiners to report whether the war revenue law is being or has been obeyed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STEVENS, SIMPSON & CO.—Schedules of Walter F. Simpson, who did business as Stevens, Simpson & Co., fruit commission merchants at 232 Washington Street, show liabilities $15,488; nominal assets, $7,156; actual assets, $1,677.

BRONX MACHINE AND SUPPLY COMPANY.—Peter L. Wilbur, a machinist, doing business under the style of the Bronx Machine and Supply Company at 275 Rider Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to William H. H. Carter without preference. He began business in March last. Blandy, Moonew & Shipman are the attorneys.

JOHN A. AND CHARLES V. T. FOLEY.—Deficiency judgment for $12,927 was docketed yesterday against John A. and Charles V. T. Foley individually and as executors under the will of Arthur M. Foley, in favor of R. B. Tunstall, as trustee under the will of John E. McIntosh, growing out of the sale of 435 to 441 East Thirteenth Street under foreclosure.

FRANCIS FOEHRENBACH.—Albert L. Phillips has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Francis Foehrenbach, pickle manufacturer of 440 West Forty-sixth Street, by Judge Schuchman, of the City Court, on the application of the Pennsylvania Glass Company. He was President of the F. Foehrenbach Company, which made an assignment in April last with liabilities of $84,000.

THE GODEY COMPANY.—Louis T. Golding has been appointed receiver for The Godey Company, publisher of Godey's Magazine, at 52 and 54 Lafayette Place, by Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court, on the application of the Martin Cantine Company of Saugerties, N. Y., judgment creditor for $2,292. The receiver's bond was fixed at $10,000. The application was made with the idea of getting the proceeds of the September issue of the magazine, which could not be reached by an execution. The entire plant of the company was covered by a chattel mortgage of $25,000 to secure bonds.

WILLIAM V. MOORE.—Edward H. Fallows has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William V. Moore, dealer in optical goods at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, by Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court, on the application of the Julius King Optical Company. Samuel T. Carter, Jr., his attorney, consented to the appointment of the receiver. He stated that Mr. Moore had books of account, prescription books, and optical goods not in his control, which are detained and secreted by one Seip. They are valued at $300. Mr. Moore has been in business seven years, and was of Moore & Seip from Jan. 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1897.

Out of Town.

THE FRANCIS VALENTINE COMPANY.—The Francis Valentine Company of San Francisco, the largest theatrical printing house on the Pacific Coast, has been attached by the Donohue-Kelly Bank for $15,000. There are other creditors, but the amounts owed them are very small.

WILLIAM H. UNDERWOOD, JR.—William H. Underwood, Jr., who has been engaged in the investment and loan business in Chicago, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. He has liabilities aggregating $183,000. His assets are placed at about $140,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOOTH, Henry G.—J. Mittwollen	$81
BAUER, Moritz—The Chemical National Bank of New York	325
BIENENSTOK, Herman and Siegfried—Albert D. Smith	815
CHALMERS, James—M. Levenson	126
CHASE, William M.—Bartlett Arkell, receiver, &c.	404
CONDICT, Silas—F. C. English	118
COFFEY, Peter—K. Rigney	247
COLLARD, William—E. Leiser	341
CURTIS, Henry, and Edwin A. Goater—C. A. Whiting, executors, &c.	2,700
DWYER, Henry V.—J. H. Jackson	40
DEEGAN, Dennis—L. L. Levey	401
FOLEY, John A., and others, executors, &c.—R. B. Tunstall, trustee, &c., (deficiency)	12,927
FINNEGAN, Edward J.—The Corleone Cigar Manufacturing Company	54
GAUSEPOHL, John B.—Henry F. Schlueter and another	220
GRAY, Milton C.—Miles M. O'Brien and another, receivers, &c.	472
GALOUPEAN, Marie—H. Matthaeus	211
HIRSCH, Patrick H., individually, &c.—Western Union Telegraph Company	103
JUDD, Sylvester, and Arthur L. Laukota—F. S. Oliver	540
JOSEPH, George, and Julius Srank—M. Mannlein, by guardian	150
KENNARD, Samuel E.—Frederick W. Wurster and another	200
LAMENT, Henry A.—S. Herrmann	301
LOUGHRAN, Thomas and Margaret—G. Woehrle and another	102
LYON, Clarence R.—Pratt & Lambert	70
MOORE, Edward—Osborn Cash Register Company	94
MULLER, George J., Jr.—E. K. Speiden	79
NOBLE, William—D. H. Carstairs and another	383
NEWTON, Harry G., and William Calhoun—Chatham National Bank, New York	1,530
NEEDLE, Benjamin—M. Rottenberg	82
POWERS, Edmond W.—H. L. Judd & Co.	90
POTOSKY, Edwin—W. Ettlinger	32
RUCKLE, Frank X.—P. B. McEntyre, (deficiency)	3,983
REVERE, John—B. A. Bailey	224
RIEHL, George—D. Mayer	25
RITT, James S.—J. J. Looschen	109
RUSSELL, L. E.—M. Levenson	34
SCOTT, Martha—I. Stern and others	161
SAYNISCH, Edmund F.—Henry Rose	189
STORY, Robert K.—Birmingham Iron Foundry	370
SCHNEIDER, John, Jr.—G. Huerstel	67
STERN, Joseph—M. A. Bernheimer, (deficiency)	4,568
THE KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMprovement Company—A. B. See and another	1,114
THE SPIERS MANUFACTURING COMpany—James A. Maxwell	1,007
THE MANHATTAN YEAST COMPANY—I. Strunsky	253
THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER Bank—R. Bohm and another	38
THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER Bank—H. H. Davis	38
TENNY, Henry J.—M. Klein	72
TURTLE, Owen I.—M. Klein	133
VAN PELT, Hannah L.—E. J. Knapp, executors, &c.	2,781
WRIGHT, William J.—I. Sommerfield	308
ZABRISKIE, Edgar—C. S. Lester	3,674

RAID ALLEGED BUCKET SHOPS.

The Police Arrest Eighteen Men and One Woman.

Fifteen Central Office detectives, assisted by the police of the Old Slip Station, made a raid on several alleged bucket shops shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at 51 and 53 New Street. The offices were those of the Knickerbocker Gas Company, the Standard Company, and Public Stock and Grain Company, Percival & Co., Mills & Co., and Speiser & Co.

Eighteen men and one woman were arrested. These, when arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court, gave the following names. Carrie Phillips, a typewriter; Peter Ralph, Frank Mills, Frank E. Mills, John Harris, Henry Allen, Samuel Goodman, J. H. Case, John Gray, John H. Riis, Andrew Newman Louis Lesancheux, George Clayton, John K. Boyd, Arthur Clayton, Andrew Natharna, Joseph Boothman, E. S. Boothay, and Victor Price.

The warrants were issued by Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Police Court, on complaint of John L. Craven of 2,068 Seventh Avenue. When arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court, the prisoners were paroled in the custody of their respective attorneys. They will be examined this morning.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.70½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	5 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	8.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅛
Lard, prime	5.35
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Buter, creamery, Western	.18½

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Flour easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 63c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@62c; No. 2 red, 66c; No. 2 corn, 31¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¼@31⅜c; No. 2 oats, 20⅜c; No. 2 white, 23½@24¼c; No. 3 white, 22½@23¼c; No. 2 rye, 42½@43¾c; No. 2 barley, 34@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, 86c; prime timothy seed, $2.52½; mess pork, per bbl, $8.75@$8.80; lard, per 100 lb, $5.02½@$5.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.70@$5.80; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

An impression, more or less general, prevails to the effect that the Cotton Exchange, as well as the Coffee Exchange, will be closed to-day in anticipation of Monday's holiday. As a matter of fact the Cotton Exchange will remain open to-day as usual.

Opening steady, with prices 1 point lower to 1 point higher, and with very few orders in sight, the cotton market yesterday soon turned quite weak under selling pressure, chiefly from English and Southern sources. Local shorts were somewhat disposed to cover in view of the unsatisfactory purport of the later news regarding cotton crop conditions and the effect of the recent abnormal rainfalls in Atlantic sections, while Texas was reported to be suffering from the want of rains. Following the opening call the market ruled very weak, and by 12 M. showed a loss of 3@4 points. Subsequently the market ruled quiet and without particular feature, receiving some support, however, from buying by commission houses and renewed covering, caution being stimulated by the continued light movement. At the weakest point of the day the market showed a net loss of 5@6 points. At the close the decline was 5@6 points, with the market finally quiet in tone. The English advices were regarded as indicating a full response to the unsatisfactory weather conditons and the disappointing movement of new cotton, but they reflected caution on the part of English spinners, who took only 8,000 bales spot cotton at the 1-32d advance. The feature of the market is the hesitation shown by the short traders and a proportionate increase in the attention given to the staple by outside operators, who were intently watching the weather conditions and the movement. The bear element, however, claimed that the present situation does not justify any material moderation of large crop prognostications.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.56	5.56	5.50	5.50@5.51
October	5.61	5.63	5.55	5.55@5.56
November	5.66	5.66	5.58	5.58@5.59
December	5.68	5.69	5.62	5.62@5.63
January	5.73	5.74	5.66	5.66@5.67
February	5.78	5.78	5.70	5.70@..
March	5.79	5.81	5.75	5.74@5.75
April	..	..	..	5.78@5.79
May	5.86	5.86	5.81	5.81@5.82
June	5.89	5.89	5.85	5.84@5.85

Spot cotton in the local market closed easy, with prices unchanged on the basis of 5 13-16c for middling upland and 6 1-16c for middling gulf, as compared with 7⅝c and 7⅞c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange, as follows: Galveston, 5 7-16c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5⅛c; Wilmington, 5¼c; Norfolk, 5⅝c, new cotton ¼c lower; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5 7-16@5½c, ¼@5-16c lower; St. Louis, 5 7-16c; Memphis, 5 5-16c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	7,755	....	....
Thus far this week	26,177	777	2,562
Since Sept. 1	12,396	....	....

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—Middling uplands, 3 11-32d; December and January, 309b; January and February, 309b; February and March, 310s; March and April, 310½b; April and May, 311⅛s; May and June, 312b; June and July, 313s; September, 314b; September and October, 311½b; October and November, 310s; November and December, 309b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	68⅝	68⅝	67½	67¼
December	66⅞	66⅞	66 1-16	66¼
May	67 15-16	68⅛	67⅝	67¾
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	34⅜
December	35 11-16	35¾	35⅝	35⅝
May	38	38	37⅝	37⅞
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	24¾
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.32

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	64¼	64¾	63	63⅛
December	62½	62¼	61⅛	61¼
May	64⅛	64⅛	63¼	63¼
Corn—				
September	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜
December	31	31⅛	30½	30½
May	33⅜	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝
Oats—				
September	19⅞	19⅞	19 13-16	19⅞
December	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
May	22¼	22¼	21⅞	22
Lard—				
September	$5.02½	$5.05	$4.97½	$4.97½
October	5.07½	5.12½	5.02½	5.02½
Ribs—				
September	5.40	5.40	5.32½	5.32½
October	5.37½	5.37½	5.30	5.30
Pork—				
September	8.77½	8.77½	8.65	8.70
October	8.80	8.82½	8.75	8.72½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Liquidation of long accounts in anticipation of the holidays and stimulated by bearish news from the Northwest, brought wheat prices to a lower level yesterday, particularly cash and September, the latter closing 1⅝c lower, against ¼@½c decline on other positions. News from abroad and from several domestic sections was bullish enough to have produced an effect upon the market doubtless, had speculation been at all active. As it was not even the foreign element which has supported the market on many occasions during the week had any orders yesterday worthy of mention. Fearing an accumulation of receipts in the Northwest before next Tuesday, the local contingent was in a despondent mood, and not only closed out long accounts, but added to existing short interests.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—September, 58¼c; December, 57⅝@57½c; May, 60¼@60⅜c; No. 1 hard, 60⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 59⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 57¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 2.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 62½c; September, 61¼c; December, 56⅝c; May, 62c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 2.—No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c; December, 61¼c.

Oats.

No. 2, 26½c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; No. 2 white clips, 30c; track mixed, 26@27½c; track white, 26@39c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 49½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 44½@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Malting, 41@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; feeding, new, 33½@34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 37c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.25@4.55; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.70; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.75; no grade, $1.75@$1.77½, (to arrive.) RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.15, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 72@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 60c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $23@$23.50, to arrive; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 2.—Flour—First patents, $3.90@$4; second patents, $3.70@$3.90; first clears, $2.90@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.25@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5½c; 180 lbs, 5⅛c; 160 lbs, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10 lbs, 7½c; 12 lbs, 6½@6¾c; 14 lbs, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western green, 16 lbs, 7c; Western S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝@3¾c; country, 3¼@3⅜c. LARD—$5.35; city lard, $5.05@$5.10; refined, South America, $5.85; Continent, $5.60; Brazil kegs, $7.35; compound, city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4½@4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6⅛c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—Close.—Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., 30s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lbs., 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lbs., 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs., 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; American, colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market will be closed to-day. This fact naturally led to caution yesterday as to the matter of new ventures, and the market was an inactive one after opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. Subsequent variations were not extensive, and for the most part the market, while rather featureless, showed a tolerably steady undertone. Local traders, whether short or long, were disposed to even up accounts, as a rule. Sales on the call were 1,250 bags; up to 12 M. 2,000 bags and for the entire session 5,250 bags, with the market finally quiet at net unchanged prices to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
October	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
November	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65
December	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.80@5.85
January	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
February	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
March	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
April	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
May	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20
June	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.20@6.25
July	..	..	..	6.25@6.35
August	..	..	..	6.30@6.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 7$950. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower. Havre—Net unchanged to ¼f higher; January, 39; February, 39; March, 39.25; April, 39.50; May, 39.75; June, 40; July, 40.25; August, 40.25; September, 38.75; October, 38.75; November, 39; December, 39.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Montevideo merino, 21@23c; Montevideo primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

METALS.

Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $7.10. Copper—Lake ingot, $12.30. Tin, $16.10. Lead, $4.05. Spelter, $4.70.

OILS.

Petroleum, bbls, $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, bbls, $6.45, and bulk, $3.95. Crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined, cases, $7.15. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22¼c bid; off Summer yellow, 22@22¼c; butter grades, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; American raw, 33@34c; American boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 45@46c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.80; tar oil, barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 30@30½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 2.—Spirits turpentine, 26½@27¾c; resin, $1.05, $1.10; crude turpentine, $1.10 and $1.60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—Turpentine, 26½c; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 2.—Spirits turpentine, 28c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.90@$5.50; oxen and stags, $3@$4.30; bulls, $2.75@$3.15; cows, $2.20@$3.10. Cable slow. Live cattle, 10¾@11½c, dressed weight; tops, 11¾c; refrigerator beef, 8@8¾c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; tops, $8.25; grassers and buttermilks, $3.75@$4.50; Southern grassers, $3; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.65; culls, $2.50; lambs, $4.25@$6.25.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.50.

THE BLANKET GRAIN POLICY.

The New Arrangement Variously Regarded by Underwriters.

The new form of blanket policy, designed by the fire underwriters to cover all the graded grain storehouses along the Brooklyn water front, was variously discussed yesterday. Some of the signers of the agreement say that the arrangement is not sure of success, in that its conditions are such as will render it a hazardous step for a small company to assume more than a very small line, and consequently the assured may later find themselves paying heavily for a shortage of insurance. The main advantage to the companies from the change, if it can be made permanent, will be derived from the increased rate of premium. The new rate is to be fixed at 50 cents for every $100 of insurance, as against the panic rate, which has in many cases been 20 cents.

Further than that, the rate of brokerage commission is to be 15 per cent., which is another gain to the insurance men. It remains to be seen whether the change will lessen the terminal charges on the grain.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The conference of liability managers will issue a new manual of insurance rates some time during the present month, the rates to take effect on Oct. 1. In most instances the changes to be made are in the nature of an increase. This revision of the manual, which is the result of the last session of the conference, affects practically all forms of casualty insurance outside of plate glass risks.

The Missouri Insurance Department, which filed a suit on June 2, 1897, against the Individual Underwriters of New York for transacting business in that State without a license, is endeavoring to have the case set down for trial. Rice, Stix & Co., Wear Boogher Dry Goods Company, Cupples Woodenware Company, and Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis are members of the organization, of which John R. Waters of this city is the attorney.

The conference of fire underwriters to be held on Sept. 20 for the purpose of considering the possibility of some agreement as to rates which will check the rate war does not seem destined to bring much relief to the companies, which are now losing the business obtained by underhand methods before the tariff break. The advocates of reorganization are talking freely and exhibit a great diversity of opinion as to what action will be most expedient. The managers who are opposed to any action refuse to be quoted by name as yet, but they include most of the foreign managers, the officers of many of the New York companies, and some of the agency men. One of this latter class said yesterday that any scheme to be successful must allow for the rating of every risk in the metropolitan district and a uniform brokerage commission, as well as the elimination of certain elements which have proved to be corrupt. Such an agreement is declared by these men to be impracticable at present, and any other plan would, they say, contain the virus of dissolution and would be doomed from the start to an early decay.

Big Boom in Iron and Steel Trade.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Iron and Steel will say, to-morrow:

"The advance of $1 to $2 per ton which has been made on almost all kinds of iron and steel product has not in any respect checked the volume of business. On the contrary, the activity is greater than ever. Without exception, all branches of the iron and steel industries are in a most satisfactory condition. Mills are declining business because they cannot make deliveries. Railroads are ordering whatever lots of rails they can secure for this season's delivery and are heavy buyers of machinery and tools."

Twelfth Ward Savings Bank's Title.

The Empire City Savings Bank is the title by which henceforth the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will be known. The change of name was due to confusion arising from the existence of a bank with a similar name in the same street, and authority for the new title was given by the Supreme Court. The Banking Department issued a permit in the case.

SPAIN'S WEST INDIA TRADE.

Many Inquiries Made About the Opportunities Offered in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The interest in the business opportunities offered in Cuba and Puerto Rico which is felt by the business men of the United States is shown by the large number of letters on that subject now being received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. These come from all parts of the country, but especially from the great manufacturing, producing, and business centres. The inquiries are generally for statistics as to the imports into those islands, the purpose evidently being to determine the class of articles demanded and the countries from which the supplies have been drawn in the past few years. This information the Bureau of Statistics has been able to supply very fully, its figures showing in great detail the articles imported into those islands from each of the leading commercial nations during the past decade.

In general terms it may be said that the imports into Cuba and Puerto Rico have averaged about $60,000,000 a year during the past decade. Of this about one-half was from Spain, about one-third from the United States, and the remainder from England, Germany, France, and other nations. This average of $60,000,000 per annum is probably considerably below the normal consuming capacity of the islands, the imports of the past two or three years having been greatly reduced because of the war. Of this average annual importation of $60,000,000 into Cuba and Puerto Rico, about 85 per cent has gone to Cuba, about one-third, as indicated above, being from the United States, one-half from Spain, and one-tenth from Great Britain. The large percentage of the imports of Cuba and Puerto Rico which Spain was able to retain for her own people was due both to Spanish influence among the merchants and importers, and to the discriminating tariff in favor of goods coming from Spain. Now that these influences in favor of Spanish merchandise are to be removed, there is an especial interest in the question of the class of articles which have in the past been imported from Spain into these islands, and this information the figures of the Bureau of Statistics supply in detail.

The following tables show the chief articles exported to Cuba and Puerto Rico in 1895 and 1896 from Spain, the value being given in Spanish pesetas, the value of the peseta being 19.3 cents:

CUBA'S CHIEF IMPORTS FROM SPAIN IN 1895 AND 1896.

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Bricks, tilings, &c	1,307,321	141,854
Earthenware	768,835	889,266
Iron bars	909,742	883,595
Firearms	4,014,090	9,361,300
Oils and paints	782,765	587,710
Soap	3,367,380	3,170,840
Wax and stearine	1,739,902	2,095,622
Flax and hemp, manfrs. of	5,582,909	3,700,087
Silk goods	533,140	371,030
Smoking paper	1,406,222	1,885,231
Packing paper	1,407,632	1,420,235
Wood, manufactures of	2,477,337	2,257,840
Leather	570,629	554,777
Shoes, of leather	19,691,760	17,249,760
Butter	731,096	859,591
Rice	558,601	1,494,849
Corn	142,934	1,432,815
Wheat flour	11,862,394	20,326,882
Beans	1,892,922	1,878,019
Onions, garlic, and potatoes	1,026,799	1,205,115
Olives	942,796	608,826
Saffron	571,030	1,171,260
Oil, common	5,497,465	8,316,218
Wine, common	8,903,261	7,347,045
Preserved food	4,833,505	4,742,361
Pressed meat	1,185,863	1,581,570
Soup paste	1,086,374	1,435,999

PUERTO RICO'S CHIEF IMPORTS FROM SPAIN IN 1895 AND 1896.

Articles.	1895.	1896.
Soap	1,604,215	1,255,814
Wax and stearine	464,477	701,578
Cotton, manufactures of	7,331,639	12,439,767
Flax and hemp, manfrs. of	540,296	812,912
Wool, manufactures of	288,242	438,688
Wood, manufactures of	420,856	463,195
Shoes	4,751,460	5,380,740
Rice	1,775,392	2,652,611
Wheat flour	577,978	478,185
Beans	444,214	451,366
Wire	842,199	603,461
Preserved food and pressed meat	755,027	844,021
Sandals	125,400	3,601,380
Felt hats	383,820	829,446

UNEQUALED GOLD RESERVE.

Highest Point in Its History Reached Yesterday with $219,320,372 in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The gold reserve in the United States Treasury reached the highest point in its history to-day, with a total reserve of $219,320,372. The highest previous amount was $218,000,000, which was recorded in March, 1888.

The reserve was established in 1879, with $116,000,000. It first reached $200,000,000 in October, 1887, when the figures were $2,000,000 above that mark. The lowest point reached was $44,000,000, in January, 1895. In June, 1897, there was $140,000,000, and one year later the amount was $167,000,000.

NO BOND PROSECUTIONS.

Secretary Gage Decides Upon a Course He Considers Fair to All Parties.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—It was announced at the Treasury Department to-day that there would be no prosecutions as to the outcome of the recent investigation of the manner in which several thousand bonds were subscribed for in New York City.

Secretary Gage had conferences to-day with some of those involved in the scheme for securing these subscriptions wholesale. As a result, in all cases where the bonds were subscribed for in an improper way, the bonds will not be issued. An arrangement, however, was affected by which bona-fide bids forwarded by bank and other agencies will be accepted.

This course was decided upon in order that those not guilty of improper conduct should not suffer on account of the acts of those who conspired to hoodwink the Treasury Department.

JAPAN'S RAILROAD PURCHASE.

Talk of a Foreign Loan of $80,000,000 to Complete Public Works.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 2.—An agitation is growing out of the State purchase of the four trunk railroads, and reports are revived that the Government intends to raise a foreign loan of $80,000,000 in order to complete public works.

H. S. ISELIN'S LONDON VENTURE.

New York Man Buys Shares in the London and District Bank.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—At the annual meeting in this city to-day of the London and District Bank, the Chairman announced that H. S. Iselin of New York had taken shares in that institution to the value of $100,000 and had joined the Directorate.

Inquiries made at the banking house of Adrian Iselin & Co., New York, to-day show that H. S. Iselin, who is in Europe, is not connected with the firm of Adrian Iselin & Co. of Wall Street.

White Plains Water Suit.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Justice Keogh to-day handed down a decision in the petition of the Board of Water Comsioners of White Plains to acquire the property of the waterworks company. On July 1, 1886, the village of White Plains and the water company entered into an agreement whereby the village authorities reserved to themselves the right to purchase the works of the water company within certain fixed periods. The village had decided to take over the works, and the point in dispute in the present legal struggle was as to the price to be paid. Justice Keogh ruled with the Commissioners, who had been appointed to pass upon the matter, that under the proceeding, and in view of the terms of agreement, the compensation awarded the water company should be limited to the cost of constructing the works, and that in no event should that sum be exceeded more than 10 per cent. The case will be appealed.

War Revenue Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Treasury Department holds that an article of agreement or contract for the sale of real estate is not subject to stamp tax unless it conveys some right of title. It is also held that an inheritance consisting exclusively of Government bonds is subject to a tax under the same condition as money or other personal preoperty under Section 29 of the War Revenue act.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose Another Game in Pittsburg Through Poor Batting and Fielding.

MEEKIN AND SEYMOUR REBEL

Refused to Pitch When Rusie Was Compelled to Retire—Doheny, Who Pitched Wednesday, Finished the Game and Did Well.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	74	43	.632
Boston	71	42	.628
Baltimore	68	41	.624
Cleveland	67	46	.593
Chicago	65	50	.565
New York	63	51	.553
Philadelphia	55	56	.495
Pittsburg	58	60	.492
Louisville	47	69	.405
Brooklyn	42	66	.389
Washington	40	73	.354
St. Louis	32	85	.274

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 5; New York, 4.
Cleveland, 6; Boston, 6.
Philadelphia, 12; St. Louis, 4.

Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Washington in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Louisville.
Baltimore in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—New York lost another game to the Pittsburgs, principally because of what looked very much like mutiny. Rusie pitched one inning, but was too sick to continue. Meekin, for some reason, would not take his place, and Joyce went out to Seymour in right field and tried to get him to go to the box. Seymour also refused, and while the argument was on Doheny volunteered. Although he pitched yesterday and went in without warming up, he did very good work, but he had miserable support. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	0	3	1	0
O'Brien, ss.	0	0	5	2	3
M'Cart'y, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
McCr'ry, cf.	1	1	1	0	1
Clark, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
Padden, 2b.	1	1	2	6	0
Gray, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Schriver, c.	1	1	5	2	0
Tannehill, p.	0	0	1	4	0
Total	5	6	27	18	4

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	1	3	1	1	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	8	0	2
Seymour, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Grady, c.	1	2	2	1	0
Doyle, ss.	1	2	3	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	5	3	2
Gettig, 3b.	0	2	2	5	0
Rusie, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Doheny, p.	1	0	0	2	0
Total	4	11	24	14	4

Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	.	—5
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, 2; Grady. Sacrifice hits—O'Brien, Joyce. Stolen base—Doyle. Double plays—Padden, O'Brien, and Clark; Van Haltren and Gleason. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Doheny, 6. Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; by Doheny, 2. Umpire—Mr. Connelly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Philadelphia, 12; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—The Philadelphias hit the ball hard to-day and had no trouble in winning. The home team played a poor fielding game. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	— 4
Philadelphia	2	0	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	—12

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 15. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor, Carsey, and Kinslow; Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cleveland, 6; Boston, 6.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—A very close decision at the home plate against the Clevelands in the ninth inning saved the champions from a third defeat of the week at the hands of the Clevelands. The game was dull up to the sixth inning, when both sides changed pitchers, and the balance of the contest was exciting, both Young and Nichols using great judgment. The game was called on account of darkness. Score:

Boston	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Cleveland	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1. Errors—Boston 5; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Boston, Lewis, Nichols, and Yeager; Cleveland, Powell, Young, and Cuger. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

CROSS WANTS EXTRA MONEY.

Alleges that Philadelphia Club Owes Him $300 for Good Playing.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Lave Cross, third-baseman for the St. Louis team, has brought suit against the Philadelphia Baseball Club for $500, alleged to be due him on last year's salary. It was set forth that Cross had contracted to play for the Philadelphias last year for $2,100, and $300 extra to be paid on condition governing Cross's playing and conduct. He was to receive a certificate from the manager of the team at the end of the season certifying that he was entitled to $300. Cross admits that he did not receive the certificate, but declares he obeyed the stipulations and is entitled to the extra money. The case was taken under advisement, and a decision will be rendered in two weeks.

Baseball Notes.

The Orange Athletic Association will meet the Riverdale Field Club this afternoon, and on Monday two games will be played with the Cuban X Giants. The New Yorks will be the attraction at Orange Oval on Wednesday, and next Saturday the Cuban X Giants will meet the Atlantic City team at 2 P. M. and the Orange Athletic Association team will play the winners at 4 P. M.

⁂

The second game of the series for the semi-professional championship between the West New York Field Club and Hobokens will be played to-morrow afternoon at the St. George Cricket Grounds, in Hoboken.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Readville, Mass.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 2.—Summary of to-day's races:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse $3,000.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King-Princess Chimes, (Geers)	3	3	1	1	1
Exploit, gr. h., (Batchelder)	4	1	2	2	2
The Swift, ch. m., (Stennard)	1	2	4	4	3
Roy R. Sheldon, blk. g., (O'Neil)	2	4	3	3	4
Split Silk, ch. m., (Wilson)	dis.				

Time 2:11¼; 2:09¾; 2:13¼; 2:10; 2:11½.

2:08 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes, dam by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1	1
Kentucky Union, ch. m., (Curry)	2	2	2
William Penn, b. h., (Ludwig)	3	4	3
Grace Hastings, ch. m., (Spears)	4	3	6
Benton M., ch. m., (Marble)	5	7	5
Dr. Cupid, b. h., (McCarthy)	6	6	7
Capt. Jack, blk. g., (Flynn)	7	5	4

Time—2:08¼; 2:09¼; 2:08¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500; unfinished.

Jasper Ayers, b. g., by Iris, (Lee)	1	1
Cut Glass, b. m., (—)	2	2
Gypton, b. h., (Kelly)	4	5
Ruby, b. m., (Starr)	5	6
Hans McGregor, ch. g., (Kinney)	3	12
Percy, b. g., (Saunders)	6	7
Dick, b. g., (Conley)	7	8
Queechy, b. h., (Birch)	8	3
Fred Cole, blk. h., (Dickerson)	9	9
Muchado, b. g., (Kennedy)	10	10
Georgianna, b. m., (Noble)	11	4
D. L. C., br. h., (Guess)	12	11

Time—2:09; 2:10.

Joe Patchen, blk. h., driven by Mr. Marks to break previous amateur driving record of 2:08¾, held by Marks, made by quarters: 0:30¾; 1:01¾; 1:31¾; 2:02.

At Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:50 Class.—County; purse $50.

Philla, ch. m., (Drumm)	1	1	1
Miss Alpha, b. f., (Niver)	2	3	2
Nell Alcyoner, b. f., (Tracy)	3	2	3

Time—2:42; 2:42; 2:42½.

2:30 Class.—Purse $250.

Abby X., b. m., (Manee)	2	1	1	1
Annie Feeney, b. m., (Rooney)	1	3	2	2
H. T. H., blk. g., (Rafferty)	4	2	4	4
Nellie May, blk. m., (Joslyn)	3	4	3	3

Time—2:26¾; 2:27¼; 2:29; 2:24¼.

Free-For-All.—Purse $500.

Coleridge, b. s., (Matty)	1	1	1
Gullmont, gr. s., (Demarest)	2	2	2
Little Hector, blk. m., (Aldous)	3	3	3
Alfondly, b. s., (B. H. Demarest)	4	4	4

Time—2:16; 2:14¾; 2:18¾.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Peep o' Day	140	The Kentuckian	109
Typhoon II	130	Col. Tenny	104
Lambent	128	Fleeting Gold	102
Miss Miriam	121	Armament	102
Imperator	120	Rossifer	102
Martha II	119	Chenille	100
Sardella	117	Swamp Angel	100
Tabouret	114	Murillo	97
Lady Mitchell	113	Chum	96
Domitor	110		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile on the turf.

Long Acre	107	Octave	97
Rondo	106	Philip	97
Ben Ronald	103	Frohman	97
Charentus	103	Gala Day	97
Rossifer	103	Scotch Plaid	94
Mount Washington	103	General Maceo	94
Endeavor	98		

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds, with $3,000 added. Seven furlongs.

Martimas	120	Jean Beraud	115
Filigrane	115	Autumn	112
Kingdon	115	His Lordship	105
W. Overton	115	Manuel	105
Ethelbert	115	Queen's Badge	102
Frohsinn	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with $2,000 added. One mile and an eighth.

Algol	126	Damien	109
Pink Coat	116	Bangle	105
The Huguenot	113	Sailor King	104
George Keene	110	Jefferson	89
Floronso	110	Lady Marian	85

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; weights, twelve pounds below the scale. Futurity course.

Favonious	110	Sister Fox	107
Mark Miles	110	Belle of H.	107
Strathconan	110	Miss Smith	107
Handcuff	110	Anitra	107
Sugden	110	Helen Thomas	107
Yankee Man	110	Veracious	107
Sol	110	The Lady in Blue	107
Grey Jacques	110	Freak	107
George Simons	110	Menu	107
Animus	110	Al Reeves	107
Strangest	110	Candlestick	107
Effie Ainslee	107	Lioness	107

SIXTH RACE.—Free Handicap Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in a steeplechase or hurdle race. Short course.

Jubilee	142	Widower	138
Governor Budd	142	McIntyre	138
Diversion	141	Hermann the Great	137
Sir Roderick	140		

Entries for Morris Park Special.

The entries received for the Morris Park special of $5,000, to be run at two miles over the Withers course, at Morris Park, on Saturday, Oct. 8, are as follows: Three-year-olds—Plaudit, Alice Farley, Floronso, Longacre, George Keene, Laverock, Warrenton, Mirthful, Sir Gawain, Rappahannock, Latson, The Huguenot, Pink Coat; four-year-olds and upwards—Don de Oro, Ornament, The Friar, Algol, Ben Holladay, Lansdale, and Sir Walter.

NEWPORT GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Handicap Match a Tie—Harriman Wins a Gold Medal—Russian Embassy to be Entertained.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—The third day of the annual tournament of the Newport Golf Club went to the handicap match, 36 holes, medal play, the handicap being limited to 18 strokes. The result was a tie, which will be played off to-morrow by 18 holes, medal play. The tie score was 169, made by A. Sidney Carpenter of Philadelphia and R. P. Huntington of the Statesburg Club.

The individual work was uninteresting and the scores high, conditions considered. The morning was intensely warm, the mercury nearly reaching 90. There was more air, however, than Thursday; there were comparatively few spectators, especially ladies. About a score of those who started at 10 o'clock fell by the wayside before noon, being in part discouraged by the heat. After luncheon, however, the breeze freshened and the air cooled. H. M. Harriman of the Oakdale Club this afternoon won the scratch (gold) medal given by the Newport Club to the player handing in the best scores for 18 holes, made in the medal plays.

Harriman was tied with G. McC. Sergeant of the Harvard Club, so the tie was played off in five holes. The score was 22 to 23. Those who dropped out of the handicap this morning are: N. C. Osgood, Salem; Edward Carrington, Agawam; C. Martin, Tuxedo; W. B. Cutting, Jr., Harvard, J. F. Curtis, Harvard; F. C. Havemeyer, New Haven; I. T. Burden, Jr., Newport; F. K. Pendleton, Newport; A. Cass Canfield, Newport; Winthrop Rutherfurd, Newport; W. P. Thompson, Newport; Arthur T. Kemp, Newport; John Boit, Newport; Patrick Grant, Newport; Reginald Brooks, Newport; F. P. Sands, Newport, G. J. Cooke, Tuxedo, and F. H. Bolan, Philadelphia. The prize for the handicap was a silver writing set, presented by Oliver H. P. Belmont. The tournament ends to-morrow with the finals for the President's and Consolation Cups, lasting all day. It is expected that G. G. Hubbard will beat William Vanderpoel, but the contest will be close.

The club will entertain the Russian Embassy in the afternoon. Fully twenty players who had entered for the handicap failed to put in an appearance this morning, when the start was made, the surprises of the tournament having rather discouraged members of the local club. The sorrow is somewhat tempered by the fact that Hubbard entered as a member of the Newport Club. The scores follow:

Name and Club.	Total	H'd'p.	Net.
Robert I. Gammell, Newport	248	36	212
Nathaniel Thayer, Newport	217	36	181
William Gammell, Newport	225	20	205
J. T. Mauran, Agawam	183	8	175
J. H. Goldfinch, Bermuda	184	2	182
H. R. Winthrop, Newport	198	16	182
H. P. Rogers, Newport	218	36	182
H. R. Taylor, Newport	227	36	191
F. P. Keene, Newport	177	Scratch	177
R. P. Huntington, Staatsburg	181	12	169
Mortimer Brooks, Newport	193	12	181
C. A. Ives, Newport	223	24	199
A. M. Coats, Newport	182	Scratch	182
H. M. Harriman, Oakland	177	Scratch	177
C. E. Hubbard, Newport	205	24	181
John Kendrick Bangs, Newport	225	36	189
A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia	185	16	169
R. F. Phifer, Newport	189	10	179
W. B. Howe, Newport	251	36	215
C. W. Taintor, Staten Island	212	20	192
W. H. Busk, Staten Island	203	32	171
A. L. Norrie, Newport	268	36	232
J. E. Hoffman, Newport	218	18	200
Cecil Barrett, London	232	30	202
G. McC. Sargent, Harvard	187	Scratch	187
Victor Sorchan, Newport	183	4	179

Golf at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 2.—The finals in the handicap mixed foursomes on the Kebo links for the cup offered by Mrs. Craige Lippincott were played this afternoon, and resulted in a victory for Miss Frances Hinkle and C. L. Tappin of New York, over Miss Dora Hoffman and George S. Robbins, both of New York. The match was not ended until each party had putted out the eighteenth hole, when the score stood 1 up for Miss Hinkle and Tappin. Tappin was in splendid form, and received excellent support from Miss Hinkle. This pair conceded their opponents 6 strokes on the 18 holes. At the sixteenth hole it was 2 up and 2 to play. Robbins and his partner won the seventeenth hole, cutting the score down to 1 up and to go. The home hole was halved, which left Tappin and Miss Hinkle the winners, 1 up.

J. Rogers, Junior Tennis Champion.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—The finals in the junior tennis tournament at the Casino were played to-day, in spite of the heat, which prevented the gathering of spectators who were expected. The match was between J. Rogers and P. Rogers, best three out of five sets, Master J. Rogers beating his brother three straight sets, 6—0, 7—5, 6—3, and thus becoming the junior tennis champion for 1898 and receiving the handsome silver loving cup offered by the Casino Governors. Master P. Rogers received a tennis racket as a second prize.

HIGHWAYMEN IN TARRYTOWN.

Percy P. Lewis Reports an Attempt by Gypsies to Rob Him.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Percy P. Lewis, a wealthy resident of this place, to-day reported at the station house that an attempt had been made to rob him on the highway last night.

He said he was driving, and while passing north of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery some men dressed in the garb of gypsies stepped out in the road, stopped the horses, and demanded his money. He says he promptly seized his whip and lashed the horses, which caused the gypsies to be thrown into the road. He then escaped.

The gypsies could not be found to-day and the police are searching for them.

Howard Z. West's Sudden Death.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Howard Z. West of Philadelphia, a draughtsman for the B. F. Sturtevant Manufacturing Company of Liberty Street, New York City, died of peritonitis in this city last night. Mr. West was taken ill on a train while en route to this city from New York on Aug. 24. The remains will be taken to the home of his parents, in Philadelphia, by his father, A. C. West, who arrived here this morning.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Beard Building Sold—A Day of Active Dealing in Flats and Vacant Property.

Contracts were signed and the title passed yesterday in the Beard Building deal. Henry Morgenthau, the seller, gives the price at about $600,000. The nominal buyer is William E. Hebbard. It is generally reported that he represents a Philadelphia syndicate, but this is not affirmed or denied by any of the interested parties. The Beard Building has a frontage of 52.11 feet at 120 and 122 Liberty Street and of 45.11 feet at 123 and 125 Cedar Street. Mr. Morgenthau took the property several months ago in the trade by which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company acquired the German-American Building.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Louis Kahl for improvement the lot on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 350 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for Emanuel Alexander the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues, 75 by 100, together with one lot forming an "L" fronting on Audubon Avenue.

Sharrott Brothers have sold for Leith & Glenn to Carrie Bendheim the four-story limestone and brick front American-basement dwellings 286, 288, 292, and 294 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. The buyer gives in part payment a house and grounds at Islip, L. I.

The same firm has also sold for the estate of James Elgar to Jacob D. Butler the plot, 75 by 100, with a three-story frame dwelling, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 150 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

H. F. Schellhass, together with Charles E. Schuyler & Co., have sold for W. E. D. Stokes to Maximilian Toch the four-story dwelling 261 West Seventy-first Street, 17 by 92.3.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Union Trust Company, trustee for the Ira Shafer estate, the five-story brick flats 67 East One Hundred and Fourth Street and 72 and 74 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, each 25 by 100.11.

Mrs. Margaret A. Pearsall has sold the three-story dwelling 124 East Forty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, 18.9 by 70.

John H. Wellwood has sold for the estate of Nathan Hobart to John Westervelt the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 350 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 108 by 112.

A. Schneider has sold, for about $33,500, the three-story dwelling 53 East Sixty-fifth Street, 17.2 by 56 by 100.

W. E. Brooker has sold for H. C. Schroeder to E. F. Estabrook, for $5,500, the house 1,007 Fairmount Place; also, for E. C. Plumby to Robert Huntley, for $8,000, the plot on the west side of Bathgate Avenue, 83 by 135, with an "L," 35 by 25, fronting on One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street.

Burrill Brothers, of Brooklyn report the following sales in that borough: For T. J. Buckley, the builder, to the Kent estate, for investment, at about $100,000, the apartment houses 271 to 275 Sixth Avenue and 144 Garfield Place, at the southeast corner of these streets. Mr. Buckley takes in part payment, about $60,000, sixty-four lots on Second and Bay Ridge Avenues and Sixty-eighth Street, which he will improve at once.

Burrill Brothers have also sold for Charles F. Williams of Boston to Louis Pariset, for $14,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 535 Third Street, Brooklyn.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to James McCartney, for $2,550, the plot on the east side of Stebbins Avenue, 278.7 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 100 by 80.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Oak Street, northeast corner of Oliver Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 50 by 64, Louis Perlstein of 96 Monroe Street, owner; Charles E. Reid of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 114 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick stable, 25 by 90 by 100.11, John F. Johnson of 2,028 Lexington Avenue, owner; W. H. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $10,000.

Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 208.6 feet east of Third Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 32.6 by 90.8, M. B. Healey of 412 Third Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $90,000.

Ninety-fourth Street, northwest corner of Central Park West, for an eight-story brick flat, 68.3 by 93.4, Globe Realty Company of 141 Broadway, owner; J. Ware & Son and H. S. Harde of 315 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $275,000.

No. 217 East Eighty-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25.5 by 87.2, Margaret F. Thornton of 51 East One Hundredth Street, owner; H. A. Thornton, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 245 South Street, for a one and two story brick stable, James D. Lohman of 245 South Street, owner; Charles E. Reid, architect; cost, $1,400.

Columbus Avenue, south side, 175 feet east of Garfield Place, for a one-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30, Peter Coogan, owner; Thomas Scott, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 40 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Dillon Brown of 40 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; F. H. Dodge, architect; cost, $500.

No. 240 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick flat; Sarah J. Wyckoff of 1,773 Washington Avenue, owner; A. L. Gillespie, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 424 Park Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling, with store; W. C. F. Paul of 150 East Fifty-fourth Street, owner; H. Davidson of 101 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Howard Street, northeast corner of Elm Street, to a four-story brick and stone store and lofts; J. I. Buckley of 55 West Eleventh Street, owner; T. S. Goodwin of 279 First Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 783 and 785 Tenth Avenue, to two five-story brick dwellings and stores; Adler & Herrman, owners; M. J. Fox, architect; cost, $450.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of 157th St, 25x100; Frederick W. Sauer and others to John Schreiber	$27,250
BROOME ST, 22, 25x100; Diedrich Gronholz to Louis Werner	Exchange
CEDAR ST, n s, 34.3 ft e of Greenwich St, runs e 45.11 x n 59.11 x w 10.9 x n 52.11 to Liberty St, x w 45.2 x s 52.5 x e 65 x s 60.5; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to William E. Hebbard	1
COLUMBUS AV, n s, Lot 28, map of 211 lots, portion of the Downing estate, 25x100; Thomas F. Gallagher to Charles Knauf	600
ESSEX ST, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 47.4x irregular; Mark Ash and another to Sarah Federgreen	1
HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 565 ft n of 141st St, 18x100; William H. Lake to Charles W. Tanner	1
INTERVALE AV, e s, 200.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 20x100; George W. Flagg to the William's Bridge Land and Improvement Company	7,800
JACKSON AV, w s, 119.8 ft s of 166th St, 19.8x72; George Bechmann to Paul Bultmann	7,300
JEROME AV, s w corner of 184th St, 44.6x129.3x77.4x125; Anne E. Levey, trustee, &c., to Carrie J. Singhi	8,555
MARION AV, Lot 166, map of village of East Tremont, 66.1x150.2; Frank J. Keegan to Frank J. Patterson	1
MARION AV, Lot 166, map of village of East Tremont; James J. Kennedy to Frank J. Patterson	1
MARION AV, Lot 166, map of village of East Tremont; Daniel W. Kennedy to Frank J. Patterson	1
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 100.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x90; Elkan Kahn to Frank D. Cook	1
ST. ANN'S AV, 166, 25x100; Paul Dannhauser to Julia E. McKenzie	17,500
TIER AV, n s, 150 ft w of North St, runs n 393.7 ft to Eastchester Bay, —x s w —x s 380 ft to Avenue, x e 50; Augustus A. Levey to Henry P. Mulvany	1,967
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 128.5 ft s of 175th St, 50x irregular; Julia E. McKenzie to Paul and Hattie Dannhauser	7,500
WEBSTER AV, e s, 125 ft s of Anna Place, 50x176.8 to Mill Brook x51.4x166.2; Jeremiah O'Meara to Adolph Mueller	6,500
1ST AV, 1,134 and 1,136, 50x81; Augusta Graber to Israel L. Prager and another	1
6TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 49th St, 25x100; Bridget M. Brady to Nicholas J. Commerford	1
6TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 49th St, 25x100; Nicholas J. Commerford to Philip Brady	1
10TH ST, n w corner of Avenue A, 18.10x71; Auguste L. Hohnhols, by attorney, to Elizabeth Lichtenberger	18,500
11TH ST, s s, Lot 257, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 10th St; Mary M. Bickford to Catherine E. Allison	1
11TH ST, s s, Lot 257, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 10th St; William P. Perkins to Mary M. Bickford, re-recorded	1
11TH ST, s s, Lot 257, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 10th St; Catherine E. Allison to Daniel Brubacher	2,500
61ST ST, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 30x100.5; Jesse Hazell to Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association	1
76TH ST, n s, 170.6 ft e of 5th Av, 24.6x102.2; Catherine T. Schieffelin to Clarence Whitman	90,000
79TH ST, 303 and 305 East, 75.7x irregular; Henry and Isaac Blum to Samuel Shapiro	Exchange
87TH ST, 154 and 156 East, 51.1x100.8; Elise Hauer to John Volz	Exchange
97TH ST, 142 West, 16.8x100.11; Sampson G. Mingle to Hugh Cheyne	1
106TH ST, s s, 103.2 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.10x100.11; James Miller to Maria C. Scherer	1
114TH ST, 13 and 15 West, 50x100.11; Louis Werner to Diedrich Gronholz	60,000
117TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; William T. Monroe to James Rogers	1
118TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.10; John Volz to Elise Smith	Exchange
161ST ST, n s, 400.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.11x99.11; Mary T. Quirk to John F. Steeves	1

Recorded Leases.

BERLIN, Jacob, to Morris Even; 27 and 29 Market St, 3 years	6,660
BOSCH, Henry, to John J. Finnagan; s w corner of 139th St and St. Ann's Av, store, &c., 10 years	480 to 900
KOCH, Andrew, to George M. Grant; 484 to 490 1st Av, n e corner of 28th St, 2 years	$2,000 to 2,100
MANNING, Henrietta, to Charles Picker; 154 East 129th St, store, 4 5-6 years	720 to 900
SCHMID, Josephine, to Louise Maus; s e corner of Cathedral Parkway and Boulevard, 100x100, part, 9 5-6 years	6,000 to 8,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BARNES, Blakeslee, to Rosa R. Stratton; 56 Thomas St, 3 months	3,000
BERNARD, Sadie, to Elizabeth Nesbit; n s of 89th St, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years	$1,000
BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to George F. Farrell; n s of 112th St, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 3 months	1,700
BULTMANN, Paul, to Caroline Bechmann; w s of Jackson Av, 119.8 ft s of 166th St, installments	1,800
CASTROVERDE, Emelina A. de la R., to Eva B. Hirschberg, 332 West 28th St, 1 year	1,000
CHISLING, Michael, and Michael Cowen to William T. Hookey; w s of Wales Av, 162.7 ft s of Westchester Av, secures material	1,500
CONNORS, John, to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 184.4 ft s of 141st St, 5 years	15,000
CONNORS, John, to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 74.10 ft s of 141st St, 5 years	15,000
CONNORS, John, to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 56.7 ft s of 141st St, 5 years	15,500
CONNORS, John, to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 166.1 ft s of 141st St, 5 years	15,500
CONNORS, John, to the New York Savings Bank; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 141st St, 5 years	28,000
CONNORS, John, to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 38.4 ft s of 141st St, 5 years	15,500
CONNORS, John, to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 111.4 ft s of 141st St, 5 years	15,000
CONNORS, John, to the New York Savings Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 93.1 ft s of 141st St, 5 years	15,000
CONNORS, John, to John W. Haaren; s s of 141st St, 90 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 3 months	5,000
CONNORS, John, to John W. Haaren; s s of 141st St, 90 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 1 year	60,000
COOK, Frank D., to Elkan Kahn; e s of St. Ann's Av, 100.4 ft n of 141st St, installments	1,250
DAVIS, John, to Ferdinand Forsch; n s of 146th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; demand	1,000
FEDERGREEN, Sarah, to Israel L. Prager and another; 115 and 117 Essex St, installments	6,500
FEINBERG, Max, and Annie to Christine Schmitt; 188 Orchard St; 4 months	2,500
GALLAGHER, Terence, to Anna K. Adams; Lot 364, Block K, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years	1,300
GALLAGHER, Terence, to Thomas F. Gallagher; Lot 364, Block K, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years	600
GANZENMULLER, August, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,738 2d Av, 1 year	10,000
GORSCH, Arthur, and Sophia to M. J. Donelan; w s of Marmion Place, 388.10 ft from 177th St; secures note	1,000
GRONHOLZ, Diedrich, to Louis Werner; 13 West 114th St; installments	3,041
GRONHOLZ, Diedrich, to Louis Werner; 15 West 114th St; installments	3,041
KIRWIN, John, to Augustus A. Levey; Lot 103, map by Andrew Findlay, March 14, 1851, 1-3 part, 3 years	800
KITCHEN, Andrew, to William T. Hookey; s s of 146th St, 243.10 ft e of Railroad Av, East, ½ year	3,000
KNAUER, Abram and Yetta, and others to Fanny Krakower; 214 Henry St, 1 year	2,000
LICHTENBERGER, Elizabeth, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n w corner of 10th St and Avenue A, 1 year	16,000
MAYER, Ernst and Clara, to Emma Hassey; 63 East 4th St, 3 years	5,000
McKENZIE, Julia E., to Rosa Boehm; 166 St. Ann's Av; 2 years	600
MILDEBERGER, Minard, to George Whitfield; 80 Carmine St, 222 Varick St., and 69 Downing St, 5 years	9,000
MONROE, William T., to William G. Laurent; s s of 117th St, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, demand	5,350
MONROE, William T., to J. Allen Townsend; s s of 117th St, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, demand	2,000
MONROE, William T., to John F. Sayward; s s of 117th St, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, demand	4,165
MONROE, William T., to John F. Sayward; s s of 117th St, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11, demand	4,165
MONROE, William T., to John F. Sayward; s s of 117th St, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, demand	4,165
MONROE, William T., to John F. Sayward; s s of 117th St, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, demand	4,165
PARKS, Emma L., to James M. Wentz, trustee, &c.; 342 6th Av, 4 years	2,000
PICKER, Charles, to Beadleston & Woerz; 158 East 129th St; leasehold, demand	2,500
ROSENBERG, Wolf, and Abram Kraner to Nicholas Lorenzo; 214 Henry St, 5 years	28,000
REHBOCK, Catharine and Wilhelm, to George Koerber; s w s of Prospect St, Lot 223, map of Village of Melrose, 1 year	600
SCHERER, Maria C., to Annie Miller; s s of 106th St, 103.2 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year	10,000
SCHERER, Maria C., to Dorothea Schmitt; s s of 106th St, 103.2 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year	2,500
SCHREIBER, John, to Frederick W. Sauer and others; e s of Amsterdam Av, 24.11 ft s of 157th St; 2 years	2,000
SCHREIBER, John, to Frederick W. Sauer and others; e s of Amsterdam Av, 24.11 ft s of 157th St; 3 years	18,000
SCHULZ, Louisa, to Patrick Grady; n s of 121st St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	5,000
SHAPIRO, Samuel, to Henry and Isaac Blum; n s of 79th St, 70 ft e of 2d Av, installments	6,000
SHAPIRO, Samuel, to Henry and Isaac Blum; n s of 79th St, 97.6 ft e of 2d Av, installments	8,000
SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry M., to United States Savings Bank; s w corner of Jerome Av and 184th St, 1 year	11,000
SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry M., to John C. Barr; s w corner of Jerome Av and 184th St, ¼ year	5,000
SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry M., to Anne E. Levey and others, executors, &c.; s w corner of Jerome Av and 184th St, installments	7,000
SORENSON, Laurids C., to Mary Conlon; n s of 27th St, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year	3,000
SCHACHT, John J., to George Wilding; 431 East 12th St, 3 years	1,500
SMITH, Elise, to John Volz; n s of 118th St, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years	3,000
SMITH, Elise, to John Volz; n s of 118th St, 285 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years	3,000
STEINBERG, Morris H., to Gustavus D. S. Trask; n s of 116th St, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years	10,000
TAYLOR, William A., and Mary to Conrad Tisch; lot 137 Map of Van Nest Park; 3 years	1,600
THE WILLIAM'S BRIDGE LAND AND Improvement Company to George W. Flagg; e s of Intervale Av, 200.1 ft n of Westchester Av; installments	1,000
THE WILLIAM'S BRIDGE LAND AND Improvement Company to Minnie E. Flagg; e s of Intervale Av, 200.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 20x100; installments	800
THE SECOND CHURCH OF THE EVANgelical Association of North America to Franklin Savings Bank; 422 and 424 West 55th St, 3 years	10,000
THUREN, William, to Elias Kempner; n s of 83d St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ½ year	23,000
WALKER, John, to John B. Marshall, trustee; Spring St, n w corner of South 5th Av, demand	6,200
WHITMAN, Clarence, to Catharine T. Schieffelin; n s of 76th St, 170.6 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years	45,000
WHITE, Thomas R., to Frank Lugar; n s of Liberty St, 237.9 ft w of Broadway, 1 year	48,000
WHITE, Thomas R., to Robert E. Dowling; n s of Liberty St, 237.9 ft w of Broadway, 1 year	104,500
WILKIN, Charles F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 119 East 28th St, 1 year	3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DENTON, Henry M., to Max Weil	$1
HOTALING, John W., and another, executors, to Frederic J. Middlebrook	19,164
FLOCKEN, Nicholas I., to John W. Cooney, 5-6 part	1
GABLER, Emil, and others, trustees, &c., to Agnes H. Nohn	1
LUNT, Olive H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	25,000
NOHN, Agnes H., to Charles F. Wiegand and others, executors, &c.	15,152
ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Bradley & Currier Company	2,000
VAN NOSTRAND, Adfred, to Catharine Winter	2,019
WINSLOW, Edward, to Henry W. Ford, trustee	1

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 91st St, 100.8x120; William H. Masterson against Francis V. N. Burling, owner and contractor	7,695
3D AV, n w corner of Wendover Av, 34x96; William Amter and others against Louis Worth, owner; George Gent, Jr., contractor, (eight liens)	55
44TH ST, 5 East; John H. Deeves & Brother against Maria A. Martin and R. A. Canfield, owners and contractors	3,332
66TH ST, 32 West; James McLaughlin against Joseph M. Underwood, owner and contractor; George Mills, owner	42
96TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x70; Joseph Gallick against the Church of St. Francis De Sales, owner; Murphy Brothers, contractors; John J. Keegan, sub-contractor	150
109TH ST, s s, 109.2 ft w of 1st Av, 58.10 x100.11x irregular; Henry Neus, Jr., against Vito A. Cluffe, owner and contractor	940
115TH ST, 59 and 61 West; Adolphe Scherrer against Moses and Berman Ehrenreich, owners; P. G. Arnot Stone Works, contractors	47
131ST ST, n e corner of Amsterdam Av, 115x100; Zimmermann & Jansen against Webster White, owner and contractor	4,000
183D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 75x104.11; Thomas P. Setz against Rose Berwin, owner and contractor; Frank P. Sabetti, contractor	1,550

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBUS ST, 72; Norfolk St, 141; Hester St, 161; Madison St, 323, and 27 Scammel St; Annie Berger against Morris Berger and others, (action to set aside deeds, mortgages, &c.;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

MORTON ST, 62; Sarah Spero against Thomas E. Keane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Alexander.

SHIEL ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100, William's Bridge; Caroline A. Lyon against Helen M. Bayles and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. W. Clark.

UNION AV, s e corner of Cambreling St, —x—; Lot 1, Block 475, map of subdivided property of Isabel T. Perry in 23d Ward, part of Fox estate; also Lots 8 and 9, Block 444, map of subdivided property of Mary L. Tiffany, 23d Ward; Joseph Marren against Nicholas Bock and others, (action to declare deeds, &c., void;) attorney, J. H. Rogan.

WOOSTER ST, 58, and 151 East 81st St; John J. Lenehan against George Coy and others, (partition;) attorneys, Lenahan & Dowley.

3D ST, 54 and 56 West; Alexander W. Fraser against Maurice W. Deshong and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. G. Dutcher.

23D ST, n s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 75x98.9; Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c., against John Dwyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones.

56TH ST, 60 East; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Nora A. Rook and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

87TH ST, 208 East; Decatur Av, n w s, 341.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 37.6x110; Van Courtlandt Av, s w corner of Villa Av, 29.7x122.6x25x138.4; Florence D. Kellogg against Clark B. Augustine, (notice of attachment;) attorney, F. C. Avery.

102D ST, 110 East; Estelle S. Deane against Edward M. Harlam and another, (action to establish ownership, &c.;) attorneys, Gruber & Bonynge.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Metropolitan Trust Company vs. Seaver—James P. Davenport. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Hopper—John C. Coleman.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Heide vs. Coogan (4 cases)—Mitchell Levy.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Julius King Optical Company vs. William V. Moore—Edward H. Fallows. Alexander W. Fraser vs. Maurice W. Deshong—Stephen G. Thomas.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Martin Cantine Company vs. Godey Company—Louis T. Golding.

Toronto Shipyard Fire.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 2.—The Bertram Shipyards were destroyed early this morning by a most disastrous fire. The shops are a complete wreck. The damage to the machinery is also heavy and will probably result in a total loss. The steamer City of Toronto, in the final stages of construction by the Bertram Company, was saved, but with great difficulty. The loss is placed at about $70,000, insured chiefly by American companies. George Bertram, Member of Parliament for Centre Toronto, is President of the company, which employes over 200 men.

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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th, of September.
Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.
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REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.
Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
20 East 50th Street.
This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th.
Summer address, Holliston, Mass.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
ON THE HUDSON, NEW YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC,
PEDAGOGICAL and COM'L DEP'M'TS.
45th Session begins Wednesday, Sept. 7.
For particulars address Brother JAMES, Director.

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c.
Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.
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Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

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Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Summer address of Principal until Sept. 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

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60th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation.
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Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 2; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

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Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.
For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

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Day School, 35 Nassau St.
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"Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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THE PACKARD SCHOOL
will reopen after the summer vacation on Tuesday, September 6. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
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NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE—Affords thorough education for business. ACADEMIC BOOKKEEPING, Correspondence, Banking, Penmanship, Telegraphy, SHORTHAND, and TYPEWRITING Departments. Day and evening sessions. Call or write. C. C. Gaines, Pres., 81 E. 125 St., N. Y.

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REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
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A VERY DESIRABLE 20-FOOT FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT, PANTRY AND BATHROOM EXTENSION HOUSE, NO. 59 WEST 70TH ST. BOX STOOP, STONE ORIEL, BEST MODERN PLUMBING, DECORATED. FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE. CARETAKER IN HOUSE. CHARLES BUEK, OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 WEST 42D ST.

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AT ELMSFORD,
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A Gem of a House for $4,000,
All Modern Improvements,
Easy Monthly Payments.
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JAMES R. HAY,
71 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. FISHER, Elmsford.

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123 WEST 55TH ST.
4-story 17-foot house; two-story extension; unusually attractive; moderate rent.
Apply JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway,
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AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSE, on Lenox Hill, neighborhood Madison Av and 69th St.; rent, $2,500.
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A select and refined Family Hotel; elegant suites of rooms, with private halls, new, modern conveniences, either furnished or unfurnished, may be rented by the year. A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT MODERATE RATES! ! Families seeking a central and quiet location should visit The Chelsea before deciding where to live.
Private and public restaurants on office floor.
Address THE CHELSEA.
E. N. WILSON, Manager.

A.—THE LORING,
Entrance, 202 West 74th St. fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av., six and seven large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; first-class service.
NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St.
Seven rooms and bath; hot water supply, large, light, well ventilated, decorated, steam heated.
CARLOS, 230 West 76th St.
Southwest corner Boulevard.
Seven rooms and bath; decorated; steam heated.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner, resident.

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Sherman Square Hotel,
Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

A SELECT CITY HOME, FREE FROM THE CARES OF HOUSEKEEPING.
Hotel Bristol 5TH AV. AND 42ND ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY.
CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

THE VIRGINIA,
COLUMBUS PLAZA,
58th-59th Streets and Broadway, New York.
The Only Hotel Covering an Entire Block in the City. All Light Rooms.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
RATE: $1.00 per day and upward.
E. H. POWELL, Proprietor.

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NUTLEY, N. J.
40 minutes via Erie Railway.
Two unusually attractive houses, 12 and 14 rooms; newly decorated, ample grounds, fine old shade; stables; five minutes' walk to station. Rent, $550 and $700. Illustrated circulars.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.
Nutley office opposite station.

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40 minutes via Erie Railroad; several very attractive, modern houses; well-shaded lawns; stables; rent, $350 to $650; golf, tennis; good wheeling. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.
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FOR RENT.
THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,
108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

MR. SAM FRANKO ANNOUNCES THAT ON September 9th he will resume rehearsals of the Chorus for the Ethical Society. The work of this chorus offers exceptional opportunities in choral training, and sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses with good voices and some experience in sight reading are cordially invited to join.
Mr. Franko will examine applicants at his residence, 45 East 84th Street, on any day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

FURNISHED LARGE PARLOR, BEDROOM, to refined gentlemen. Apply 117 West 16th St., near 6th Av. M. S. ROOME.

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ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA, ENGLEWOOD-ON-the-Hudson, N. J.—A permanent home for old ladies; quiet and refined; charmingly located; lovely, bright rooms; large piazzas; beautifully shaded lawn; chapel attached; daily mass. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

EXPORT.—American, much experience foreign trade, seeks engagement of two or three leading manufacturers; object, establish agencies and confidential traveler; Russia and Japan preferred; thorough in French, German, Spanish; references. Address C. B., 207 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE CLAY DIVORCE SUIT.

The Plaintiff Charges His Child-Wife with Desertion and Offers Alimony.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—A special to The Evening Post from Richmond, Ky., says:

The petition for divorce filed by Gen. Cassius M. Clay to secure a legal separation from his girl wife, Dora Richardson Clay, recites "that the plaintiff has treated the defendant in all respects as a dutiful and faithful husband should, and that he has fully met and discharged all the covenants of said marriage contract, but that the defendant did, without fault on the part of plaintiff, abandon him on July 3, 1897, and has since lived separate and apart from him."

Gen. Clay prays for a divorce and asks that the defendant be restored to her maiden name and given all proper relief, which is supposed to mean that he intends to provide a liberal alimony. The defendant's answer admits all the charges. Gen. Clay says that the girl shall never want so long as he lives.

SUICIDE OF A NEW YORKER.

Charles P. Newton, a Salesman, Kills Himself in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Charles P. Newton, traveling salesman for the wholesale leaf tobacco firm of Newgass & Co., New York, committed suicide to-day at the Bingham House by hanging himself in his room. His motive for the act is unknown, and he left no word behind.

Newton was a frequent guest at the hotel, and was apparently a man of exemplary habits. He is said to have represented Newgass & Co. over fifteen years. He went to the hotel several days ago, and up to the time he was last seen last night was apparently in good spirits.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.

From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.

LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sun. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Coney Island J. C. Races

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days 12:40 P. M.; parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 2:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 6:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20 (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20 (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.

VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

A ONE DOLLAR OUTING

TO

MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO

AND THE

SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,

VIA

Central R. R. of New Jersey.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.

ALSO

MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

A LABOR DAY EXCURSION

AT

ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION ON SUNDAY WILL be run at rate of $1.00 round trip for adults; children 5 to 12, 75 cents.

MONDAY'S EXCURSION WILL be run at rate of $1.50 round trip for adults; children, 5 to 12, $1.00. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on trains.

TRAINS WITH LUNCH CARS ATTACHED, LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., N. R. AT 8:30 A. M.; SOUTH FERRY, FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., AT 8:25 A. M. Returning arrive in the city about 9 P. M.

SHAFTER'S VICTORIOUS ARMY.

Rough Riders and Regulars, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK.

A CITY OF TENTS.

Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.

Leave L. I. City—Week days 8:36 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.

Leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave.—Week days, 8:30 (8:54 Special Fast Express) A. M., 3:24 (4:54 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:53 Special Fast Express) and 9:08 A. M.

RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) A. M., 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.

The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica.

Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.

Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) . 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier . . 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier . . . . . . 9 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

No more delightful way of spending

LABOR DAY.

Excursion Tickets to
West Point or Newburgh and return $1.00
To Poughkeepsie and return $1.50

50c. Popular SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON

by the Long Island Sound Steamer

"CITY OF LOWELL,"

SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.

From New Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M., 75 cents. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL

leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 22d St. 2 P. M. Tickets good RETURNING any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN same day, $1.00. This trip will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. Same trip will be made LABOR DAY. Return Hudson River R. R., $1.10.

EXCURSIONS.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS,"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.20, 2.20, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 8th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 22d St., 9.20, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat from East 32d and 96th Sts.

Leave 32d St. 9.00 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. Leave 96th St. 9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island, 10.30 A. M. for 32d St. only; 1.30 and 5.30 P. M. for 96th and 32d Sts.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga Springs.

SEPTEMBER

AT

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA.

No month is as delightful at Saratoga as September. Its leading hotel, the UNITED STATES always remains open until OCTOBER 1st. Steam heat in main building and throughout cottage suites. Orchestra until close of season. Full service maintained. FINEST GOLF LINKS IN AMERICA. Write for terms. GAGE & PERRY.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

LONG BRANCH.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

OCEAN FRONT.

Select family and transient hotel. Open until Sept. 12th. Orchestra; illustrated booklet; reasonable rates. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Pennsylvania.

THE KITTATINNY,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

This favorite Summer and Autumn resort will remain open until November. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat, &c. Golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.

JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

SHARON HOUSE,

Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.

B. P. SHARP, PROP.

Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.

Pamphlets on application.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Miscellaneous.

MATRON.—Experience; best of reference. J. B., 107 Hill St., New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By German-American as gardener at private place; married; practically versed in all branches of horticulture; accustomed to the management of help; twenty years' experience; best of reference. Ed Fischer, 267 North St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER, &c.—As vegetable gardener, care furnace, horse, or caretaker; reference. M. J., 407 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR with all branches of stock and grain brokerage business, at present employed, desires to connect himself with a banking house for the purpose of advancement. X., Box 48, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, and Lewis H. Schultz, as trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Julia Hazard, Matilda Campbell, William F. Vanderhoten, John E. Richardson, James A. Bradley, Maurice Traube and Company, and Ironclad Manufacturing Company, defendants.—In foreclosure.—Amended Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Attorney for Plaintiffs, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1898, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court in said County on the 11th day of August, 1898, and the order amending the summons and complaint herein having been duly entered in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au13-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—CITY and County of New York.—GEORGE E. BOREHAM against NEWTON DARLING.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 1, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Newton Darling: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 29th, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy30-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ADDIE A. CULLIN and ADA M. CHILD, defendants, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28th, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Addie A. Cullin and Ada M. Child: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of this court made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges thereof, dated July 22d, 1898, and filed herein with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated July 22d, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. jy23-1aw6wSa&S8

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—AARON H. ROSENBERG, plaintiff, vs. HARRIS FORDINSKY, Hannah Fordinsky, his wife; Meyer Silvermann, Harry Tanenbaum, Ella Tanenbaum, his wife; John A. Philbrick, Priscilla Philbrick, his wife; Louis Bernay, Fanny Bernay, his wife; Simon Frankel, David J. Frankel, John Frankel, composing the partnership of Joseph Frankel's Sons; Earl Mansfield, William Edler, Paul Pfohenhauer, Baltimore High Grade Brick Company, Adam Hoppel, Jacob Rabinowitz, Henry Michaelson, individually and as agent for Jacob Rabinowitz; Nathan Stromenger, John Rosenbaum, Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., The Mercer Company, Horace G. Booth, Millage G. Patterson, Charles A. Corbett, John W. Rapp, Benjamin Berriman, Julius M. Lyon, Adolph Picker, Isidore Picker, Frederick Picker, Otto Wissner, August Schneeman, Harry Bales, Albert George, John Massey, Henry Dick, Frederick Jung, Joseph Fleming, the names Albert, John, Henry, Frederick, and Joseph being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown to plaintiff, and Abram Barrasch, Morris Hahn, Frank W. Sturvy, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 3rd, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants Harris Fordinsky, Hannah Fordinsky, Harry Tanenbaum, and Ella Tanenbaum: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

TOWNSEND & McILVAINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s3-1aw6wSa&o15

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[Supplemental Citation.]

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Mary D. Gibbs, widow of Luther Gibbs, deceased; George L. Gibbs, Scott Gibbs, Carrie Gibbs Beach, Guidotto D. Gibbs, and Pearl E. Gibbs, being the only heirs at law and next of kin of said Luther Gibbs, deceased, and Mary D. Gibbs, as administratrix of the estate of Luther Gibbs, deceased, said Luther Gibbs having been one of the heirs at law and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. au20-1aw6wS

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

DOWNES, LITHIE S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elvira Whitman, William Downes, George M. Danielson, Edward Danielson, Joseph Danielson, Mamie Danielson, James B. Smith, Dr. T. K. Tuthill, Susan J. Hulbert, Edward Owen, Frederick Brown, all other creditors of LITHIE S. DOWNES, deceased, generally, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the sale, mortgaging, or leasing of the real property of said decedent, LITHIE S. DOWNES, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of her debts and funeral expenses. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAWKINS, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert C. Inslee, Mary C. Inslee, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bockhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Susan E. Sulsizer, Charlotte E. Mead, Charles Edwin Inslee, Nellie May Inslee, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William B. Miles and George H. Robinson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, all of full age; Charlotte Eloise Bockhorn, Henrietta Louise Hawkins, Florence Hampton Hawkins, and Julia Estelle Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Inslee, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Inslee, her father; Lillian E. Hawkins and George W. Hawkins, Jr., severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Niblo Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelle Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William A. Hawkins, her father; Charlotte Belle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phireas Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Inslee Hulsizer and Gladys Eloise Hulsizer, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Hulsizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte E. Mead, their mother.

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Inslee, as surviving testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show cause why a decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Inslee from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, deceased. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at [L. S.] the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City. jy23-1aw6wSa

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS.

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mS&s3

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898.

BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York. my7-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HAINES BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business at Southern Boulevard, near Alexander Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation Haines Brothers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November, 1898.

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

JOHN A. JARVIS,
Assignee.
Adams & Hyde, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WAYNE.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, against THE NEWARK NEW YORK WATER WORKS COMPANY, Louis V. Boorsem and Edward D. O'Brien, as Receivers of the Moffett, Hodgkins & Clark Company, and Ranton Boiler Company.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the Clerk's office of Wayne County on the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction as the law directs, at the pumping station of The Newark New York Water Works Company, on the property of said company, in the Village of Newark, New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All and singular the water works which at the date of said mortgage executed by Newark New York Water Works Company to plaintiff above named, and foreclosed in this action, was held, or thereafter constructed, acquired, or held by the said water works company, situate in the Village of Newark, County of Wayne, State of New York, together with all and singular the rights of way, lands, pumphouse and site, reservoir and site, pumping machine, boilers, tools, furniture and fixtures, machines, wells, curbs, hydrants, gates and valves, the water rents and income, rents, revenues, extensions, additions, improvements, franchises and property of every name, kind, and description of said water works company which at the date of said mortgage it had or owned, or which it thereafter acquired, together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining.—Dated July 12, 1898.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York City. jy16-1aw8wS

MOREWOOD, GEORGE B., AND MOREWOOD, HENRY F.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD and HENRY F. MOREWOOD, copartners, composing the firm of George B. Morewood & Company, assigned to Charles H. Gostenhofer, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Charles H. Gostenhofer, Assignee of the above-named George B. Morewood & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Hon. Charles [Seal.] H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, this 19th day of August, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, 50 Wall Street, New York City.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp, Canceled, 10c.]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against A. EDMUND HILDICK CO., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and lately doing business in the City of New York under said corporate name, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed Assignee of said A. Edmund Hildick Co., for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of his attorney, William G. Chittick, Jr., No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 29th, 1898.

BAILEY LLOYD, Assignee.
WM. G. CHITTICK, Jr., Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy30-1aw6wS

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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Delmonico's . . 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin . . . . . . Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gasso . . . . 40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest.110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Hotel Hungaria,4 Union Sq.E.Tdh,75c;wine,$1
Au Chat Noir } 551 W.B'way. 50c.tdh.,w'h wine
Au Chat Noir } Upt'wn, 32 W.28 St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir } After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir } Alc;tdh.Lch.50c; din.75c(music)
Hotel Grenner, 109 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.) Breakfast 40c.; lunch, 40c.; dinner, 50c., with wine
The Hungarian Rest. } Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. } Alc.,tdh.Gypsy Band
Jacquin, 57 W. 26th St. . . . . . Alc., Tdh., 50c.
Breiser's, 163 3d av.&202 E.16th st.; alc,tdh.40c.

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The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. LABOR DAY, will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meridien, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 5:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St.,N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A.Victoria, Sept.8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
F.Bism'ck,Sept.22, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Oct.20, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, Sept.10, 1 PM | Palatia, Sept.24,11:30 AM
Penn'vania, Sept.17,4 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

*Pennland . . . . . . Sept. 3 | *Belgenland . . . . Sept. 24
*Rhynland . . . . . . Sept. 17 | *Pennland . . . . . . Oct. 1

*Second Cabin to London, $37.50.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

†Southwark . . . . . . Sept. 7 | †Kensington . . . . Sept. 21
Westernland . . . . Sept. 14 | Noordland . . . . . . Sept. 28

†Second Cabin to London $42.50, Antwerp $46.00, Paris $50.00.

†These steamers carry Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only. Staterooms, Dining Saloon, Smoking Rooms, Bath Rooms, Promenade Deck, etc., amidship, where the motion is least perceptible.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15, N. River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon | Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 A.M
Majestic, Sept. 14, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

ALEXANDRA . . . . September 3
WINIFREDA . . . . September 10
MOHEGAN . . . . September 17
MANITOU . . . . September 24
MARQUETTE . . . . October 1

ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM | Campania, Sept. 17, 2 PM
Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM | Servia, Sept. 20, 9 AM
Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM | Umbria, Sept. 24, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

PERU, via Honolulu . . . . Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu . . . . Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu . . . . . . Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu . . . . Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu . . . . Oct. 20, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo, 4:45, Niagara Falls, 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and **3:27** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at **9:20** A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex: B, 10:45 A. M.; C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, B, 11:20 A. M., C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) (4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5.30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points, dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL

Few People Greet the Chief Executive and His Party in New York.

HE GOES TO CAMP WIKOFF

Before Starting He Has a Rest at the Manhattan Hotel, Drives in Central Park, and Reviews the Naval Militia.

President William McKinley arrived in this city at noon yesterday on his way from Canton, Ohio, to Camp Wikoff. He stopped at the Manhattan Hotel, where he ate dinner and rested as fully as his callers would permit, and went on to Montauk, L. I., late in the evening.

The President's reception in this city was simple and unostentatious enough to have pleased Thomas Jefferson. Only a small knot of passers-by collected at the Twenty-third Street Ferry to see him, and not more than half a dozen persons, outside of the police and hotel employes, had gathered at the Manhattan to greet him on his arrival there. The reception had been no more enthusiastic in Jersey City, being confined principally to fifteen policemen and about 100 persons who were in the station.

The lack of enthusiasm and the absence of a crowd of welcomers was partly due to the fact that the hour of the President's arrival was not generally known here, although Assistant Secretary Cortelyou said that it had been positively announced the day before. It was only known that he would reach the city some time during the day. As it turned out, therefore, the President passed through part of the city and arrived at one of its great hotels without arousing as much comment or interest as would have greeted the sudden appearance of a naval militia veteran or a stray Rough Rider.

The apparent coldness of the reception was the subject of general remark. Many said it was due to the President's retention of Mr. Alger as Secretary of War, particularly as the sufferings of the soldiers in the late campaign are very much in evidence in and around New York at this time.

"If Mr. McKinley had dropped Alger yesterday," said others, "he would have received to-day the warmest welcome New York ever gave to a President or private citizen; and what is more, he would be re-elected President of the United States."

The Police Nonplused.

The twenty-four policemen who had been sent to the hotel to handle the expected crowd were nonplused. There was nothing for them to do, and they stood like statues on the porticoes and on the steps. They were the only attraction to the people who passed. Now and then some one would ask a policeman what was going on, and being told that the President was coming, would stop to await his arrival. In this way a dozen or more persons had gathered in front of the Manhattan when the President's carriage was driven up.

"If we wasn't here," said a giant of the Broadway squad, "I'll be blessed if there would be anybody to see the President at all, at all."

The President's special train, consisting of an engine and four cars, arrived at the station in Jersey City, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, at 11:45 A. M. It had left Canton at 6:30 P. M. the day before. The party was composed of the President and Mrs. McKinley, William McKinley Barber, nephew of the President; Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, Major and Mrs. Webb C. Hayes, and George B. Cortelyou, the President's assistant secretary. Col. Herrick is the Cleveland banker whom President McKinley visited in that city. Major Hayes is the son of ex-President Hayes. He is one of the officers of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served in both Cuba and Puerto Rico. There were also with the party Mrs. McKinley's maid and the steward of the White House.

The trip from Canton was uneventful. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and the President said he enjoyed very much the varied scenery along the route.

At Jersey City Vice President and Mrs. Hobart and their son, together with J. Addison Porter, who had arrived in this city the day before, met the Presidential party and accompanied it to New York.

As the President stepped from the car the small knot of sightseers took off their hats and cheered. Mr. McKinley walked up to the engine and thanked the engineer, who had had charge of four other special Presidential trains, for a pleasant and safe trip. Then he bowed to the police guard and to the group of people about him, and went rapidly to the Pennsylvania Ferry to Twenty-third Street. He was dressed in a plain suit of blue serge and a straw hat. The trip across the river was made in the ferryboat St. Louis.

An Unostentatious Arrival.

A small squad of mounted police was in waiting at the New York end of the ferry under command of Roundsman Bow. As soon as the party got into the carriages that had been waiting for them the police formed a cordon about the little procession, which swept up the street and out of sight before those present realized fully that it was the President of the United States. The President was driven at once to the Manhattan Hotel, at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue. He has been in the habit of stopping at the Windsor on his visits here, but on this occasion he is the special guests of Mr. Hawke of the Manhattan.

Despite the somewhat elaborate preparations made to receive him, and to protect him from the press of a curious throng, the streets were empty when the President reached the hotel. The twenty-four policemen, under Sergt. Deevy, formed practically the only "throng." These saluted, and a half-dozen citizens raised their hats and cheered once as Mr. McKinley, with Mrs. McKinley leaning rather heavily upon his arm, walked up the steps. The little ceremony, marked only by its extreme simplicity, was over, and the President disappeared in the interior of the hotel.

Mrs. McKinley looked fatigued and almost ill. She had caught a cold on the way from Canton. Beyond this temporary indisposition, however, her health is much better. She has gained flesh and strength rapidly since she left Washington. She did not accompany the President to Camp Wikoff, but remained in the hotel resting quietly. She will go with Mr. McKinley to visit the Vice President at Paterson, N. J.

The Presidential party was housed in the "State Apartment," a handsome suite of fifteen rooms on the first and second floors of the Manhattan. The rooms had been beautifully decorated with flowers, the gifts of many of the President's and Mrs. McKinley's friends in this city.

Only a few visitors were received yesterday. Among those who called were Ferdinand W. Peck, United States General Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, who will leave for France to-day, and Alexander H. Revell of Chicago.

The President in Good Spirits.

The President was in good humor and evidently in good spirits on his arrival. On the way from Jersey City he stood on the upper deck of the ferryboat enjoying the river view and chatting with Vice President Hobart about the plans of his visit. As he passed through the streets he smiled pleasantly and bowed to every one who chanced to look toward his carriage. His exceeding affability remained after he reached the hotel, and he walked from the carriage to the elevator with hat in hand, bowing and smiling at each face in the little group about the doors and passageway.

He soon let it be known, however, that he wanted rest. He said that his absence from Washington was for purposes of recreation, and he did not wish to receive many callers. Whether or not this desire of the President was known in advance, there were very few callers in the earlier afternoon, and he was able to rest and also to refresh himself later with a drive up the avenue and in the Park. While driving he was prevailed upon to go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and review the parade of the naval militia.

The President was so given up to his purpose to rest as much as possible while here that he declined the request of Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and Robert B. Roosevelt, a subcommittee from the General Committee for the Protection of the Soldier. Messrs. Peters and Roosevelt were appointed by the committee at its meeting last Wednesday to call on the President during his visit here and appeal to him to create a commission to investigate the charges of negligence on the part of the War Department. Mr. Roosevelt had asked the President for a conference while he was here on his way to Camp Wikoff.

Mr. Cortelyou Explains.

The President, according to Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, replied that his stay here would be so short he would not have time to discuss the matter. He now wishes rest and recuperation. As soon as he returned to Washington, however, he said he would look into the matter fully if Messrs. Peters and Roosevelt would submit the request of the committee in writing.

Secretary Cortelyou said that the President was really too fatigued to go into this matter on his limited stay here, and he wanted to confine himself as far as possible to the purposes for which the journey was undertaken. These were, he said, rest and a personal inspection of the camp at Montauk. He would be very glad to consider carefully anything that Mr. Peters and Mr. Roosevelt might wish to submit, but he could not do so until he returned to Washington after next Tuesday.

The Assistant Secretary also explained why the President did not come to this city to see the naval review. According to the Secretary, Mr. McKinley wanted Admirals Sampson and Schley and the other heroes of the Santiago fight to suffer no diminution in popular regard. Had the President been present he might have diverted to himself some of the attention which he felt was deserved in its entirety by the victors of the great naval battle. And it was for these considerations that the President deputed some of the Secretaries of the departments to represent him at the review.

The President's object in visiting Camp Wikoff, it was explained, is not to make an inspection. That would not be possible in so brief a time. He wishes to see in person, and to show by his presence his appreciation of, the heroes who have extended the borders of their country. Mr. Cortelyou said he had long cherished this desire, and that he seized the first opportunity of carrying out his purpose.

Drive Through the Park.

After reviewing the sailors of the Yankee from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, and J. Addison Porter returned to the Manhattan Hotel, where Mr. Porter got out of the carriage, and Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart joined the President and Vice President. The party then drove through the Park and Riverside Drive, not returning to the hotel until about 7:30 o'clock, just in time to prepare for dinner, which was served in the state suite at 8 o'clock.

Mr. McKinley then received a few personal friends. A great many called at the hotel and sent in their cards, but the President felt too weary to receive more than a few. Among those who were asked in, were Major General Daniel E. Sickles and ex-Gov. Cornell of this State. Later the President went up several stories to the rooms of the Transportation Club, which occupy an entire upper floor of the building. For an hour he held an informal reception, Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the club, introducing the President.

An early start was made for Long Island City, the President desiring to obtain a good night's rest before arriving at Montauk. Shortly after 10 o'clock the President, Vice President Hobart, and Mr. Porter entered an open carriage. The hotel guests crowded around, and Mr. McKinley bowed and smiled in response to the lifting of hats and murmured comments. The other members of the party followed the carriage of the President at a leisurely interval. Not until the President's carriage reached First Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street was its distinguished occupant recognized. Then a crowd of persons on the streets hastily congregated and gathered in force enough to raise a rousing cheer as the President's carriage clattered aboard the ferryboat. A carriage with Assistant Secretary Cortelyou aboard followed, but the rest of the party were too late to catch the boat.

The Trip on the Ferry.

On the ferryboat was Silas F. Johnson, a farrier of Troop D, Tenth United States Cavalry, in a canary uniform. President McKinley noticed him, and beckoned him to his side. He inquired who he was, if he was well, and ended by saying:

"I want to congratulate your regiment on its splendid record."

A bustling mother with a babe in her arms asked Mr. McKinley if she could shake hands with him. Mr. McKinley not only shook hands, but patted the child kindly and remarked:

"What a nice, fat baby."

The mother's face was fairly shining with pleasure. At the Long Island City terminus a crowd of several hundred persons were waiting for the Presidential party. At sight of Mr. McKinley they raised a loud cheer and they pressed him so close that several policemen had to clear a path for him.

Four sleeping cars, a baggage car, and a day coach formed a special train in waiting on a siding. Pending the arrival of the second section of the party from the hotel Mr. McKinley entered his car and began to talk with Vice President Hobart.

Joined by Gen. Alger.

He was soon joined by the contingent from Washington and Jersey City, comprising Secretary Russell A. Alger, Mrs. Alger, Commissary General Egan, Quartermaster Luddington, and Senator Proctor from Washington direct, and Attorney General Griggs from Jersey City.

All of the party, except Attorney General Griggs, left Washington at 4 P. M. yesterday, and arrived at Jersey City at 8:50 o'clock. They were met by the Attorney General, and walked to the Adams Express Company's pier, where they embarked on the Government ferryboat General Meigs for Long Island City.

Others to join the party at this junction were Col. F. J. Hecker, Chief of Transportation, and his daughter. Col. Hecker proposed that the President and Secretary Alger make a trip to the Red Cross Auxiliary Soldier's Rest in Front Street, a few steps from the station, and the President, Vice President, Secretary Alger, Mrs. Alger, and several others of the party crossed the street.

After looking over the provisions for the soldiers' comfort, the party started back. Passing under the tunnel at the station, the President met several soldiers being assisted on stretchers and chairs to the Red Cross quarters. The President stopped the bearers and shook hands with one sick man.

"My dear man," said the President, "I hope you will be well soon."

To this the sodier saluted feebly and said, "Thank you, Mr. President."

The party then boarded the train and did not leave it again before the start. Mrs. Alger and Col. Hecker's daughter, who were the only ladies in the party, remained on the plaform of their car conversing with friends until the cars drew out. A round of cheering from the crowd, now about 300 strong, behind the iron fence in the station, was the farewell given the party as the train disappeared in the darkness.

An incident known to but few was connected with the departure of the train bearing the President and his party. "Jack" Foley, the engineer of the train, had spent several hours of the afternoon under arrest. On a trip into Long Island City, while just out of Laurel Hill, the locomotive he was driving ran over and killed a man. Foley was arrested as a formality, and gained his freedom later. He has a good record for skill and faithfulness.

Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart will leave the hotel this afternoon, it is understood, for Paterson, N. J., where Mrs. McKinley will await her husband's return as a guest of Mrs. Hobart.

THE PLANS AT MONTAUK.

President McKinley's Reception There to be Informal.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 2.—President McKinley has wired Major Gen. Wheeler that he desires to make his visit to the camp as informal as may be. One troop of cavalry will act as the President's escort. A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired.

The Quartermaster's Department has been directed to provide six carriages for the President, the Secretary of War, and those with them. The President will probably simply drive through the camp, first getting a general idea of its physical and picturesque beauty. Then he will walk through some of the hospitals, seeing by near inspection the condition of things. The President will probably sleep under canvas tomorrow night. A tent near Gen. Wheeler's is being prepared for him.

Single Tax Club Dines.

The first annual dinner of the Manhattan Single Tax Club in commemoration of the birth of Henry George, was given last night in the Tuxedo Hotel, at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Though covers for the accommodation of 146 guests had been laid, not more than a third of that number were in attendance, owing, it was said, to the extreme heat. The speaker of the evening was the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, who referred in eulogistic terms to the late Mr. George. Other addresses of eulogy were delivered by Henry George, Jr., Edward McHugh, President of the International Longshoremen's Union; Dr. Solis Cohen, and Father Ducey.

Don't temporize with a cold. Begin the cure at once with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

COMMISSIONER PECK'S PLANS.

At a Banquet on the Touraine He Tells What He Hopes to Accomplish at the Paris Exposition.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, who, with several members of his staff, will sail to-day on the French liner La Touraine, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, additional space for American exhibits, was the principal figure at a banquet held last evening in the main saloon of the steamship, at the foot of Morton Street, North River. The hundred ladies and gentlemen present were the personal friends of the Commissioner General, from Chicago, Washington, and elsewhere. The saloon was decorated with flags and bunting, and the pier was illuminated with electric lights.

Among those who responded to the invitations were Assistant Commissioner General B. D. Woodward, French Consul General Bruwaert, Willis L. Moore, Major Frederick Brackett, Eugene de Bocando, Albert J. Beveridge, Francis E. Drake, Casper S. Crowninshield, Col. John W. Gates, Capt. J. B. Kerr, Lieut. A. C. Baker, W. Penn Nixon, Alexander H. Revell, Willard A. Smith, Thomas W. Palmer, and John R. McGibbon.

At the conclusion of the dinner Commissioner General Peck was called upon for a speech, in the course of which he said:

"We are confronted by three grave difficulties—lack of ample time, space, and appropriation. We believe that all of these can be in a degree overcome, and we now inaugurate the work of the great trust committed to us by an earnest endeavor to make up in energy for the delay in enacting the needed legislation. We shall use every diplomatic and legitimate means in our power to secure additions to the exhibit area which we must have in order to reflect credit upon our Nation, and we believe the sentiment of the American people will demand from Congress such an appropriation as may enable us to demonstrate our unbounded resources and products.

"There are two more important features now in contemplation outside of the exhibits of our manufactures and industries, and if they are possible, will prove the two crowning elements of our undertaking. One is the erection by the school children of America of a monument in Paris over the bones of that knight of liberty, the immortal Lafayette, to be unveiled on United States Day, July 4, 1900.

"The other feature is the construction of a building on the part of our Nation. The rules of the Paris Exposition are prohibitory, unless the head of a nation contemplates visiting the exposition, which, in the case of our President, Constitutional limitations prevent. Besides, there is now remaining such limited areas that the difficulties to be overcome are discouraging at the moment. Yet we hope to secure the erection of an ideal structure with a room assigned to each State, and a central exchange on the main floor."

Commissioner Peck will return to this country in November.

A CHILD'S LETTER TO ALGER.

The Secretary Rebuked for His Inefficiency and Mismanagement.

The following open letter has been written to the Secretary of War:

"Secretary of War Alger:

"Sir—It is disgraceful, not only to yourself, but to the American people, to have such a man as yourself in the position that you are.

"Do you not read the papers, and do you not hear all around you how the American soldiers are treated? Can you not understand that the cause of all their distress is your own inefficiency? Did you not read of the Seneca, the Leona, of Wikoff, &c., &c.? Of how the American people resent such treatment—worse than dogs would get? I should think that you would know that all the powers of Europe will be laughing in their sleeves at you.

"I trust you will receive and read this with a pricking conscience, if, indeed, you have one to prick you.

"I am only fourteen, but your mismanagement of affairs has roused even the children of the United States. Indignantly,

"G. F."

New York, Sept. 2, 1898.

PEOPLE LEAVING TOWN.

The Homeward Rush From Summer Resorts Is Deferred.

Railroad men say that the homeward rush from seashore and mountain resorts which usually marks the first few days in September has not only been checked by the hot weather, but that, for this particular season, there is an abnormal exodus from New York. Almost every train that left this city yesterday was crowded with people apparently in search of cooler temperature. The Labor Day holiday, next Monday, doubtless has much to do with this rush of city folk back to the mountains and seaside. On last Monday each train and passenger steamboat that came into New York was crowded with persons coming home from Summer resorts.

There was an incessant stream of travel to resorts in New Jersey during all of yesterday and last evening, and seekers after comfort and pleasure at New England resorts taxed the carrying capacity of the cars. All of the day trains out of the Grand Central Station yesterday were completely filled, and those bound for the Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Saratoga carried extra cars.

CHAMPION BAGPIPER DESPOILED

St. Clair Accused of Stealing His Kit and Wearing His Medals.

Joseph St. Clair, of 596 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan, was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, on a charge of grand larceny. He was accused by Charles MacRae, a champion Scotch bagpiper, who lives at 194 Greenpoint Avenue, of stealing a highland siut, a Scotch bagpipe, and a dozen medals. MacRae used his outfit Thursday afternoon in Manhattan, then put the things in a basket and set out for home. On his way to the Twenty-third Street Ferry he met St. Clair, who invited MacRae to have a drink. MacRae left his basket in the ferry waiting room. He and St. Clair then went to a near saloon. It is alleged that St. Clair sneaked out of a side door, hurried to the ferry house, secured the bagpiper's property, and crossed the river to Greenpoint. MacRae hurried after him and complained to the police of the Greenpoint Avenue Station. Detective Behlen found St. Clair parading along Manhattan Avenue, near Colyer Street, dressed in MacRae's suit, wearing his medals and piping away. Behlen arrested him and St. Clair was held on the charge of intoxication. When arraigned he declared that the whole affair was a joke. Magistrate Mott didn't think so, and entertained a charge of grand larceny, on which hearing was adjourned.

The Sixth Heavy Artillery.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The annual reunion of the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery was held here to-day. This regiment was organized principally in Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties, and was mustered in at Yonkers, Sept. 2, 1862. It saw service in thirty-six engagements and returned with but 700 men out of the total of 2,400 which were entered upon its rolls during the term of service. About 200 men survive. The meeting was held in the City Hall. George Dummerlin was elected President, Abraham L. Parnell Vice President, Watson Vreedenburg Treasurer, and L. H. Blake Secretary. Following the meeting the veterans were escorted by the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, and a number of soldiers of the Spanish war to Lincoln Hall, where a banquet was served.

Crushed Between Freight Cars.

Charles Jaeger, fifty-four years old, of 11 Varick Street, was crushed to death last night between two freight cars of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in St. John's Park, at Beach and Varick Streets. He was standing on the tracks weighing freight when a car backed up and he was caught between it and a car standing on the track. The matter will be investigated.

Sixth Avenue Horse Cars Running.

Traffic was resumed in Sixth Avenue from Fourteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street by the old horse cars yesterday morning, thirty-seven days after work was begun on the underground trolley. The horse cars are to be run until the electric power is ready, which President Vreeland promises will be within a few days.

TWENTY-ONE DIE OF HEAT

Besides These, More Than Three Score Were Prostrated in Manhattan Island.

THREE DEATHS IN BROOKLYN

Reports from Neighboring Towns Swell the Death List—Many Children Succumb—A Broadway Policeman Falls at His Post.

The oppressive heat continued yesterday and claimed many more victims. Twenty-one deaths due to heat were reported, and the prostrations numbered sixty-four. The great heat of the preceding day left the city parched. The pavements and buildings retained the heat, and no cooling breeze came to relieve the hours of sleep. The lowest temperature between midnight and morning was 76 degrees, at 6 o'clock A. M., which was, in fact, the minimum for the day. The humidity at 8 o'clock A. M. was 87 per cent. The temperature at that hour was still 76, but an hour later it had gone up to 80 degrees, and at noon it reached 87 degrees, which was the record figure for Sept. 2, the temperature having last reached that mark on Sept. 2, in 1882.

The afternoon remained insufferable and overpowering to man and beast. The clang of the ambulance gong was heard in all parts of the city. From one building, a hotel at Canal Street and Broadway, there were two calls. The chef and the cook had both been overcome, and they were taken to Hudson Street Hospital. One man, who may have been seeking the hospital for aid, fell in front of the door, and was carried in.

The day clerk at this hospital, Robert B. Hurst, succumbed to the heat and the labors devolving upon him and had to be taken to a cot. There were 350 dispensary cases and 20 ambulance calls at this hospital.

A policeman, James Cunningham, was overcome at Canal Street and Broadway.

The first case of prostration occurred at 7:30 o'clock A. M., but most of them occurred in the afternoon. There had been a marked falling off in humidity as the day advanced, and a twelve-mile breeze was blowing, according to the official wind gauge in the Weather Bureau, but it did not reach the streets, and the mercury continued to climb. It reached its maximum—90 degrees—at 3 o'clock P. M.; that was within two degrees of the point reached Thursday. After that it fell gradually, being 88 at 6 o'clock P. M., 82 at 9 o'clock P. M., and 81 at 10 o'clock P. M.

The humidity, which had fallen during the afternoon to 59 per cent., increased in the evening. It had gone up to 75 at 8 o'clock P. M. During the late afternoon a thick haze hung over the North River. It was a lazy-looking haze, that conformed with one's feelings. It was dispersed after dark, when the wind from the southwest increased. Many in the sweltering streets of the city may not have guessed it, but the wind actually attained a velocity of twenty-eight miles between 8 and 9 o'clock.

There were no immediate prospects of a storm, however, though many looked for some black, water-carrying electric clouds. There were showers to the north and northwest in the lake region, the Weather Bureau reported. Elsewhere it was dry and hot. In South Dakota the mercury reached the 100 mark again.

The neighboring boroughs and the suburbs reported conditions similar to those that prevailed in Manhattan—heat and prostration and death.

The Day's Death List.

The deaths reported in the city and neighborhood were as follows:

Timothy O'Connor, twenty-two years old, of 169 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Peter Hilderbrandt, eight months old, of 246 East Eightieth Street.

Carmelia Rossoteillo, two years and five months old, 320 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; from heat and cholera infantum.

Michael Fitzgerald, forty-one years old, of 1,080 First Avenue.

John Wilson, forty years old, a bookbinder, 125 Greenwich Avenue.

Edward Barry, thirty years old, was overcome at his home, 709 Seventh Avenue, and died at Roosevelt Hospital.

Rose Kuvari, five months old, of 5 Minetta Place.

James Clorin, seventy years old, overcome at his home, 238 East Fifty-fifth Street, died at Flower Hospital.

Louis Houfel, forty-five years old, of 291 Elizabeth Street.

Michael Katz, five years old, of 76 Ludlow Street.

Unknown man, about forty years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, 170 pounds, fell at 63 Macdougal Street, and died a few minutes later.

Unknown man, well dressed, found at Eighty-second Street and Third Avenue early in the morning and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died. On his person were found two cards. One bore the name Ernest Johnor, 332 East Seventieth Street and 234 East Seventy-first Street; on the other was the name Lockoin, 298 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Lawrence Guy, thirty-five years old, address unknown, died in Hudson Street Hospital.

Edward Leary, forty years old, of 52 Cannon Street, having a plumbing establishment at 16 Willett Street, staggered into a hallway at 27 Columbus Street, and died before the arrival of an ambulance.

Unknown man, about thirty-seven years old, poorly clad and apparently a laborer; prostrated in front of 108 East Fourteenth Street; died at Bellevue Hospital.

Alice Horan, fifty-two years old, of 227 East One Hundred and Third Street.

Unknown man, overcome at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Fifth Avenue; died at Harlem Hospital.

John Ballew, thirty-eight years old, of 20 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Maggie Calkin, thirty-one years old, of 403 East Nineteenth Street.

Forcunsto Lasso, thirty-two years old, of 408 Second Avenue.

Peter Burke, thirty-two years old, of 204 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

In Brooklyn and Elsewhere.

There were more than twenty cases of heat prostration in Brooklyn, of which three were fatal. William Pierson, forty-one years old, of 57 Little Street, was stricken while walking down York Street, and died before an ambulance could arrive. John Dugan, forty years old, died suddenly from the effects of the heat in his room on the third floor of 361 Central Avenue.

John Deagan, a plumber, forty years old, of 361 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, died at his home, having suffered from the heat for two days. When he reached home last night he complained about feeling sick, and Dr. J. Kirk of 402 Hamburg Avenue was called in. Before he arrived Deagan was dead. Not knowing this, however, his daughter still fanned the dead man, believing him to be asleep.

Seven cases of prostration were reported from Jersey City.

John Lindkind, twenty-eight years old, of Newtown, L. I., a farm laborer employed by Peter Kalb, was overcome while at work and died.

Margarea Ficken, thirty-eight years old, of Boulevard and Pier Avenue, Rockaway Beach, was also stricken and died.

Patrick Desmond, a pipefitter in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, was sunstruck at Elizabethport, N. J., and died.

Four cases of heat prostration were reported from Newark.

Katie Dove of Newark, the fifteen-year-old daughter of William Dove, of 123 Polk Street, was drowned in the Passaic River off the Marshall Dock, in Kearny, in the afternoon. It is believed that the girl, crazed by the heat, deliberately jumped into the stream.

Joseph Ranash, thirty years old, of Hackensack, who was prostrated on Thursday while at work in a brick yard, died yesterday.

There was a general suspension of business in the industrial section of Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. All the departments in the Singer Sewing Machine Works closed at noon, and will remain shut down until Tuesday. Nixon's shipyard also closed, as did Moore & Sons' Crescent Iron Works, Worthington's Pump Works, Graff & Co.'s Stove Works, the Progress Iron Works, and the Central Railroad coal and pig iron wharves in Elizabethport. The men were unable to stand the heat.

Hot Weather in Pennsylvania.

READING, Penn., Sept. 2.—The heat in some sections of Pennsylvania to-day was most intense, and unequalled in September for many years. At most of the rolling mills and other iron establishments the thermometer registered above the 100 mark, and operations were suspended until the coming of cooler weather, throwing hundreds of men out of work temporarily. There were a number of cases of heat prostration in Reading this afternoon.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Smoke Nuisance on the Long Island Railroad—New Measures for the Removal of Garbage.

A special meeting of the Health Board was held yesterday morning. William H. Baldwin, President of the Long Island Railroad, appeared before the board to confer upon the question of abating the soft coal nuisance, which has been the cause of continual complaint from residents in Long Island City and various points along the road. During warm weather a pall of soft coal smoke, it is said, hangs over districts traversed by the railroad, which not only endangers health but decreases the value of property in suburban towns.

President Baldwin told the Commissioners that for a year the Long Island Railroad had been striving to abate the nuisance by using hard coal on its engines. A number of passenger engines have been reconstructed in such a manner that they can burn hard coal, and the remainder are being similarly modified. Mr. Baldwin said that the change in fuel increased the expenses of the road by $50,000, and that it had been many years since the road has seen a surplus of this amount, it having sought to improve the system instead of paying dividends. He added that the officials of the road hope to establish a new system of motive power within a year or two.

President Murphy informed him that the board did not wish to be oppressive, and would give the road time as long as it continued to improve present conditions.

The special committee appointed to investigate the Barren Island nuisance made some sweeping recommendations, which were unanimously adopted. Their report advised that the sanitary code be amended so as to compel the removal of garbage from the city every twelve hours to the place of disposal, and to prevent any barge used in the removal of refuse from being tied up at a city dock longer than twelve hours. It was also advised that these boats be covered, to prevent the escape of bad odors; that the garbage be disinfected, and that the windows, doors, and skylights in the plants on Barren Island be kept closed at all times, and the air necessary be forced in by fans and drawn out by pumps.

President Murphy was empowered to revoke the permits of companies on Barren Island which do not immediately comply with the new rules.

AMERICAN LINERS RELEASED.

The Yale and Harvard Returned to the Steamship Company by the Government.

The auxiliary cruisers Yale and Harvard left their anchorages off Tompkinsville yesterday and came up the bay, the Harvard, formerly the New York, going to the American Line pier, foot of Fulton Street, and the Yale, formerly the Paris, tying up at the old Red Star Line pier in Jersey City.

The sending of the vessels to the piers was the first step in accord with the decision reached at Washington on Thursday to turn over to the American Line yesterday the four vessels which have been under charter. The St. Paul and St. Louis are at Cramps'. The work of reconverting them into transatlantic liners will now be pushed. The work on the Yale and Harvard will not take long, as they mount only a few small guns. The St. Louis had a heavier armament, but save the dismounting of the guns there is not much to be done to her. The St. Paul had an armor belt put on, and its removal will be a more laborious task. They will all have to go into dry dock and be scraped and painted. The St. Louis did not don the war paint. The Paris, Yale, and St. Paul were painted, however, the dark drab all over, hulls and superstructures.

It is estimated that it will cost the Government $250,000 to put the vessels back into the shape in which it received them. Under the terms of the charter the vessels go back into the hands of the company at once, and the company attends to the rehabilitation, a board of survey fixing the cost to the Government. The rental of the four vessels during the hundred and odd days they have been in the Government service will amount to about $1,500,000.

The steamships Berlin and Chester were bought outright by the Government.

Boy Shot Himself When Scolded.

Scolded by his mother and threatened that he should be turned into the streets if he did not get work and give her money, David Blank, nineteen years old, a plumber's apprentice, went into his room on the third floor rear of 262 East Fourth Street last night and fired two bullets into his breast. He is dying in Gouverneur Hospital. The boy came home a few days ago from a job that he had out of the city, and when he did not give any portion of his earnings to his mother she upbraided him. He explained that an apprentice makes but a small sum and that it took every cent of this to pay his board.

The Mrs. Klopman Contempt Case.

The Court of General Sessions, Justice Jacob presiding, yesterday sustained a demurrer interposed by the counsel for Mrs. Reynolds Klopman to the complaint of Magistrate Flammer, charging Mrs. Klopman with contempt of court. At the trial of Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell for perjury alleged to have been committed by her in an action brought in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Reynolds against her husband, Guy H. Reynolds, for annulment of marriage, Mrs. Klopman, formerly Mrs. Reynolds, assaulted her mother and Lawyer Brooke, and for this was charged with contempt.

Contract for New Pier Awarded.

The Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday opened bids for the building of a new pier at the foot of Watts Street and awarded the contract to Henry D. Steers of 5 Bowling Green. The bids were in three classes: First, for the building of the main pier; second, for extra piles for a Pennsylvania ferry rack to be hereafter built, and third, for rip-rap stone to hold the pier in place at the outer end. Mr. Steers's bid for the work was $38,820 for the first class, $2,650 for the second, and 38 cents a foot for the third.

Anthony L. Baum Adjudged Insane.

Anthony L. Baum, Secretary of the Tammany Committee of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, was adjudged yesterday by Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, to be insane. He was remanded to Bellevue. Baum was arrested some days ago on the complaint of his wife, who alleged that he fancied he was pursued by Masons, that he had threatened to shoot her, and that he had attempted to injure their eight-year old son.

The Wilsons Are Convicted.

Walter H. and Mary Wilson of 497 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn were tried and convicted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, for endangering the health of their three children—Mabel, Clara, and Raymond. They left the children alone in the flat with insufficient food while they went away to spend ten days in New Haven, Vt. Judge Forker sentenced the man to pay a fine of $50 and let the woman off with a reprimand.

A Body Unuer the Ruins.

Laborers at work in the ruins of the barn of Sir Roderick Cameron's farm, at Clifton, Richmond Borough, yesterday, which was destroyed by fire, Sunday night, found human bones, which were removed to the Coroner's office, at Clifton. The finding of the bones, it is believed, will clear up the mystery surrounding the disappearance of James Henderson, a farm hand, who it was at first thought had disappeared before the fire, but is now believed to have been burned to death.

Decker Sentenced to Death.

The first murderer to be sentenced to death on Staten Island, since the hanging of Reinhardt, more than twenty years ago, is Bayler Decker, a negro, who was convicted of murder in the first degree yesterday. Decker was on trial for the killing of his wife. Justice Fursman sentenced the prisoner to be executed at Sing Sing in the week beginning Oct. 10.

Just hold your breath a minute.

Are you ready?

Here goes: we close to-day at 1 o'clock and keep closed until Tuesday morning.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WILFORD WOODRUFF DEAD.

Aged President of the Mormon Church Succumbs to Kidney Complaint in San Francisco.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 2.—A private telegram from George Q. Cannon, who is now in San Francisco, announces the death of the President of the Mormon Church, Wilford Woodruff.

Mr. Woodruff died at 6:40 this morning. He had been troubled with kidney complaint for some time, and went to the Pacific Coast for the improvement of his health about a month ago. He apparently slept well last night, and died this morning without a struggle.

Wilford Woodruff was born at Avon, (then Worthington,) near Hartford, Conn., on March 1, 1807. After completing his education, which he received at Farmington, Conn., he assisted his father in his mills in Oswego County. Here he heard first of the Mormon creed. The doctrine made so great an impression on him that he devoted his spare time to studying the Mormon belief.

In 1833 he was ordained a priest. In 1837 he received ordination as a higher official, and on April 29, 1839, he was made one of the twelve Apostles of the sect. His ordination occurred at Far West, Mo., and carried with it the special designation of "the Banner of the Gospel."

He was President of the Utah Horticultural Society from its foundation, in 1855, and President of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, and was also identified with nearly every public movement and organization for the advancement of the Territory. From his first connection with the Church, Mr. Woodruff has made a specialty of church history. He was appointed Church Historian in 1875 and held that position until his succession to the Presidency.

Upon the completion of the St. George Temple in Washington County, Utah, he was made President of the temple.

From the beginning of his ministry Mr. Woodruff traveled 172,369 miles, held 7,665 meetings, preached 3,226 discourses, organized 51 branches of the Church and 77 preaching stations. He traveled in England, Scotland, and Wales, and in 23 States and 5 Territories of the Union. In 1887, when John Taylor died, Mr. Woodruff succeeded him as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and was at about the same time made President of the Apostles.

He was a member of the Utah Legislative Assembly for twenty-two years. He served in 1843 on the editorial staff of The Times and Seasons, in Nauvoo, Ill. He was a believer in polygamy, and practiced it before the law against it was enacted.

On July 20, 1897, when the Pioneer Jubilee of the Mormon was held at Salt Lake City, Mr. Woodruff was the leading figure, and at the unveiling of the Brigham Young Monument he wrote the prayer for the occasion.

He followed his people in their journeyings through the country, and, in 1846, was one of the four men who directed the caravan of 400 wagons which carried the Mormons to Utah. Mr. Woodruff took a great interest in the celebrations of all jubilees and anniversaries of the Mormon Church, and, with two other members of the first Presidency, Joseph F. Smith and George Q. Cannon, stamped the seal of his approval upon the masquerade balls and carnivals given daily at certain seasons.

Apostle Lorenzo Snow is the Senior Apostle and next in succession to the Presidency of the Church.

NEW YORK TOURIST DROWNED.

Franklin Weld Met His Death While Bathing Near St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 2.—The city authorities have discovered that a man calling himself Frank T. Allen of New York, who was drowned at Loch Lomond, near here, while bathing last Sunday night, was Franklin Weld of New York and Falmouth, Mass. The body was yesterday identified as that of Weld by E. S. Griffing, his New York attorney, who came here after reading in the papers of the drowning of Frank T. Allen. The name of Allen was assumed by Weld, who was touring Canada for his health with his wife, as he did not desire to come in contact with prominent railroad officials who might be traveling this way. After the drowning Mrs. Weld neglected to inform the Coroner that they had been traveling under an assumed name, and it was several days before Weld's identity became known.

CHURCH SUES A RAILROAD.

Says the Engines are Noisy and Fill the Edifice with Smoke.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 2.—The Methodist Church of Leavenworth has brought suit agaist the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, asking for $17,000 damages.

The petition alleges that the company's engines, by whistling and ringing bells, interrupt the service, and that the smoke passes into the windows of the church, ruining the clothing of the members of the congregation and causing other annoyances of such a nature as to practically destroy the value of the church property along one side of which the raidroad tracks run.

THE HOLLAND BOAT TRIED.

Foreign Officers See a Successful Test of the Submarine Craft.

An exhibition trial of the Holland submarine torpedo boat took place yesterday off Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, for the benefit of a party of naval men, which included the Russian Prince, Capt. A. Lieven of the Russian Navy, Count von Pedeur Teschwintz of the German Embassy, and M. Teploff, the Russian Consul. These men were taken from Pier A on a tugboat, which previously visited the navy yard and took aboard the following American naval officers: Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, Lieut. Commander Niblack, Lieut. Commander Rodgers, Lieut. Commander Kimball, Chief Engineer Lowe, and Ensigns Clark and Signor.

They were taken down to the Holland's anchorage, and Mr. Holland, Lieut. Commander Kimball, and Engineer Lowe went aboard. The submarine boat made four dives. On the first she staid down five minutes and came up half a mile distant from the point at which she was submerged. The other dives were of a quarter of a mile each.

The trial was said to be quite satisfactory. Capt. Lieven, however, suggested that her effectiveness would be increased if her speed was greater. Mr. Holland explained that she had been constructed experimentally to develop the diving feature, and that the submarine feature being an accomplished fact the matter of speed could be easily provided for.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THE BOSTONIANS To-night, 9:00 P. M.
The Serenade
NEXT WEEK,
Robin Hood.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Sat., 3:30, 7, Sunday, 3:30, 8
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P.M. sharp.
BICYCLE TRACK, LABOR DAY,
$2,500 One Hour Paced Race.
Jimmy Michael vs. Tom Linton.
GREATEST CONTEST OF THE YEAR.
Other Events, Professional and Amateur.

DALY'S Every Evening at 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
"Jolly evening's entertainment."—Tribune. "Full of frolic and fantasy."—World. "Most artistic production."—Herald.
Virginia Earl, Paula Edwardes, Mabel Gillman, and Yvette Violette, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Wilfred Clarke, and Herbert Gresham.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

AMERICAN Second Year Opera in English. Castle Sq. Opera Company.
BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 5. BOCCACCIO
Great Production of
Lizzie Macnichol, Villa Knox, Attalie Claire, Rose Leighton, Gertrude Quinlan, J. F. Sheehan, W. G. Stewart, Raymond Hitchcock, Great Singing Chorus
Evg's, 1,000 RESERVED SEATS, 25c., 50c.
Mats., Wed., Sat., 1,100 RESERVED SEATS, 25c.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
At 8:15. Matinées Saturday at 2.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA,
by ANTHONY HOPE
Virginia Harned—as—Ursula

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
LAST TWO TIMES.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Fourth Big Week. To-day at 2:30. To-night, 8:30.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
SEATS, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1.00.

HERALD SQR. THEATRE.—POSTPONED!
Owing to weather conditions, and for the comfort of the patrons and artists of this theatre, the 176th perf. of "THE FRENCH MAID" is postponed until Monday. Seats already booked good for that ev'g.

Mat. To-day. Ext. Matinée nxt. Mond., Labor Day
THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights!

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day.
"A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald.
Hoyt's A Day and a Night.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
Evgs., 8:20. Mat. To-day.
WM. GILLETTE | TOO MUCH JOHNSON.
Monday—GILLETTE in "SECRET SERVICE."

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:20. MAT. TO-DAY, 2.
STUART ROBSON
in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas, entitled
THE MEDDLER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Denman Thompson in Famous Play,
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. The Old Homestead.
Mats. Labor Day, To-day & Wed., 2. Eve., 8:15.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. 1 NOON TO 11 P. M.
BARTON HILL & CO., ISABELLE URQUHART,
4 COHANS, Biograph, Cool Air, Big Bill.

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
A MODERN VENUS.
60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Ave. & 42d St.
Evenings, 8:15; Matinée, 2.
Matinee Every Day, 25c; Even'gs, 50c
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
—"THE NEW SOUTH."—

KNICKERBOCKER OPENS NEXT MON. EVE.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN NEW SOUSA OPERA THE CHARLATAN
**SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

Koster & Bial's ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
CAKE WALK and Big Vaudeville Bill.
In case of rain, Performance in Music Hall.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d St. & Broadway.
OPENS TO-NIGHT. FIRST TIME. THE TURTLE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Season opens Monday Matinée, Sept. 5.
WHEN LONDON SLEEPS.
Box office now open.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Corner 6th Av.—Popular Prices. Big production. Founded on Capt. Dreyfus case. DEVIL'S ISLAND.

COLUMBUS Mat. To-day Columbus Theatre Stock Co. Christopher, Jr.
Next Week, The Lost Paradise.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—MAT. TO-DAY
A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.
Next Week—What Happened to Jones.

Baseball Polo Grounds To-Day, 3.30 P. M. Boston vs. New York. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
Sheepshead Bay Autumn Meeting, 1898.
Racing dates, Aug. 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, Sept. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10. Racing rain or shine. First Race, 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander. TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK. Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 10:50, 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor Car train 1 o'clock,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST., BROOKLYN FERRY, 11, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20, 3, 3:40. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:52, 12, 1:10, 1:50, 2:32, 3:10. Kings County Elevated, via Brooklyn Bridge, every 20 minutes. All Nassau Electric Roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CTS. Extra accommodations returning from track.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Investigation to be Made Into the Source of the Plague at Orwood, Miss.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Marine Hospital Service was officially advised to-day of the ten new cases of yellow fever which have been discovered at Orwood, Miss. The officials are at sea as to the origin of the fever there, and have not definite theories to work upon. They are endeavoring to trace the cases.

There is a possibility that the victims brought the germs in their clothes to Orwood from some point heretofore infected, but the nearest one is Durrant, where the epidemic touched last year, and even on this theory the warm weather should have brought out the fever.

Orwood is far from a railroad, and the fever therefore might not have been brought by that means. A thorough investigation is to be made. There is no disquieting news from any other point save Orwood.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 2.—The Board of Health has received a telegram from Inspector Grant stating that yellow fever has appeared at Taylor Station. No report is made of the number of cases. Secretary Hunter makes the following statement for publication:

"There seems to be considerable excitement over the yellow fever in Lafayette County. The board feels exceedingly hopeful of being able to confine the fever to the infected districts, which are very healthy and not densely populated. The conditions are very favorable. In case of a spread trains will be provided to carry the people North."

Wants $50,000 for Her Injured Voice.

Suit has been bought in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against Dr. James O'Dea of Richmond County for $50,000. The plaintiff, Mrs. Elizabeth De C. Von Schwind, declares that he destroyed her singing voice by an unnecessary operation. When she was quite young, she alleges, she developed a great talent for singing, and much money and time were spent on her musical training. Mme. Parepa Rosa, whose pupil she was, took her to Europe, where she was educated, with the expectation that she would become a prima donna. In 1892 Dr. O'Dea performed the operation of laparotomy on her. This operation, she claims, destroyed her vocal powers.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Idle Bibliographical Legends.

Comment was made in this column last week upon the wonderful discovery of an "incomplete" first folio Shakespeare in the Sutro library of San Francisco. Another idle bibliographical story comes from London. It has as much value as legends of the kind usually have. London Tid-Bits is the offender in this case. "A workingman purchased for a penny," we are told, "an aged-looking volume, bearing date of 1450. The man tried to read it, but threw up the attempt apparently in disgust, and the volume was relegated to the cupboard. A friend of his happened to see the book and took it to the British Museum authorities, who promptly made an offer of £90, the highest sum the librarian is allowed to expend without a special vote of the Trustees. Had the man known what he was about he would have stood out for more, as the authorities would have paid almost any price rather than allow the volume to slip through their fingers. It was, in fact, the first book printed by Gutenberg, and was, therefore, almost priceless."

This is the sort of thing that readers whose interest in books is literary rather than bibliographical, are too apt to accept as gospel truth. As a matter of fact, there is not a word of truth in the story. Reference is made to the first book printed by Gutenberg "or the Latin Bible, printed with movable types by John Gutenberg, with the assistance of John Faust, some time between 1451 and 1456 in Mayence." The Gutenberg Bible, however, has no date and is in two volumes, not in one. It is a precious book, because it was the first Bible to be printed, and throughout the Middle Ages was justly regarded as a divine thing. It is precious, too, because of its rarity, copies printed on paper being extraordinarily scarce, while those printed on vellum are extremely difficult to obtain, and seldom occur for sale. But it cannot be said to be "almost priceless," as its auction value is not so great as that of the Psalter of 1459, the glory of Faust and Schoeffer's press, a vellum copy of which brought £4,950 at the Thorold sale in London in 1884, the highest price yet paid publicly for a printed book. The same copy, which was Count MacCarthy's and Sir Mark Masterman Sykes's before it passed into the possession of Sir John Thorold, is now priced by Quaritch at £5,250, and it will be many years before a copy of the Gutenberg Bible is worth either £4,950 or £5,250. Idle, indeed, are these bibliographical legends. They crowd the columns of the weekly journals, and our novelists, who still believe that Elzevirs are immensely valuable when only two of them are worth having, make mention of them whenever they can.

It is impossible to escape from these stories nowadays, but matters, it seems, were worse in the time when Sir Walter Scott entranced all the reading world with his romantic pen. In "The Antiquary" he related how "Davy Wilson, commonly called 'Snuffy Davy,' bought Caxton's 'Game of Chess' (1474) from a stall in Holland for about 2 groscen, (or 2d.) He sold it to Osborne (the Thorpe and Quaritch of his time) for £20, and as many books as came to £20 more. Osborne resold this inimitable windfall to Dr. Askew for 60 guineas, and at Dr. Askew's sale this inestimable treasure blazed forth in its true value and was purchased by royalty itself for £170." Pity all this is not true. Unfortunately for Sir Walter, Dr. Askew, who loved books very much in his scholarly way, did not have a copy of the "Game of Chess" in his library. His one Caxton was a "Tully of Old Age," (1481,) which sold for 13 guineas.

Sidney Lee's "Shakespeare."

A certain captious critic who has been complaining for years that he can find no modern biography of Shakespeare that is to him satisfactory in every respect was asked the other day what objection could he make to Sidney Lee's sketch of the poet, published in the English Dictionary of National Biography, and now about to be republished separately in volume form greatly enlarged. "Is not Lee's account of Shakespeare, his life, his plays, and his poetry," asked his friend, "regarded as one of the finest pieces of biographical work that has been done in recent years?"

"Quite true" returned the critic, "Lee's biography must be acknowledged to be wholly admirable, but—the inevitable but—it is faulty in two particulars. Honorable mention is made by him of several American scholars who have made an especial study of the text, but Justin Winsor is not alluded to. Surely he has at some time seen Winsor's 'Biography of the Original Quartos and Folios,' which of all the contributions to the literature of Shakespearean bibliography is the most suggestive, interesting, and intrinsically valuable.

"Second, why should he have said that there is in existence a copy of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays dated 1622 instead of 1623, reference being made, of course, to the copy now in the Lenox Library, which was purchased by James Lenox in 1855. Though he probably had in mind when he wrote the allusion to the copy in Bohn's edition of Lowndes, and, though Dr. Ingleby had a theory that the book was partly printed in 1622, with a title bearing that date, all persons in England and America who pretend to have any knowledge of bibliography are satisfied that the date in the Lenox copy is not genuine, the second '2' having been skillfully altered from the original '3.'"

*Tolstoï's Threescore and Ten.**

I.—THE MAN AND HIS WRITINGS.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Amos K. Fiske,
Author of "Beyond the Bourne," "The Jewish Scriptures," &c.

The limit of the Psalmist's span of life, beyond which are only "labor and sorrow," will be reached by Leo Tolstoï in a few days. Though his career may not be ended for years to come, his life and work may be regarded as already complete. Whatever is to come will be extension, not change.

Tolstoï is unique among modern men of genius in exciting more interest by his character and personality than by his literary production, rich as the latter has been. The man has attracted more attention than his work, or, rather, the work expressive of the man has challenged the world's attention more than that depicting the life and character of others. More people know who and what Tolstoï is than have any definite knowledge of his writings; and, though the writings have been more discussed as literary productions than those of any other living author, the writer as a man has been the more exciting subject of debate in recent years, and will long continue to be so.

Tolstoï is the single example of a man of great genius who has undergone the process called "conversion" after passing the age of fifty, and the thoroughness of the process was doubtless determined by the power of his intellect and the ardor of his emotional nature. We have reason to be thankful that it did not come sooner, but the world has no reason to regret that it came when it did, to bring back to the general consciousness the force of some old and well-nigh forgotten or sadly perverted teachings.

The story is tolerably familiar. Born in the ranks of Russia's proud aristocracy, with every advantage of wealth and influence, the child of genius pursued a somewhat wayward course of education until he was partly through the university, and then went to his ancestral estates to study and read, to think and dream. Suddenly at twenty-three he joined his brother in the army of the Caucasus, afterward served under Prince Gortschakoff on the Danube, and took part in the defense of Sebastopol in the Crimean war. Then for three years he indulged in the activities, gayeties, and dissipations of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and sounded all the depths and shoals of Russian social life. Wearied of this, he made a tour of observation and study of life in Germany, France, and Italy. Marrying at thirty-four, he settled on his estates and led the busy life of a noble landholder and family man, with many cares, and there continued the literary activity begun before the army days and kept up as occasion and mood permitted in the interval. Down to the publication of "Anna Karenina" in his fiftieth year, we have simply the career of a literary man of varied experience and observation, of deep insight into life and character, of great power of analysis and synthesis, and no apparent motives but those of an artist in his work.

Of the mighty realism of Tolstoï's fiction, exhibited in the vivid descriptions of "The Cossacks" and "Sebastopol," in the thrilling portrayal of the "Death of Ivan Ilyitch," in the subtle analysis and pictorial detail of "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina," it is not my "hint to speak." Of its power and effect there is no question, and the literature of the world would be poorer without it; but with it Tolstoï portrayed Russian life and character as a phase of the common human experience, and not his own soul. When he turned his thoughts upon that with all their keenness and energy, his conversion came, and the world got his "Confession," his "Religion," his "What to Do," his "Christ's Christianity." Then he looked back upon his past life, he says, with "horror and loathing," though men regarded it as brilliant and honorable, and it had made him famous. He accused himself of having been guilty of all manner of iniquities in his lighter days, and, like Hamlet in his morbid moods, he represented himself as having more offenses at his beck than thoughts to put them in, imagination to give them shape, or time to act them in. He declared that his motive in authorship had been "pride and love of gain," and that he had received "enormous pecuniary reward and great applause for valueless work." The society which he had understood so thoroughly, and the Christian Church, whose teachings he had first accepted as a matter of conformity, then questioned, then cast away, he found to be conventional, artificial, utterly wanting in goodness and sincerity. He attained the pessimistic mood of the ancient Koheleth, but did not rest in it.

He found, or thought he found, the cure for the mood of despondency over the evil in the earth, and

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*Next week Thursday (Sept. 8) a dinner in celebration of Tolstoï's seventieth birthday and the fiftieth year of his literary activity will be given at the St. Denis Hotel in this city, as "an appreciation by his American admirers of the genius of the great Russian novelist and historian." Tickets may be had of Ernest H. Crosby at 15 Liberty Street.

[illegible] ings of Jesus of Nazareth and giving them a literal application in life. This was the man and substance of his "conversion," and his writings henceforth were chiefly devoted to enforcing "the law of Christ," which, as he says, after eighteen centuries it had been granted to him to "discover as a new thing." Now comes the marvelous characteristic of the man, which makes him unique in his generation, which has made him an object of universal attention and strange interest. He was absolutely sincere and he had the courage of his faith. That is enough to distinguish him among all mankind and excite admiration from all that is honest and genuine in the nature of man. It is the great distinction of Tolstoi among men that he says what he thinks and acts up to his belief, and that alone places him upon a pinnacle before the world that has few occupants.

He has cast aside rank and wealth and the glory of this world and lives among the poor as one of them, because there he finds simple faith and scope for self-abnegation and devotion to the well-being of others. He puts in practice the Sermon on the Mount and the most impracticable of the teachings of its Preacher. This makes him a visionary and an idealist. Undoubtedly, and what was that Teacher whom he literally follows? It behooves those who criticise or condemn Tolstoi as a visionary and an impracticable idealist, to admit that the great Teacher whom he implicitly follows was a man with human limitations, who had no conception of the coming development and complexity of human society, but rather looked for its speedy extinction. Otherwise, how can they justify the interpretations and applications—not to say perversions and misapplications—which the Church has for centuries been constrained to make, or to permit, of the plain teachings of the Nazarene? Otherwise how can they lay claim to the sincerity and courage which in Tolstoi commands the admiration even of those who believe that he abandons logic in accepting the logical conclusions of the Gospel?

But is there any danger of too much of this kind of idealism, or too many such visionaries in the world? Is there any peril lest self-sacrifice and devotion to others shall be overdone in the earth? It does not detract from the beauty of the ideal of human goodness that it cannot be put into immediate and general practice, nor does it diminish the essential soundness of a fundamental principle of conduct that its complete application at the present stage of human development would dissolve society and put a stop to progress. The Kingdom of Heaven is like unto leaven, and the fermentation is exceeding slow. There is little danger that any man will get its working prematurely accomplished, and any one who accepts and makes it complete in his own life, or gives himself earnestly up to the effort, is entitled to our admiration, and is contributing powerfully to the elevation of his fellow-men.

The outspoken candor of Tolstoi caused a strange sensation a few years ago because he dealt with characteristic sincerity and boldness with the most important problem affecting human life and character—the conduct of men and women in the sexual relation. To the President of the Society for the Suppression of Vice the "Kreutzer Sonata" seemed obscene, and a Postmaster General, notorious for his piety, forbade its transmission in the mails, and yet nothing could have been further from its purpose than the stimulation of anything akin to vice. In fact, the purpose was the very contrary of that, and its motive was a desire to purify and elevate the life of man. Even in the days which he regarded as "unregenerate," when he declares his motive in authorship to have been "pride and love of gain," Tolstoi never dealt with the sexual relation in a way to make its sins enticing or its wrongdoing appear otherwise than destructive of happiness, and the object of the "Kreutzer Sonata" was to scorch with wrath the evil passions of man and to set up an unattainable, if not an undesirable, standard of purity.

As applied to human conduct in general, the "Kreutzer Sonata" is a terrible exaggeration, and as applied to the conjugal relation in Russian society it is incredible. But the awfully overdrawn picture is true to the author's exalted conception of what ought to be and his intense horror of what is. It is not intended as a portrayal of actuality, but rather of the culmination to which the tolerated, even the accepted, tends. His conception of the natural and proper relation between men and women may be distorted or wholly wrong, but it was his in "sad sincerity," and he did not hesitate to give it powerful expression or to picture the evils of the common conception in the strongest colors. No doubt Tolstoi has become blind to some of the finer aspects of sexual love, or in his vision of spiritual perfection shuts his eyes to them and gives himself up to loathing of the awful effects of its perversion and abuse. But the danger to human society is not from precept or example on that side, and we shall not soon see the idea of sexual purity carried too far for the safety of the race.

In effect, Tolstoi's book, "The Kreutzer Sonata," was condemned by the prurient and the shallow simply because it dealt in entire candor with a subject that sadly needs to be dealt with in that spirit the world over, instead of being blinked and looked at askance by the earnest and the thoughtful. How much of human vice and misery is due to the ignorance of the vulgar and the ignoring of the genteel in regard to what pertains to the most potent of human passions—potent for good and potent for evil? Is it not time for the apostles of human progress to "speak out loud and bold," and to present wise and sane views for the enlightenment and elevation of mankind in regard to the relation from which most of its degradation and [illegible] may be neither wise nor sane, but it is [illegible] they are exalted and sincere, and it is [illegible] that they are not withheld.

AMOS K. FISKE.

II.—A NEW LIFE OF TOLSTOI.*

Reviewed for the New York Times by

Roger Riordan.

So full of personal reminiscences are Tolstoi's books that a complete account of his life may be extracted from them. But it is a work of no little labor. Only a portion of his writings has been translated into English. Many are still circulated furtively in manuscript in Russia, their publication being forbidden by the censor. Others have been published in French, but neither in English nor in Russian. The average reader will therefore welcome the appearance of Mr. G. H. Perris's conscientious and readable biography. Of the anecdotes in Mr. Perris's book which will be new to most readers two are of importance as illustrating Tolstoi's transition period, and may serve, instead of a detailed analysis, (for which there would be no space,) to introduce a summary account of the volume as a whole.

In 1857, after the conclusion of the Crimean war, in which he had served as an artillery officer, Tolstoi made a tour in Western Europe, whence he returned full of advanced ideas on education. He set up a school on his estate for the children of his serfs on what might be called anarchistic principles. His pupils studied when they pleased, what they pleased, and how they pleased. After a rough and tumble fight on the floor of the schoolroom, the teacher benignly looking on and seeing fair play, one boy might elect to give his attention for a time to geography, another to mathematics, a third to history. There were no classes, no compulsory studies. Every boy followed his bent. It is not to be wondered at that little progress was made, except by story telling, to which the long, snowy Winter evenings were devoted. In these hours of dusk, before candles were brought in and the make-belief of study was resumed until the boys fell asleep over their books with their elbows on the tables, Tolstoi himself may have learned the better part of his art. After the emancipation of the serfs he added to his labors as schoolmaster those of an editor and a Judge, or, rather, arbitrator; and the upshot was that he discovered he had more to learn than to teach; he "fell ill more with a mental than a physical illness, gave up everything, and started for the steppes to breathe a fresher air, to drink mare's milk, and lead a mere animal's life."

Another anecdote shows the Tolstoi of that period in a less amiable light, but is not less significant. He had had for neighbor in the country Turgueneff until the latter's imprisonment and exile. It was Turgueneff who first made Tolstoi's writings known in the West, but the younger man was offended by some overfrank criticism of one of Turgueneff's books, and they became estranged. A mutual friend, Shenshin, undertook to bring about a reconciliation, and, with some trouble, induced the two authors to meet at his house. All went well until at breakfast Turgueneff began to give his hostess a glowing account of his daughter's English governess, who, among other novel and liberal-minded things, had initiated her young charge into some of the mysteries of slumming. They went about and gathered up the ragged clothing of the poor and the young lady mended it.

"And you consider that to be good?" asked Tolstoi.

"Of course! It brings the charitable person closer to the poor," replied Turgueneff.

"And I think," said Tolstoi, "that a well-dressed girl who takes the dirty rags in her lap acts an insincere and theatrical part."

Turgueneff requested a retraction, which Tolstoi refused to make. Thereupon Turgueneff arose with a threat, which, however, he did not carry out, but left the room in a passion; and the host ordered separate carriages for the irate authors. Tolstoi wrote to Turgueneff demanding an apology, and as his letter was not at once answered, followed it up with a challenge. But before that could have been received by Turgueneff the apology came to hand, the challenge was withdrawn, and after a time the old friendship was resumed.

Apart from the truly Russian emotional nature which it shows in both the actors, the meaning of this incident is clear. It proves that Tolstoi was already aware that charity of this sort is no more than a palliative at best. He had just passed through his blackest fit of pessimism, brought on by the death of his brother. He had discovered the "labor cure," and found that to silence all doubts about life being worth living it is only necessary to take one's place in a row of mowers and to swing one's scythe with the rest until one's back aches. He had come to the conclusion that what was needed by both the idle rich and the idle poor was to settle down to useful physical work, and that—as he afterward put it, during the famine of 1891-2—it is ridiculous for the privileged classes to undertake to feed the breadwinners. It is as though the parasite were to try to nourish the tree on which it lives.

It is certain that, as Mr. Perris suggests, Tolstoi has been all his life moving toward the singular position which he now occupies. The lesson of life, he proclaims, is to be learned not from poet or philosopher but from the worker. But Tolstoi's gospel is nearer the apostles' than is Carlyle's. Work must be accomplished in good-fellowship with all men. As an author Tolstoi's greatest fame is due not to "War and Peace" or "Anna Karenina," but to those [illegible] stories of peasant life, such as "Master and Man," which embody this teaching. It is to his peasant creed, too, that he owes his peculiar status in his own country. He is his Imperial Majesty's opposition. He represents alone a voiceless minority which would abolish war, patriotism, and all class distinctions in the name of humanity. Yet the most powerful Government in the world finds itself constrained to treat him as though he might some day have the majority on his side.

Looking to this possibility, Mr. Perris asks, Shall England meet "the youngest, freshest, largest people in the Old World in amity?" The question will have to be answered in some way before Russia's day of freedom can arrive, and if it be answered in the negative that day may never dawn. Russia has her manifest destiny to fulfill—to dominate the Turk and colonize Siberia and introduce Western civilization into China. But England believes that her manifest destiny conflicts with this. Hence the Russian millions stand solidly behind the Czar and the Orthodox Church. There must be no discussion, no freedom of thought, or utterance, or action, nothing that might weaken the country or give comfort to its enemy. If the nonconformist mujik refuses to render military service he must be drafted into a "penal battalion"; if he will not pay the taxes they must be extorted from him with the knout. Will England withdraw her opposition and let Russian development proceed peaceably? If so, the Czar's autocratic power may disappear like a bubble. Or will she resist? In that case, "with insane self-confidence," she will "court the onslaught of a new vandalism."

ROGER RIORDAN.

There is a story going the rounds of the British press, the somewhat extended details of which we may condense. There was a rich and fashionable young woman in New York. She wrote a novel, and, of course, wanted it printed. An editor was invited to hear it read. The unfortunate editor, who is accused of having made a night of it the evening before, celebrating something or other, is ushered into a grand house, and the lady, rigged out in an elaborate gown, receives him. She is gifted with a soothing voice, "a contralto," and the man listens for a while—a brief while—and then goes sound asleep. Did he snore? He wakes! He is alone! He makes his way out. In the hall by the electric light he looks at his watch. He owns a Waterbury. It is "half past twelve," and a solemn butler sees him out. "Since that time, although the editor wrote a letter of apology to the authoress, he has received no communication from her." Poor man, did he ever know how near he was to death? He might have met another literary Lucretia Borgia. There is no such hate as that of a woman scorned, excepting the woman whose copy "is returned with thanks." Perhaps some mysterious disappearances may now be accounted for.

Certainly London is becoming a centre of American painting. If Mr. Boughton is not to the manner born, Mr. Sargent is, and so is Mr. Shannon and Mr. Edwin Abbey and the unique Mr. Whistler. There is something fine in the way John Bull, artistic John, welcomes any one who can paint and can draw, irrespective of nationality, and, take it all together, England is a mighty free country and liberal minded. In a literary way, that is, as far as our recent writers go, the Englishman is beginning to be interested in them. When he sees that such and such a book of American origin is attracting attention in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or Chicago, John says: "These fellows that fight their ships so well, and show such pluck in the field, must really, now really, know a thing or two, and maybe their tastes are not so different from ours." Just on account of that newly awakened feeling there will be more American books taken up in England, though Sir Walter Besant's millennium year, with a single edition of a million of volumes of one and the same book, we may still have to wait for.

Why is "yellow" as a color held somewhat in contempt? And remember that the august head of China wears yellow. Did it, the dislike to the color, originate when Thackeray told us about Charles James Yellowplush? Mrs. Ritchie writes that the idea of the yellow came to her father as a reminiscence of a servant, who lived in the family in 1839. An old man waited on them who wore a dresscoat and knee breeches, and these breeches were of yellow plush. "I loved old John," writes Mrs. Ritchie, and it is not difficult to see that Thackeray was fond of the man. Thackeray made a sketch of the man, coat, breeches faithfully portrayed.

The Rev. C. L. Dodgson, the Lewis Carroll of "Alice in Wonderland" fame, is to have a relative of his, Mr. Stuart D. Collingwood, write a memoir of the author's life, and Mr. Collingwood begs that original letters of the Rev. C. L. Dodgson should be confided to him, promising to take the greatest care of them and to return them to owners. There must be some interesting matter particular to "Lewis Carroll," to be found in the United States, for he had in this country many friends to whom he wrote. The address of Mr. Stuart D. Collingwood is The Chestnuts, Guilford, England. The memoir is to be published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

Some one writes to Literature that "auto da fe" is a blunder. There is no "da," so the correspondent writes, existing in Spanish. The correct rendering is "auto de fe," and so we have been blundering ever since the time of the Inquisition.

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*LEO TOLSTOI, The Grand Mujik. By G. H. Perris. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company.

Sonnets by Skeleton.

"E. G." and Six Others Accept "Pindar's" Challenge Cheerfully and Promptly.

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 20 was printed a letter signed "E. G.," in which the writer pointed out how in his judgment every one by use of a skeleton of terminals might write his own sonnets. "E. G." first gave a skeleton and then two sonnets, one called "Loveless," the other "To an Organ Grinder," each constructed with the same terminale. In the issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the following week was printed a reply from "Pindar," suggesting incredulously that "E. G." should, "for the benefit of your many readers, write just one more," and to this end he contrived two columns of new terminals, saying, "This may be a nut for 'E. G.' to crack, and I hope he will accept it as cheerfully as it is given." "Pindar's" challenge, as the subjoined letters will show, has not only been promptly responded to by "E. G.," but other readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, from New York to Rhinebeck and from Indianapolis to Charleston, S. C., have also responded. From "Pindar's" letter of last week we give herewith the two columns of terminals prepared by him with which our correspondents have constructed their sonnets:

Calm	sleep
The	paves
A	waves
Then	deep
Here	steep
My	again
The	pain
Depart	sweep
Yon	seems
A	sky
To	argosy
The	dreams
I	alone
While	tone.

In order that the editor may not be suspected of showing partiality for any of his correspondents' poetical products—in order that he may not be presumed to have judged their respective merits differently—the five sonnets are printed exactly in the order in which they were received from the Post Office.

"E. G." Succeeds, But It's "Hand-Sewed."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was amused on reading in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Aug. 27 the comments of three correspondents upon my method of sonnet building. Each of these writers said a good deal without saying anything in particular on the question at issue, so that the sonnet stands just exactly where it stood before. They have said nothing to alter the fact that the sonnet still remains the same literary fossil, a microcosm of concealed thought, a vehicle used by melancholic individuals for the sole purpose of unloading their griefs, real or imaginary, into the great heart of a world which has always had enough troubles of its own; a puny, debilitated medium through which the literary logroller gets in more of his work than is good for the general health of the community.

In our own immediate times, when a species of rhymophobia pervades the cultivated world, the person who revolts against the epidemic character of our emaciated verse deserves the sympathy and support of a long-suffering public. Various forms of this verse there are, to be sure, and somehow the sonnet manages to keep on top. It is about time that a movement, organized after the Malthusian plan, should be set on foot to arrest the progress of the sonnet, for, when it is remembered that there are about 200,000 poets in these United States, there is no telling when the sonnet microbe would reveal itself upon those not hitherto affected. The League of Social Science, incorporated at Albany last week, would find here a splendid field in which to prosecute its work of reform, but then Mr. Richard Watson Gilder is one of the officers, and he has always displayed a strong weakness for the sonnet.

My three critics are evidently sonnet-mongers; only, I presume, they are in different stages of the disease. "Pindar" is patronizing, condescending, and optimistic, yet ingeniously skeptical about the genuineness of my sonnet method; so he very kindly gives me a skeleton for my poetical cupboard—but of that afterward. Mr. Edward Doyle is divided as to the relative merits of the late J. Keats and the present writer; he is doubtful, too, respecting the skeleton, and right here I might as well inform "Pindar" and Mr. Doyle that the skeleton used in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW was given to me by a well-known critic of this city. But why does Mr. Doyle pay me such a left-handed compliment when he says that he has seen worse sonnets than mine in the magazines over well-known names. Now, I don't know that I could ever, with malice aforethought, write anything so atrociously bad as appears from time to time in the pages of these excellent publications. Then Mr. Brainerd P. Emery takes up the cudgels for Shelley and Keats, and for the actual need of an intellectual base of supplies he is compelled to resort to that threadbare cant about beauty and art, and other shop-worn phrases which were in their prime in the days of "Pindar's" lineal ancestor.

"Pindar's" letter is written in such a sincere spirit that I shall endeavor to put him on the right road in as far as it lies within my power. He is right when he says American poetry cannot die—at least so long as there is a "Poets' Corner" in the country newspaper, for there can be always found the artless art of poets, "whose songs gush from the heart." It is this unassuming institution that has furnished the only classics we know in American verse—exquisite poems, written long before the days of literary puffery. "Pindar" is also correct about the care and discrimination used in the selection of magazine poetry, though perhaps many persons of a cynical disposition may not agree with him. A magazine editor receives 1,000 poems every year, out of which he can probably use about fifty. The unusual care and discrimination with which the editor selects these poems can be testified to by the mutual admiration society of which the editor is often the bright particular star, and would it not be sheer imbecility on the part of any unheralded poet to disturb the harmony of that sacred body?

Nor do I think "Pindar" is very much out of the way when he says that the sonnet is the dome of the temple of poetry. But, as he probably knows, it was not placed there by public opinion, but by the efforts of a few inexperienced workmen who had no orders, and hence the Egyptian darkness surrounding that magnificent pile. "Pindar" says the sonnet will "stand the ravages of time." Yes, some sonnets written three or four centuries ago stand the test, but the sonnets of to-day cannot be placed in that category, for they resemble the real sonnet just as the imitation gold brick resembles the original article.

Referring to the New England school of poets, to which "Pindar" so felicitously alludes, it must be said that they were a brilliant galaxy, though none of them stars of the first magnitude. Longfellow had his faults of imitation, it is true, but they were trivial in comparison with the broad humanity and delicate art of his poems. The halo of classicism is akin to the halo of saintship, therefore it is proper to assume that Longfellow's name is growing steadily among the poets of the world. With the rest, who were talented after a fashion, it was a case of pouring old wine into new bottles. In 1889, when the Puritan monument was about to be unveiled at Plymouth, Mass., Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, and Aldrich were each in turn invited to read a poem for the occasion, but for some reason they all declined, and it fell to a gifted and brilliant Irishman, John Boyle O'Reilly, to write and deliver the ode—a task which he accomplished with credit to himself, thereby adding a patriotic contribution to the body of American poetry.

Stedman, Stoddard, and Aldrich are men of splendid literary attainments, but none of them may be called a genius. They have created nothing—even their sonnets would not keep them afloat, and it by no means accentuates their width of range when they write about Blameless Princes, Wyndham Towers, and the like. I am afraid, Thackeray to the contrary notwithstanding, that there can be such a person as a literary snob. We never hear of English poets making America their theme; they have a better scheme than that, for they come over here and give readings at us, and when they return with their pockets laden with dollars they tell their compatriots what a lot of bloomin' barbarians we are.

I would like to take "Pindar" by the hand and lead him gently into the garden of American poesy. In the little plots cultivated by the poets above mentioned he will certainly find flowers of rare and delicate beauty, but every one is transplanted; not a single stem indigenous to American soil—even the atmosphere is imported. And yet, I suppose we have the same right to borrow our poetry from England as we have to adopt our fashions from France or our ballot laws from Australia. And for that reason it is better to cease talking about an American school of poetry. Mr. Gilder's poetry is written with a lofty aim, and it is not discreditable to him to say that his poems will be better understood in the future than at the present day. Whitcomb Riley will always remain unparalleled in the realm of Hoosierdom, but why does he ruin his future by writing sonnets? He is too masculine for that class of work; besides, there are enough old women (male and female) in the field without harnessing Riley.

"Pindar" also mentions Col. John Hay as one of the pillars of the dome of American song. I presume he did not read the dispatch cabled to a morning paper last week in which Col. Hay is quoted as saying that he regretted ever having written poetry—a statement for which, I am sure, that otherwise able man has the genuine sympathy of all lovers of good verse. Sad to say, the writings on which Col. Hay bases his poetical reputation, "Little Breeches" and "Jim Bludso," with their tin-pan, barroom sentimentality, will hardly ever tintinnabulate down the corridors of time, and his sonnets and things make up such a leaden argosy as to prevent them sailing on the waters of the dim and distant henceforth. Col. Hay ought not to regret having written poetry; he should deny it point blank, and his candor would commend itself to all lovers of his faultless and elegant prose.

In filling the lacuna of "Pindar's" skeleton I was not unmindful of Emerson's dictum: "Out of yourself should come your rhyme, and only thus can your genius be your friend." Yet I fancy I have produced a pretty respectable sonnet of the hand-sewed variety. The form is necessarily irregular, which is due, of course, to the arrangement, or rather, misarrangement of the rhymes. I have called it

AT EVENING.

Calm and with murmurs low doth Ocean sleep,
The setting sun in gorgeous splendor paves
A golden path along the slumbering waves;
Then with a farewell sigh sinks 'neath the deep.
Here in Medea's fount I fondly steep
My soul and boyhood beams round me again,
The countless woes, the piercing throbs of pain
Depart as clouds athwart the ether sweep.
Yon buoyant bark that in the distance seems
A silhouette against the Western sky
To me is hope's, its precious argosy—
The sweet fulfillment of my glowing dreams.
I am alone, and yet, I'm not alone,
While listening, rapt, to Ocean's soothing tone.

To return to Mr. Brainerd P. Emery, I would like to say that all the twaddle about "artistic beauty" has been working overtime for years past. It is the shield of the literary mediocrity, the shibboleth of the doctrinaire, the safeguard of the oiled and curled poetical saphead who shines at 4 o'clock teas in giddy society, where every guest is presented with a copy of his idiotic rubbish. It is not necessary to repeat here what I have said about Shelley and Keats, and, inasmuch as I cannot look upon these poets kaleidoscopically I shall let Mr. Emery and Mr. Doyle settle the matter, hoping, of course, that Mr. Emery will use a few original arguments—and I have no doubt he can. Strange that my sonnet did not meet with Mr. Emery's approbation, but there is compensation in the fact that "Pindar" and Mr. Doyle gave it very cordial praise. I wonder if Mr. Emery will accuse me of possessing "the vision of the faculty divine" when he reads the following lines. It is not a sonnet on the sonnet, but a sonnet by the sonnet, and it describes the decline and fall of that poor versicle. The idea is novel, if nothing else.

HIC JACET.

The Sonnet, (loquitur.)

Once 'neath the azure of Italian skies,
I proudly flourished and my veins ran fire,
I voiced the chords of Petrarch's golden lyre,
And woke the beam of love in maiden's eyes.
I echoed warrior's chant and lover's sighs,
My mellow-sounding music quenched desire.
Dear perfect land, would that my funeral pyre
Were raised within thee—but why rhapsodize?
For I was borne to Britain's cheerless shore,
Where long-eared steeds my chariot drew, instead
Of Pegasus. And Columbia's breath
So icily-killing—soon I was no more.
This epitaph's on my Procrustean bed:
"Hic Jacet: this frail form was worked to death."

Mr. Emery will observe that in the above sonnet the octave is "luminous," and the sestet is "suggestive," according to his own dazzling new idea. And who shall say that "it did not come from the hands of a poet"? It was Plato, who had such a delightful way of saying a difficult thing, that said: "For a poet is something light and hath wings and cannot compose verses unless he be inspired." And this includes all kinds of poetry, except, possibly, the sonnet, for the sonneteer is not possessed of wings.

E. G.

New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

II.

Pindar Makes a Convert for "E. G."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had my doubts as to the efficacy of "E. G.'s" recipe for writing sonnets, in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, but since I tried my hand on "Pindar's" test case this afternoon, I have become a convert. I inclose the results of my efforts. The sonnet, I may say, composed itself, as I had no idea what it would be about when I began. Columbus, the hero of it, did not turn up until it was half written, and I do not feel in any sense responsible for the outcome. While "Pindar" was about it, and had the whole English dictionary before him, it seems to me he might have confined himself to two rhymes in the first eight lines, and have found more perfect rhymes than "pain-again" and "sky-argosy." Perhaps his choice indicates that he has a sonnet up his sleeve with which to overwhelm "E. G." However that may be, I must apologize for trespassing on the latter's preserves.

COLUMBUS AT NIGHTFALL.

Calm falls the night. See how our galleons sleep,
The white wings folded, while the still moon paves
A silvered alley all adown the waves.
Then let me, too, harmonious with the deep,
Here seek an hour's brief restfulness and steep
My courage in the infinite while again.
The trivial things of day—the stress—the pain—
Depart and fade beneath the horizon's sweep.

Yon beckoning moonlit pathway, sure, it seems
A God-sent omen from the western sky
To guide me onward with my argosy—
The half-real substance of my boldest dreams.
I tremble thus to read the heavens alone
While I subdue my spirit to their tone.

MEMNON.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1898.

III.

Succeeds, But Looks to Others for Better Verse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it allowable to a rank outsider to pick up the gauntlet thrown down in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW so boldly by "Pindar" to "E. G."? If it is, and no punishment meets the crime, I beg to suggest that the following lines "fill the bill" to a certain extent. They, first of all, include the given terminals. They scan; the meter is, in places, not unworthy of Mr. Louis M. Elshemus's noble lyrics, and, most important of all, they are quite unintelligible. Seriously, the challenge leads to so interesting a feat that I shall look most carefully for some acceptances that contain good verse:

Calmly the Summer sea invites to sleep,
The ocean tossing on the bed it paves,
A gentle breeze lifts lazily the waves,
Then sighs to find it cannot kiss the deep.
Here in a peaceful way I love to steep
My soul in mem'ries dear; and yet again
The days recall of earlier joy and pain.
Departing hence I come to where doth sweep
Yon vault of noble azure blue. It seems
A blind harmonious 'tween the sea and sky—
To make a setting to my argosy—
The vessel freighted with my love-lost dreams.
I sail these seas now mournfully alone
While mem'ry calls a sinner to atone.

W. W. NORMAN.

New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

IV.

Written in About Fifteen Minutes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the challenge of "Pindar" to "E. G." in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 27, permit me to submit the following sonnet, the result of about fifteen minutes' work on Sunday:

ODE TO "PINDAR."

Calm and tender be thy balmy sleep!
The moonlight like a shroud of silver paves
A dripping oar, and all the dancing waves.
Then, as I gently float upon the deep,
Here can I rest and dream. A mountain steep
My vision meets, and with a rush again
The bygone days are back, with all their pain!
Depart! ye shades of sorrow! With one sweep
Yon silver moon shall paint ye white as seems
A fleecy cloud that floats across the sky.
To me there comes a laden argosy:
The freight is all a tissued mass of dreams.
I wove those dreams for thee, my love, alone,
Whilst thou slept, midst moonlight sheen and ocean's tone.

This is easy; give us something harder!

E. H. RUFFNER,
Major Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.
Custom House, Charleston, S. C., Aug. 28, 1898.

V.

If Not a Sonnet, Why Not?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not a poet, nor am I "E. G.," but the two columns of terminals given by "Pindar" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 27, suggested the following, which I venture to submit to "Pindar's" judgment. Of course this may not be poetry, but it will be found, I think, to fulfill the sonnet requirement of ten syllables to the line. If the rhymes are faulty, blame "Pindar," who set the terminals.

Calm was the night that woo'd me soft to sleep,
The silence made me forget the city's paves,
And as I heard the lapping of the waves,
Then rippling with bright laughter from the deep,
"Here," said I, "is the gentle road, not steep,
My barque shall journey yet, and yet again—
The road that causes tired feet no pain.
Depart, dull thoughts! The lucent clouds that sweep
Yon horizon, a fading curtain seems;
A veil that, drawing back from the calm sky,
To heaven invites our home-bound argosy."
The ship lay wondrous calm, and so, in dreams,
I passed the heavenly, silent night alone
While listening to the dull waves' monotone.

I admit that this is pretty bad, but it fulfills the conditions, and what more would you? Is't not a sonnet? If not, why not?

HECTOR.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 29, 1898.

VI.

Not Poetry, But It May Serve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While not approving the ingenious mechanism for sonnet making proposed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW by "E. G.," I have yet ventured to apply a very limited amount of intellectual strength toward the cracking of the nut prepared by "Pindar." True, the result is not poetry. Still, it may serve:

NEPTUNE'S LAMENT.

Calm shines the moon on the water's sleep,
The light from its mirror a pathway paves
A line of white o'er the resting waves.
Then moans a voice from the purple deep,
"Here 'neath these walls and rocky steep
My muffled song may be heard again,
The mournful expression of hidden pain.
Depart, fair moon, with your radiant sweep,
Yon pathway of light but mockery seems
A taint flung out from the starry sky,
To follow my freighted argosy,
The hov'ring vision of roseate dreams.
I cease—the Past must abuse alone,
While the Present swells louder in glad young tone.

J. D.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1898.

VII.

Submitted as a Cloak.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not the "E. G." in question, but "Pindar's" challenge in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 27 to a name so near my own tempted me to put in an oar. How will this cloak do for the skeleton?

Calm holds the night as under wings of sleep
The keen-eyed moon leans low and smiling paves
A path of light along the sweet lulled waves,
Then reaches to the hill where shadows deep
Here rest on ingle, there on passes steep.
My soul's astir to find her wake again,
The old-time pictures with the old-time pain!
Depart, O moon, and let your radiance sweep
Yon brooding cloud whose drifting blackness seems
A dull reproach upon the starry sky
To me. Not here should sail thine argosy.
The cargo grown of golden, unwaked dreams.
I greet my past, pray thee, alone, alone,
While darkness throbs an unstirred monotone.

DOUBLE OF "E. G."

Dunnsville, Essex County, Va., Aug. 30, 1898.

Worthington C. Ford has prepared for publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. "Journals of the Continental Congress." The papers are reprinted from the original sources, and Mr. Ford has included a valuable introduction and notes, and there will be adequate illustrations. The first volume of the work will appear in a few weeks. The others will follow at short intervals.

[illegible]

Modern Europe.*

The period covered by the present volume begins at the end of the fifteenth century and continues up to a point some twenty years ago. Perhaps the most conspicuous and far-reaching events to usher in the modern period of which the book of Mr. Schwill treats were the many voyages of discovery undertaken by Columbus and those following in his footsteps. The establishment of many American colonies marked the expansion and progress of Spain, Portugal, England, France, and the Netherlands in the early part of this period. The Reformation in Germany was another most important movement in which Martin Luther was by far the most extraordinary figure, that stands out most strikingly at the beginning of the modern epoch. The rank of Spain declined and she dropped definitely to the second and third rank among European powers in consequence of the disgraceful treaties of Westphalia (1648) and of the Pyrenees (1659), which closed her long wars with the Netherlands and with France. In spite of political decline, however, Spain enjoyed at this period a greater degree of literary and artistic activity than she had ever enjoyed before, and the like of which she has never since attained. Cervantes produced "Don Quixote," and Velasquez and Murillo both flourished.

In England Henry VIII. and Thomas Wolsey, and afterward Thomas Cromwell, were manufacturing history. The history made by these men and those who came after them is stained with blood, often wantonly shed. Many martyrs were burned at the stake. William Shakespeare wrote his undying plays, Spenser produced the "Faerie Queen," and Bacon wrote his essays.

Peter the Great in Russia, and Gustavus Adolphus, in Sweden, were at the time of which the present book treats winning the honors that came to them subsequently. To Peter and his wife Catharine, who succeeded him, is due the eminent exaltation of Russia, quite in spite of herself. The story of the nations and their rulers that rose and reigned and fell is like a story told in passing and recalls great triumphs and sad losses. The partition of Poland is one of the sad things that stands out lamentably in the history. The French Revolution paved the way for the entrance of Napoleon Bonaparte, who changed the geography of Europe with such caprice that it was needful to make new maps and new charts. Napoleon, whatever else he was or was not, yet had the power to write his name, not alone in France, but in all Europe in such a way as that no time shall be long enough to cause oblivion for him. The history of modern Europe, as presented by Mr. Schwill, is quite perspicuous, and makes the work of the student easy. The changes in the Government of France, from the time of the first Napoleon until the firm establishment of the present republic, and reciting the acts of the Commune of 1871, while not exhaustively told, are nevertheless clearly stated so that a comprehensive idea is obtained even by the hasty reader.

England in the nineteenth century deserves and has received at the hands of the present historian the attention she merits as a world-empire. The man who has let his European history grow dim will find in the present book the means of renewing his faded knowledge, and the student, to whom it is all new, will alike find the treatment comprehensive and alluring.

Spanish History.*

Whatever other results the Spanish-American war may have, it is certain that it has served to arouse no little public interest in Spain and her possessions, some of which will have passed from her control forever. It is doubtless true that much of the present interest in Spain is tinctured with prejudice. We "remember the Maine" so persistently as to forget everything else about the once famous peninsular power and her splendid annals of empire, now sadly tarnished, and the rich cluster of historic associations that belong to her. America in the dawn of her early history owes much to Spain and to the patronage that Columbus, Cortez, Pizarro, Balboa, and Ponce de Leon received from that Government when other powers were indifferent. Washington Irving and Prescott have laid upon Spain the spell of absorbing interest in the domain of history and romance, and it is not well for us to forget what they have so captivatingly set forth. The sun has long since set upon the glory of Spain with which Irving and Prescott dealt, but there is much in the nation's record to interest the historical student and to enter- [illegible] dred years and more she has [illegible] harrowed by political convulsions and civil wars. Race bigotry and religious fanaticism added to the chronic strife of which Spain seems ever to have been the theatre. The Inquisition and its hideous activity in Spain during the sixteenth century serves to mark the tendency toward declination. Spain became an enfeebled power. Portugal was, with all her colonies, lost to her; the Netherlands were next to fall from her weakening grasp. Early in the eighteenth century Gibraltar passed into British hands and French intrigue shaped and directed what policy she had, and Joseph Bonaparte sat finally upon the Spanish throne. Her American colonies are now lost to her, and with the political corruption and extravagance that largely prevails her outlook is far from being a bright one. The earliest history of Spain dates as far back as the Visigoths, but is involved in obscurity not yet penetrated. The date was about A. D. 350. Wars succeeded wars and conquests conquests, until we reach the Middle Ages, when the figure of the Cid Campeador stands forth with a European reputation. The poets of all times have sung of him and woven legends about him. According to Arabian chronicle, the Cid was a professional highwayman, whose business it was to chain prisoners. His power, at any rate, was immense, and it was said that there was no district of Spain that he did not at some time pillage. Under Ferdinand and Isabella the numerous petty kingdoms that had sprung up, and which filled the Northern, Southern, and Central portions of the peninsula—Castile, Aragon, Navarre, and the Moorish kingdom of Granada—different as they were in character, race, and institutions—were gradually amalgamated into one comprehensive nationality, that afterward exercised so powerful an influence under Charles V. and Philip II. Salutary changes of every description were introduced, internal communications facilitated, foreign trade protected, the public credit, which had languished, was re-established by the punctuality with which the Government met its engagements; arbitrary imposts were repealed; different denominations of coin had a legal standard of value affixed, and royal mints were established to infuse life and vigor into the currency. In five years the revenues increased fivefold, agriculture and architecture began to flourish again, and capital to flow into the country. "What many men," says old Pulgar, "and grand lords were unable to do in many years, a solitary woman, with her own toil and talents, did in a little while."

The permanent establishment of the Spanish Inquisition took place during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the conquest of Granada, (1481-92,) with all its romantic and pathetic associations, filled more than ten years of its middle period. But more than all else was the period of these rulers made notable by the achievements of the Spanish navigators—Columbus and his contemporaries—who had in less than fifty years of time made Spain the most magnificent empire on earth. No wonder that Charles V. and Philip II. were looked upon as little less than gods, and were held in remembrance as the greatest Kings that ever sat upon the throne of Spain.

The author has given us at this time a conscientious study in Spanish history. He has shown us in his book some of the reasons for the decline of Spanish greatness and glory. Under Maria Cristina, the Queen Regent, the Spanish Court, which has too often been an example of all that was loathsome in vice and shameless in depravity, has been pure and cleanly, so far as she could influence it. She has endeared herself to the nation of Spain by her maternal devotion and the care she has taken of the youthful King Alfonso XIII., her delicate son, on whom she has lavished a mother's tenderness and love.

In this hour of Spanish defeat there is something of melancholy by way of comparison with her former greatness that has passed away. It is possible that the war may not be an unmixed evil for Spain. If she treasures the lessons taught by it and learns to progress through it all, it will prove to the country a great blessing in disguise. Prof. Harrison's book will find an audience among those desiring to know something of Spain and what she has been and what she has now been reduced to.

Mr. Steevens's Book on Egypt.*

There is so much to attract and allure in the ancient history of Egypt and its remains; so much in its lost arts, cabalistic inscriptions and traditions that is mingled with romance and legend that it is sometimes hard for us to realize that there can [illegible] the Egypt in 1898. The author of the present book, however, quickly brings us to a realizing sense of the existence of an Egypt of to-day, and we gain our first view of that country in the world's coaling station of Port Said, which lies on a little triangle of sand between the Suez Canal and the salt swamps that fringe the Delta of the Nile, with Asia on one side and Africa on the other. The population of Port Said reaches [illegible],000, 10,000 of which are Europeans. There are a few trees in the town, but hardly a garden and no green fields. Sand and water in a dismally flat and monotonous combination stretch away as far as the eager eye searching in vain for some relief can see. There are no sights, no amusements, no society, according to Mr. Steevens. Everybody is saving his money for a Summer somewhere else. Modern Egypt disappoints and serves to make more striking the glaring contrast between what it was under Rameses the Great and what it now is when the grandees of modern Egypt are seen rolling by in their London or Paris built carriages—a flash of scarlet and gold waistcoats, white drawers, and bare brown legs, as their running grooms shout to clear the way before them. Egypt has lost her individuality and is now very much like Turkey to the outward eye, but yet with differences. Egypt is being governed, Turkey is not. In Egypt you encounter electric lights, European locomotives, electric tramways, and telephones. You may observe the coast guard and the police, as well as street sweepers under the English rule in Egypt, but such things are not allowed in Turkey, for they might be conducive to treason.

In theory, Egypt does not belong to Great Britain. It so happens that there are British garrisons in Cairo and Alexandria, but that is quite an accident. They are there to maintain the authority of the Khedive and to restore order. They have been engaged in these modest duties since 1882. Egypt is as orderly a country as exists on earth, and the Khedive would be only too glad to try maintaining his authority without them, only somehow they still stay! And they not only stay, but they govern. In spite of complications, in spite of everything, they govern, and do it well. Fifteen years ago Egypt was bankrupt, rebellious, miserable, oppressed, defeated. To-day she is solvent, orderly, prosperous, well governed, victorious. The solution of the problem is interesting seeking, but one thing remains, and that is, England did it; did it without especially intending it or altogether knowing it did it—that is, by sheer unconscious English genius for rule.

In spite of modifications and change in other directions, there remains one thing the same to-day as it was in the earliest Egypt, and that is the Nile. It has been well said, Egypt is the Nile. The expression is a happy one. It is not an epigram or figure of speech. The street one walks upon in Cairo, the beef and potatoes served for luncheon, they are all just solidified, organized, vitalized Nile. Every acre of tilled land in Egypt was washed hither from the Abyssinian mountains and laid down to fertilize the desert by the Nile. The great river not only gives water to a rainless land, but it makes the very soil. The Nile is Egypt's all in all. The mythology of Egypt shows in what estimation the river was held, and nothing of the adoring homage paid to it has been lost. Egypt is, of all others, the land of the engineer, and if the full Nile should burst its banks the land would become a lake. Egypt is the African Holland. If it is not a beautiful country, it is a picturesque land, filled with people, animals, and customs that stand out sharply in contrast with the things that are familiar to us in America and in England. Camels are not confined to zoological gardens and circuses in Egypt. They enter into daily use and fit into the sandy deserts there. Egypt could not spare them.

Much has already been accomplished in Egypt, but much remains yet to do. The reclamation of desert lands and salt marshes can be still further extended, and much can thus be added to the arable lands capable of high cultivation. The growth of india rubber under proper husbandry and the possibilities in respect to sugar growing are prodigious in the Upper Nile and around the Delta districts, respectively.

Egypt is a land of contrasts, in which the past and its glories are linked with the present and the future and all its possibilities. The Pyramids, from which twenty Napoleonic centuries look down, are still in evidence, battered by time and the spoliation of tourists and others, but yet so imperturbably indestructible. The twin colossi of Memnon, fabled to send back musical notes when the first rays of the morning sun fell upon them, still stand in Egypt, but the joyous sun strikes him and his mate, and they are silent; it burns on them and they are cold. Worn, battered, and very old, they seem to ask what has become of all around them that was once so glorious, but [illegible] The art of the ancient [illegible] does not appeal to Mr. Steevens. He calls it uncouth, clumsy, and barbaric. Even an obelisk fails to impress him, and as for the hieroglyphics, the papyri, and the scarabaei, they lack for him the charm that some Egyptologists have found in them. The railway, books, trees, modern manufacturing, and other things similar make of Egypt a paradox, with the old at one extreme and the new at the other. The work appears in diary form and bears the unmistakable evidences of field work. To many the picture presented of Egypt in 1898 will have the charm of absolute novelty.

Ticonderoga and Elsewhere in 1776*

War books are the fashion. When and where the war was fought is not the important matter, if so there be fluttering flag, bugle call or beat of drum; if there be thunder of shots, and brave lives laid down for country. The taste of blood has made too many drunk. Led into war for righteous cause, they were coming almost to love it for war's own sake. It isn't the easiest thing for a peaceful nation, to whom war is only a name or a memory, to stamp its literature with blood in a couple of fortnights. It may put the mark there, but the mark will be less artistic than obvious. A good deal of the work will be clumsily done, by writers who plainly never saw a battle. They give the roar of the guns without the smoke of the conflict. The war "atmosphere" is lacking.

Notable, then, among the new war volumes is a little paper-bound publication of the complete "Orderly Book" which Capt. Ichabod Norton kept in the Revolutionary War. Capt. Norton was a member of Col. Mott's regiment of Connecticut troops destined for the northern campaign in 1776. The journal extends from July of that year to the end of November, and was kept, as the title page says, at Skeensborough, (now Whitehall;) Fort Ann, and Ticonderoga, N. Y., and at Mount Independence, Vt.

The book has an excellent introduction by Robert O. Bascom of Fort Edward. This is historical in character. It identifies Capt. Norton as the son of Thomas Norton, whose estate lay about three miles north of the meeting house at Farmington, Conn. His mother was Ruth Strong, a patronymic which is woven into innumerable American genealogies. The history of the original Orderly Book is traced to its present owner, a lineal descendant, (of other name,) whose home is now in Rochester. The introduction also sketches easily and pleasantly the several localities mentioned in the journal.

If the latter had no other claim to antiquarian value, it should make a large one to antiquarian interest in its exhibition of misspelling and its haphazard peppering with capitals. For the rest, Capt. Norton was plainly an honest, earnest patriot, undergoing privation and want without complaint for the great cause, and telling his daily story with a simplicity that enhances its attraction. He displays, also, in his record, a grim straightforwardness, unconscious of the humorous situations which blundering spelling or construction have often made funnier. All was desperately serious to the writer in the little camp.

The journal opens with a transcript of the order of Col. Samuel Mott to Capt. Norton to take his company "with all Covenant speed" to Bennington. It was to be a mid-Summer march, and in addition to specific regulations regarding the care of the health of the men, the order reads: "Tis expected that you profoorm a march of 20 miles per day and that there be no unneccasary firing of guns by the men as they pass; itt is supposed every man will be willing to provide himself with 4, 5 or more balls suited to the bore of his gun for any emergency on their march"—all of which makes interesting contrast with the way troops are moved to-day across the country. Arrived at Skeensborough, the entry of August 20th—expressed, "Augt the 20, Ad 1776"—names officers and gives some regulations of the camp. For instance: "Regimental orders, that the Revd. Solomon Morgin is Chaplin of the Regt., and to be obayed as such. asa tracy is appointed quartermaster and is to be obayed as such. * * * The officers of duty in Each Compiny are to take it by turn day by day and see that the Mens Cooking is well takin care of so far as can be for so small a number of Cittles as can be Contained; the Ravilee to beat in front of the Regt."

The entry of the next day is a long one. The Colonel is obliged to leave his regiment for a week or two. In doing so he makes the following statement:

> Col. Mott assures the Regt. that having the highest Hopes & Expectation from the good conduct and harminy of the Regt. and Vigilence and alartness in the Servace,

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*HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE. By Ferdinand Schwill, Ph. D., Instructor in Modern History at the University of Chicago. With maps and genealogical tables. Cloth. 12mo. Pages 434. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $1.50 net.

*SPAIN IN HISTORY. By James A. Harrison, Professor of History and Modern Languages in Washington and Lee University. Introduction by G. Mercer Adam. Revised and enlarged. Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated in Spanish colors. 12mo. Pages 603. New York: The Werner Company. Price, $1.50.

*EGYPT IN 1898. By G. W. Steevens, author of "The Land of the Dollar" and "With the Conquering Turk." Cloth, illustrated. 12mo. Pages 283. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

*CAPT. NORTON'S ORDERLY BOOK. Together with a Fac Simile of Capt. Norton's Map of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence. With an introduction by Robert O. Bascom of Fort Edward, N. Y. 8vo. Pp. 64. Fort Edward: Keating & Barnard. Price, $1.

> nothing less than the alarming, Broken & distressing Situation of his family & affairs could Have tended Him to left Business. But as soon as he has paid a lettle attention to his Molancly affairs att home to return to them without Delay. Tis expected that the officers will take Diligence Care to cultivate in the Men a spirit of good Agreement and Indeavour to teach and form them to that fortitude, Resilution and obedience which is the only means of devine protection and victory in case of an attack from the Enemy.

An entry of "Augt. 26, Ad 1776," touches an unpleasant subject in strict soldierly fashion. It reads:

> Itts ordered that Buchards take care that no nastiness is hov in the crick. If they Heeve any in they must suffer the consequence. Likewise I would have the buchards take care and order better for the futur, or else I shall take care of them.

For many subsequent days the record, whether at Skeensborough, in "camp att fortann," at "ticonderoguege," or at Mount Independence, gives glimpse merely of uneventful daily camp life, which has not differed very much in a hundred and twenty years. On Oct. 14 the record says that "the enemy is ourly expected." The regiment is put under arms every morning at 4 o'clock, and is expected to "repair with all silence to the alarming poast & stand there till Broad day light." At night officers and men are to have their arms at hand. The wait, however, was long and anxious. It was just two weeks later, though there had been engagements with the fleet, that the record states that the General returns "his thanks to officers & solgiers" for the "elark, spireted maner with which they repaired to face the enemy yesterday."

There are long entries recording the sad findings of the courts-martial. Punishments often ordered, were various numbers of lashes on sometimes "the bare," and sometimes "the naked," back. Yet there were recompenses for good behavior. Not infrequent are the records of instructions to the "comesary" to "issue out Emediately half a gill of rhum to every non comisind officer and solgier." But it is easier to quote than to know where to stop quoting from this simple contemporary diary of life in the camp of our gallant forefathers, picturing it in an unromantic and stern reality of which fiction is naturally shy. But we turn to the last clauses of the last order. They might be addressed to some of the great-grandsons who are in camp to-day: "The men are to wash up their cloathing as itt is not only condusive to their health but nesisary to Make a solgier like appearance that they be clean & neat. And the officers and men (are to) see that no damage (is) done to the huts—that not only from Princeble but a gainst genll. order."

It should be added that the book abounds in the names of officers, and will probably be of value to many who are seeking a record of Revolutionary ancestors.

A Book on the Mind.*

A wonderful fascination forever clusters round and about the unseen and the unknown. This is especially true of all psychologic investigation which of necessity deals with the unseen, and frequently with the unknown. The mind and its limitations is what the psychologist seeks to know and to measure, and in his searchings after light two methods of procedure are adopted—viz., introspection, which consists in taking note of one's own mind, as all sorts of changes are produced in it, such as emotions, memories, associations of events now gone, &c., and describing everything that takes place. Other persons can repeat the observations with their own minds, and see that what the first reports is true, and "Experimental" and "Physiological Psychology," which is experimenting on some one else's mind. Theories founded on the latter method are not always safe and certain, because of the fact that minds vary much in different persons; healthy and diseased minds are quite different, and are given a special class under the name of "Abnormal Psychology." Variations, however, often very striking, exist between individuals even within normal life, and admirable results in one case become quite valueless in another case. Well people are very different from one another. What we understand by character or temperament, as distinguishing one person from another, is a well-known and familiar evidence of this, and constitutes "Individual Psychology." Other forms appear under the guises of "Educational or Pedagogical Psychology," "Race Psychology," "Social Psychology," and perhaps some other forms. It is so easy to multiply nomenclature. The essential matter is to study the mind, and to try to measure the height, the depth, the magnitude of the intangible mind and learn its secrets. If we seek to know what the mind has done in the world we are confronted by a dazzling wealth of story that comes to us from the very earliest period of archaic history. Mind has done all that has been done—built human institutions, created literature, evolved science, discovered the laws of Nature so far as we know them, used the forces of the material world, and is found embodied in all the monuments which stand to testify to the presence of man. Such testimony tells us in a manner not to be mistaken or misunderstood of what the mind has done. Results in many directions all assembled, so that a consistent view of that wonderful thing, the mind, may be had, will greatly aid us in formulating some small notion of what it is. The thing is, after all, so complex that most people are content to take the mind for granted and accept results without seeking to inquire too closely into the modus operandi.

We were formerly taught of the existence of five special senses—viz., sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch, but in psychologic light we now know very definitely of certain other supplemental forms. There are muscle sensations coming from the moving of our limbs, organic sensations from the inner vital organs, heat and cold sensations no doubt quite distinct from each other, pain sensations, and a long train of other peculiar sensational conditions, which may be separate and distinct, or be the result of combinations of some of the others. A current of electricity passed through the arm is productive of a sensation that is perhaps typical of one of these unclassified senses.

All these things give the mind its material upon which to work. Primarily, externals are without value, but as correlatives they come to have value only when taken in connection with other things.

It is possible that we all have an occult power lying dormant within us that, once we learn to exercise it, will make us gods greater in power than mythology records. We have a hint of the verity of this in what is known as hypnotism, mesmerism, telepathy, and some other forms of mental power and activity that suggest the words written in the Scriptures (Matt. xvii., 20,) "If ye have faith, as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place, and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you." It is not impossible that in psychology we stand at the threshold of a higher and broader life, whose horizon widens and enlarges more than we can yet realize. It is quite customary for us to scoff at one of the modern psychologic forms that have sprung up only within very recent years, and which is known as Christian science. The significance of scoffing is very small, but some of the results that Christian science attains are indicative of that which is to come as we grow more and more to understand and apply the new forces that it has already gathered and will continue to marshal.

The study of psychology is yet in its infancy, but enough has already been done to show the relation existing between man and the animals. We have hitherto placed man too high and the animals too low in the scale, but psychological investigators are coming more and more to appreciate and properly to value the animal instincts. Even a dull person may readily gain some knowledge of the near approach of animal instinct, so called, to the mind and its operations by simply watching a house cat or a dog and noting the multiform life of either for a single day. The result will astonish those whose attention has not hitherto been turned in this direction.

But if the psychology of animals is interesting and instructive, what shall we say of the study of the child and of its mind unfoldings? The mother, and often the father, is simply fascinated by the development and other psychologic phenomena relating to children that belong to them. No wonder they sometimes become the sport of critics who hold themselves aloof from parental influences, and to whom all children are alike as peas in a pod. Some thoughtful attention to the subject will show clearly that a very close relation exists between the mind and the body, though it is not so easy to understand how the beautiful things reflected in the eye and the sounds striking in vibrations on the ear become pleasurable sensations in the mind. The power of speech and of memory, and a thousand other things wonderful but commonplace because we do not pause to think about them, are worthy of our most careful attention and study in the light of this science. When psychology shall have reached its fullest development the child who is now counted stupid will not have the odium now too often given him, but something of his psychologic tendencies will be diagnosed, as a physician now diagnoses a panthologic condition that is abnormal, and the boy's occupation may be chosen with the certainty of harmonious adaptation. Mr. Baldwin brings to the task of preparing the present book an enthusiasm that makes his labor light, and while the book is not an exhaustive one, nor is it intended so to be, yet enough of the subject is presented in a way that will be found interesting to all those who take it up, and the book will be finally laid down with regret. A healthy interest will be stimulated in psychology on the part of those who will carefully read the little volume.

Macaulay in a New Edition.*

The latest edition of Macaulay, known as the "Albany Edition," is so called because in the "Albany," "whose inviolate tranquillity affords so agreeable relief from the roar and flood of Piccadilly traffic," as Sir George Trevelyan describes it, many of his uncle's works were written. It was in that cloister, the Albany, where Macaulay lived from 1841 to 1856, and "these fifteen years in the Albany were also the term of Macaulay's ripest literary achievement." He had been a half dozen years in India, and the work there had been arduous, and in England at first he sought some slight rest, but Macaulay never indulged in a moment of idleness.

It was in 1842, then, that his "Lays of Ancient Rome" were finished. Bringing his manuscript to the Longmans, Macaulay seems to have questioned its excellence, and it is even remembered that he deemed it a trifle trivial. There was an inclination on the part of the author to be apologetic. As to money for the poems, that, he said, there need be no bother about; he wanted no conditions, only this he insisted, that there were to be no puffings. The success of the "Lays" astonished their author. Before the copyright had expired, 200,000 copies of it had been sold, and since then the sale has been "beyond all calculation."

We of to-day dub Macaulay the "Cocksure Man," but here are instances that he put but a modest value on his own literary performances. It was fairly hard work for his publishers to make him collect his "Essays." He contended that his writings for The Edinburgh Review were special things, never could be popular, and had no chance of entering into general literature, for they would lack readers. When the essays were printed, their success was beyond precedent, and the publisher says that the demand for them is still apparently inexhaustible.

Still living at the Albany, Macaulay's plan, so long indulged in, to write a history of the English Revolution took shape, and in 1848 the first two volumes were published. It is a long time to look back to, but some of us may remember the early Harper edition of this history and what a typographical triumph it was then considered on the part of the house to get up this Macaulay history in a race against time. When the history was complete the sales were over 250,000. It has been printed in all known languages, and the pirate publishers of the world have fattened on it.

Is there a lost book of Macaulay's? There seems to be evidence that he had mapped out a history, that of the Bourbon restoration in France. It does look as if he had made some arrangement with Dionysius Lardner to write it, and it is positive that Macaulay had devoted some of his time to the compilation of this history. Just fancy Macaulay taking up the Napoleonic period, for he would have been obliged to begin there, and his portraiture of the Emperor, and his description of Waterloo, glimpses of the Duke, and the Congress of Verona, and an etching of that uncommonly smart Talleyrand. Certainly the world was loser because this history never saw the light. Is there no scrap leaf of it to be found? Will Sir George Trevelyan ever tell us?

Yes, Macaulay was "the fullest man that ever lived"; one who had read everything and who never forgot anything, and he bristled with facts. There were millions of drawers in that man's brain, and every one opened when he willed it, and out came the required document. Certainly he had his convictions, and he held to his opinions, and he may have been too much of a party man in the sense used by Dr. Arnold in this maxim: "The past is reflected to us by the present, and the party man feels the present most." Then it may be that the reflections made by Macaulay of historical events which occurred two hundred years ago are lighted up by the lantern flashes of to-day, but how could this be otherwise? No man is so entirely impartial as to be able to interpret the thoughts of the man of the past without injecting some of his own personality into the characters.

Prof. Beers's History of Literature.*

This is a reprint, brought up to date, of a Chautauqua textbook for 1890-91, and we must again protest against the misleading aspect of a title page that does not indicate previous editions. In a textbook, almost as invariably as in a scientific work, the public should be informed of the date of the writer's opinions. From his preface it is obvious that Prof. Beers recognizes the thankless nature of the task which he has conscientiously performed. "In so brief a history of so rich a literature the problem is," he says, "how to get room enough to give, not an adequate impression—that is impossible—but any impression at all of the subject." He accordingly crowds out philosophy, history, and science, in order to gain space for "belles lettres," and he omits the literature of the Anglo-Saxon period and the Scotch vernacular literature before Burns. He divides his history into periods, following the divisions made by Stopford Brooke in his "Primer of English Literature." The result is more satisfactory than textbooks of literature usually are. Prof. Beers has the advantage of an interested style, and his readers will be apt to remember his characterizations, not for their originality, but because they are distinct and easily verified. Of Pope he says, for example: "He was not a consecutive thinker, like Dryden, and cared less about the truth of his thought than about the pointedness of its expression. His language was closer-grained than Dryden's. His great art was the art of putting things. He is more quoted than any other English poet but Shakespeare. He struck the average intelligence, the common sense of English readers, and furnished it with neat, portable formulas, so that it no longer needed to 'vent its observation in mangled terms,' but could pour itself out compactly, artistically, in little ready-made molds."

Of course the danger in "studying" literature with the sort of textbook provided by Prof. Beers lies in the too easy satisfaction of the mind. Here are some facts, some clearly stated, sensible-sounding opinions, some admirable photographs; why go further? It is desirable to read in connection with such a textbook examples of the various writers mentioned in its pages, but is it necessary to hunt up monographs, and compare notes, and make opinions of one's own? The average student who is benefiting by the Chautauquan course will hardly find it so. And in this connection we think Prof. Beers could have made his book more helpful and stimulating than he has made it to the mind which has to be taught how to learn. For example, in the list of books to be read, the student is directed to David Masson's edition of Milton's poetical works. It would vastly have added to the liveliness of the reading hour if Prof. Beers had prescribed Lowell's essay on Masson's "Milton" to be taken at the same time. It is only by assistance of such nature that the student manages to climb over the hedge of names and dates and general information that incloses the lovely field of our literature, and a guide to the right sort of supplementary reading is particularly valuable where the student is away from the stimulus of personal intercourse with his teacher.

In his treatment of modern writers, Prof. Beers has found it necessary to be brief and unwise to be dogmatic. He might, however, have given casual mention to Tennyson's "national" poetry, and the reader could hardly do better than supplement his discussion of Tennyson and Browning by Prof. Dowdin's essay on the same writers.

A New Leviticus.*

Who cares to read the book of Leviticus? It is probably read less often than any other book in the Bible, unless the book of Chronicles be excepted. It is regarded as a dry collection of ritualistic regulations, having to do chiefly with the sacrificing of rams and bullocks. Yet it is, in the estimation of scholars, the most important book of the Pentateuch, the centre around which the ancient faith was grouped, whence it drew much of its strength and weakness.

It is most fortunate that this volume has been intrusted to the leading English authority upon Bible criticism, for in his skillful hands it has become a new and interesting book, one that will hold the attention of even the casual reader.

Canon Driver has become famous for his great "Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament," the standard work on the subject, but the limits of space prevented his treating any single book with that degree of thoroughness which satisfies the lay reader. In the book of Leviticus, just issued, the learned author gives a complete review of the latest opinions regarding this book, and a clear exposition of modern methods of treating the Bible. The chief sources from which this book is drawn are really three. The most ancient of these is that contained in Chapters 17-26, generally known as the Law of Holiness, from its constant iteration: "You shall be holy; for I, Jhvh, (pronounced Yahwe,) your God, am holy." The remarkable affinity between this idea and those expressed by the prophet Ezekiel has led many to attribute the composition of this section to that prophet, but Canon Driver thinks that no positive proof has yet been adduced in support of this theory. The main body of Leviticus is a portion of the priestly narrative which forms the groundwork of the entire Pentateuch. The third portion consists of a number of laws added to the priestly narratives. In carrying out the Polychromatism, which forms one of the chief features of this edition, these three sources are kept distinct by the different colored backgrounds, yellow being used for the Law of Holiness, brown for the later additions, while the chief narrative appears on the usual white ground. In this way, while the continuity of the book is preserved, it is possible, at a glance, to note the different sources utilized by the compiler of the book.

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*THE STORY OF THE MIND. By James Mark Baldwin. With Illustrations. The Library of Useful Stories Series. Buckram. 16mo. Pp. [illegible] New York: D. Appleton & Co. [illegible]

*THE WORKS OF LORD MACAULAY: HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Albany Edition. Vols. I.-IV. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co.

*FROM CHAUCER TO TENNYSON. With Twenty-nine Portraits and Selections from Thirty Authors. By Henry A. Beers. Meadville, Penn.: Flood & Vincent. The Chautauqua Century Press. 189[illegible]

*THE BOOK OF LEVITICUS. A New Translation, with Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. S. R. Driver, D. D. (The Polychrome Bible.) Dodd, Mead & Co.

The laws the present editor considers very ancient, although their codification did not take place until 586 B. C., when the first temple was destroyed, and the book received its present form under Ezra, 444 B. C.

Taking up the chapters and verses in detail, Dr. Driver makes even the sacrificial laws interesting by his constant references, in the notes, to the sacrifices of the Assyrians and Egyptians, and his systematic explanation of the cults of the Hebrews. By illustrative plates he shows the precise significance of the prescriptions regarding the parts which were to be burned, giving a reality to the laws such as they did not possess before. Regarding the idea of sacrifice, he observes: "It is a mistake to suppose that the ideas of sin and atonement lay at the root of the primitive notion of a sacrifice. Among primitive peoples a man who felt himself under Divine displeasure would shrink from approaching his Deity."

In the translation itself there is a continuity and clarity which is of great assistance in making plain the significance of the offerings. The authorized version speaks of "meat offerings" when the oblation consisted of grain, and Canon Driver very properly renders these passages by "cereal offerings," a phrase which none can misunderstand. This editor suggests as an explanation of the interdiction of eating the blood: "The blood is regarded as the seat of life, and is given back to God, (sprinkled on the altar,) who is the author of life. As this people shrank from eating living animals, they naturally avoided eating the blood. In several primitive savage tribes, on the other hand, we find that to partake of the blood of a victim was a solemn religious ceremony. It was believed that in this way a man appropriated some portion of the vital power of the animal."

Among other notable improvements in the terminology of the English versions is the very suggestive one, "Tent of meeting" instead of the meaningless "Tabernacle," for the proper translation of the Hebrew original is the one adopted here, signifying the place at which Jhvh met the priests. The old rendering "heave-offering" is put aside as giving the false impression that the oblation was lifted up by the priest, whereas the word really means nothing else than "set apart."

The old puzzle as to the reason for distinguishing between clean and unclean animals is solved thus: "The fundamental principle given as the ground of the law concerning clean and unclean animals is the holiness of the people which rests upon the holiness of Jhvh. In carrying out this principle various circumstances came into consideration. Some animals would be regarded as unclean on account of the natural disgust which they excited, the bad odor left upon anything which they touched, or their unclean habits. The same feeling which caused eating of blood to be prohibited would lead to beasts and birds of prey being regarded as unclean. Other animals would be excluded because they were sacred to heathen deities or eaten in heathen rites."

Another interesting side of Leviticus is emphasized by the notes upon Chapters 13 and 14, which deal with leprosy. This might well be called the first instance in history of the establishment of medical quarantine, the priests acting as examining physicians. Canon Driver calls attention to the "accurate knowledge of the different features of the plague of leprosy" possessed by the priests, no whit less than the knowledge of our day upon this subject. This editor objects to the use of the word "scapegoat" as unwarranted by the Hebrew. The goat sent into the wilderness was destined for Azazel, an evil spirit, nothing more.

In the discussion of the prohibitions of marriage between certain relatives, Canon Driver comments sharply upon the well-known prohibition of marriage with a "deceased wife's sister" as established by English law. The verse in Leviticus xviii., 18, "Thou shalt not take a wife in addition to her sister, to be her rival * * * beside the first in her lifetime," "is in fact a limitation on polygamy; and what it prohibits is not marriage with a second sister, after the first is dead, but marriage with two sisters at the same time is forbidden." Coming from so high an authority this [illegible]

[illegible] one of the most important [illegible] and the entire Bible, [illegible] simplicity and directness [illegible] injunction: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," the core of the old and the new faith alike.

The great value of this new Leviticus lies in the fact that this important book is made so interesting, so vivid, that it will compel attention. He who reads Canon Driver's work will gather a new meaning from the sacrificial cult as well as from the other portions of the volume having a more direct bearing upon the life of to-day. The conception of the natural growth and development of Biblical literature will be made plain, clearing away many apparent inconsistencies due to the various periods of composition and editing. The careful avoidance of all theological notes and treatment of Leviticus from a purely scholarly and literary side is not the least valuable part of the work.

Bookplates.*

"Bookplates and Their Values" is a book recently published, and is written by J. H. Slater, author of the "Library Manual," "Early Editions," "Engravings and Their Values," "Round and About the Book Stalls," &c., who is also well known as the editor of the English Book Prices Current and Sales Prices. The book is a first attempt at a fixed valuation of bookplates, and as such has a certain value for collectors, as well as for dealers in ex libris.

The book is divided into two portions, the first of which is a short general introduction to the subject, covering ground already pretty thoroughly gleaned, while the second portion, pages 79-241, contains an alphabetical list of noted English and American plates, arranged under their owners' names, with prices obtained at auction therefor. The plates named are thoroughly described, and this portion of the book will be found useful both for identification and for valuation.

Part first, covering, as has been said, more or less familiar ground, is divided into five chapters, the first of which is devoted to a survey of the subject, introductory and historical.

As early as 1823, "C. S. B." had an enthusiastic article in The Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. XCII., Page 198, on the collecting of bookplates, describing with much pride the plate of Sir Francis Fust of Hill Court, Gloucestershire—"a splendid heraldic display, and also interesting to the bibliophilist, when he is informed that this family, (Fust,) now extinct in this country, was said to be the same which produced the immortal printer of Mentz." The celebrated Bagford collected a few bookplates, which are now in the British Museum. The well-known collection of ex libris formed by Miss Jenkins of Bath about 1820, now in possession of Dr. Howard, would therefore seem to be one of several dating from the first quarter of the present century.

Mr. Slater claims that the fame of a designer or engraver usually establishes the interest and pecuniary value of a bookplate. While this is so to a great degree, it must also be allowed that the plate of a celebrated man or woman, even though possessing no artistic merit, is equally interesting and valuable. But a great majority of the plates which find their way into the hands of collectors have neither artistic merit nor do they gain value from having been used by famous people. Yet these plates may have a value arising from their scarcity; either because few copies were originally made, or that for some other reason the demand exceeds the supply; hence the value of the second portion of this book lies in an attempt to distinguish the various degrees of scarcity.

Mr. Slater sees but one great objection to the collecting and use of bookplates. While this objection seems a sufficiently weak one, yet never having seen this argument advanced, portions of it may well be quoted.

"Years ago, before the bookplate was seen in almost every library, fine bindings, many of them blazoned with the arms and mottoes of their owner, abounded. * * * Shelves bore witness to the magic art of Le Gascon or Derome. Maioli, Grolier, Diane de Poictiers, Henri II. and other Kings of France, Mme. de Maintenon and a bevy of royal favorites, bibliophiles by the score in every rank of life, asserted their ownership of a book in such a way that all men who once saw but the outside of it could never forget. Then there were other book lovers, who, caring for none of these things, scribbled their autographs on title pages, * * * but the universal use of bookplates is introducing a new order of things. Never again will some mighty 'O. Cromwell' record his name and virtues on the flyleaf of a battered Bible; nor will the name of Shakespeare's proto[illegible]

[illegible] only necessary to remember how comparatively few people use a bookplate [illegible] is now the [illegible] century of the existence of this little bit of stamped or engraved paper to feel any such dire result as Mr. Slater thinks possible. And while we all welcome the "O. Cromwell's" and other well-known names occasionally found on title pages, how many more of us mourn the "John Jones" more often marring an otherwise fine copy of some good edition.

Chapter II. is devoted to systems of classification; those of Lord de Tabley and Mr. Egerton Castle being chiefly followed. Chapter III. is filled with short sketches of a few of the best-known English engravers. Following Warren's precedent, Mr. Slater attributes the plates signed "W. H." to William Hibbart. But Mr. Fincham, in his "Artists and Engravers of British and American Bookplates," shows very conclusively that these plates were the work of William Henshaw, Hibbart being known to have signed only one plate. Chapter IV. treats of American plates, giving a few of the best known engravers, but contains nothing not already given in Allen's "American Bookplates." Chapter V. goes into the principles of valuation. In this chapter Mr. Slater disagrees with Mr. Walter Hamilton, whose "Dated Bookplates" is one of the cornerstones of most ex libris collections. Mr. Slater claims it is most illogical to put a date on a bookplate, and thinks it very absurd to continue using a dated plate for twenty or thirty years after it was engraved. Here, again, most lovers of the bookplate would disagree with Mr. Slater.

If Mr. Slater's book has any value for the collector, it is to be found in the second portion. As has been said, the descriptions of plates are well done, and in some cases two or three prices are given. On the whole, however, the book seems to have very little excuse for being, unless, indeed, like the celebrated razors Peter Pindar wrote of, it was "made to sell."

Fish, Game and Woods.*

The Second Annual Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forests of the State of New York makes its appearance in a most handsome form, and is submitted by the President, Mr. Barnet H. Davis, and by the Commissioners, Messrs. William R. Weed, Charles H. Babcock, Edward Thompson, and Hendrick S. Holden. The matter treated in the volume is comprehensive, giving the official accounts, legal considerations, together with much practical matter, as the distribution of fish, their propagation, oyster cultivation, game protection, forestry, game birds, deer, &c. The work itself is thoroughly illustrated, and the colored plates and photogravures excellent. They are the very best of object lessons, and are the necessary adjuncts of the text. It is to be hoped that no cheese-paring legislative action at Albany will ever try to deprive the Commissioner in their endeavors to make a volume of this kind without its illustration. It is not alone for the dry as dust man of science who studies the facts in a book of this character, but it belongs just as much to the general reading public, and exactly as it is, with its colored plates of fishes and birds, it helps to instruct and impart lessons of natural history.

In the report of the Superintendent of Hatcheries Mr. James Annin, Jr., states that 191,726,678 fish, including fry, fingerlings, yearlings, and older fish of various kinds, have been deposited by the commission in the waters of the State. As to the proportion of shad, the Commissioner presented the work carried out by the new hatchery, situated on the Hudson, a short distance from Catskill Landing. About 10,000,000 shad eggs were hatched there, producing 8,690,200 shad fry, "which were the strongest and healthiest lot of shad ever turned into the river." In addition to this the United States Fish Commission gave 2,003,000 shad fry, which were placed in the Hudson. The Superintendent advises that the number of days when nets are allowed in the river should be shortened by at least "one or two full days." The reason for diminishing the days of netting is obvious. If all the ripe shad are caught before they reach the spawning beds in the upper Hudson, how are we to obtain the eggs intended for the further stocking of the river?

The report of Mr. Edward Thompson, the Shellfish Commissioner, is made up (1) of the work done in surveying, marking, and leasing of land under water for the purpose of shellfish culture. (2) The protection and preservation of the beds of oysters of natural growth located in the State. (3) The patrol of the oyster territory, for the purpose of preventing the pollution of the water [illegible]

[illegible] a large portion of this seed [illegible] are in San Francisco. The Superintendent urges that this prime source of oysters should be most carefully preserved and protected. At the mouth of Hempstead Harbor in Long Island Sound, is the bed of clams. The understanding of the oyster is naturally helped in this article by the well-executed colored prints of oysters of various ages. A one-year old oyster is about 1¼ inches in length, and the one of eight years old measures 5¼ inches.

The enemies of the oyster are shown in a colored print. They are the drill, the perrywinkle, and the starfish. The drill, the Commissioner states, is the worst enemy the oysterman has to contend with, "and there is no known way of destroying the drill except by dredging up everything in the ground and removing the drills and returning the oysters to the bed." Starfish may be diminished by dragging mops, made of cotton twine, braided into ropes, and the brook trout, pike, perch, with other fish, become entangled in the mop, and, being drawn to the surface, are destroyed.

The black bass, the American saibling, the brook trout, pike perch, with other fish, and their propagation and distribution are all given.

The chapter on deer is of exceeding interest. In 1896, as far as could be determined, 2,637 deer were killed in the Adirondack forests, but, of course, there were many more. Comparing the deer killed in New York, as far as imperfect statistics go, the difficulty of obtaining reliable figures, by no means meaning want of vigilance on the part of the commission, these officers contrast their data with those of the State of Maine, where it appears that in 1896 8,947 deer, 250 moose, 239 caribou, and 160 bears were killed.

Mr. H. A. Surface of Cornell writes on the "Three Most Important Game Birds of the State of New York"—the ruffled grouse, the Bob White or quail, and the woodcock. For the better protection of all these game birds, Mr. Surface advises "inter-State laws to regulate the killing, transportation, and sale of all game," but, as the writer states it, "laws are useless if our citizens do not unite in creating a proper sentiment in favor of protecting our living creatures and enforcing the laws enacted for this purpose."

Mr. William F. Fox, Superintendent of Forests, advises strongly that the State make purchase of a tract, or having such an area of forest as their own, should make of it an experimental station. Matured trees could then be sold, and lumbermen be shown how wasteful are their methods. Besides the ordinary usages of lumber, wood pulp for the manufacture of paper is making a great inroad on our forests. In 1896 there were in the State seventy-six pulp making concerns, and the turn-out was 291,246 cords of pulp.

When one remembers that the supply of water in New York City has for main factor the rainfall, and that a plentiful supply of water is only obtainable when the ground is protected by its natural growth of wood, at once it can be understood how much forestry has to do with health, manufactures, and all the conditions of civilization.

The printing and make-up of the volume, carried out by the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company of New York and Albany, shows high typographical skill and good judgment.

Eighteenth Century Times.*

Miss Susan Hale has in the book just produced by her done a very excellent thing in making it possible for busy people, hurried along and often too much diverted by other things, to make an acquaintance with some of the men and manners of the eighteenth century. The literature of the period is a faithful picture of its contemporary life, or it has small value, and there is no little contrast between the present century and its life and customs and the period which forms the subject considered by Miss Hale and its life and customs. The eighteenth century shows us Miss Edgeworth, Jane Austen, Addison and The Spectator, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Fielding, Dr. Johnson, and Daniel Defoe as some of the moving figures. It is most interesting to note the style and character of the literature produced and to wander now for a little through the old, abandoned houses of literature and to observe the traces of former splendor, dimmed and tarnished by age, and to find here and there an ornament worthy of cherished preservation, as one might wander in an eighteenth century mansion or castle in a somewhat similar way. The political pamphlet took the place of the newspaper editorial with which we of to-day are familiar, and letter writing took the valuable place in English literature which it has since maintained, but which, with the advent and present extensive use of the typewriter, seems destined to pass into one of the lost arts.

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*BOOKPLATES AND THEIR VALUES. By J. H. Slater, Editor Book Prices Current, Sales Prices, &c. London: Henry Grant. 1898. 15s. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons importers. $4.50.

*SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES, GAME, AND FORESTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK FOR 1896. New York and Albany: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck Crawford Co.

*MEN AND MANNERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Susan Hale. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages 326. The Chautauqua-Century Press, Meadville, Penn.: Flood & Vincent. Price, $1.

Pope and Lady Mary, Charlotte Lennox, Addison and Gay, Richardson and Harriet Byron, Fielding, Goldsmith, Horace Walpole and Gray, Evelina and Dr. Johnson, Beau Nash and Bath, and Mrs. Radcliffe and her followers pass in rapid review and have treatment well calculated to stimulate further interest in them in the ten chapters of the book.

No one can take up the Chautauqua course, in which this book appears, and pursue it and fail to get great and lasting benefit from it. It is calculated to save the time that is generally lost and thrown away. What is true of the Chautauqua course as a course is likewise true of the book presented by Miss Hale. It is not intended as an exhaustive treatise, but it seeks to awaken an interest in, let us say, John Gay, for example. Now, John Gay was a contemporary and friend of Pope and Addison and a petted member of the clubs to which they belonged. He began life as a linen draper's shopman, but relinquished it to become a writer. Gay's Fables are perhaps his most enduring monument, happy, indeed, to have been illustrated by Thomas Bewick. He produced in the "Beggar's Opera," an eighteenth century "Pinafore," and, dying, found a place in Westminster Abbey, marked by an inscription prepared by his own hand:

"Life is a jest; and all things show it;
I thought so once, but now I know it."

Just enough of John Gay and his history and the aspect of his times is presented to stimulate an interest in him and lead to further study of him and acquaintance with him if he continues to prove attractive. So also with the other characters of the book, some of whom are not as popular with present-day readers as they deserve to be. Literary fame is fleeting even for those who gain a reputation in their own age. It would be a desirable thing if through the agency of the present book or by other means more attention were to be given to some of the best of the eighteenth century writers and their works and more neglect were bestowed upon the less desirable of the flood of modern and valueless fiction.

America, England, and Japan—A Prophecy.

The initial number of Putnam's Magazine, which made its appearance in January, 1853, contains a "prophecy" touching very closely the present state of affairs in the Far East. It is taken from the "Almanach Prophétique" for 1853, which, in turn, credits it to a writer of the seventeenth century. If it cannot, as claimed, be traced to 1608, its publication forty-five years ago entitles it to a place among curios. The bracketed words give Putnam's interpretation of the prevision, and it is to be noted that the United States is expected to acquire Japan, instead of forming an alliance with her:

"One prediction is recorded—a prediction authentically traced to the sixteenth century—which clearly indicates the separation of the United States from the mother country, its rise in political power, and its enormous physical development, and several other striking facts in our history. The prediction, however, is not yet closed, and it goes on to say that after a time the mother and daughter will be completely reconciled; that they will enter into an alliance; that their sovereignty will be extended over other nations, and especially that the United States will acquire Japan. Who will not believe in the 'manifest destiny' after that?

"This prophecy, of course, is cast in the rather vague and symbolical language which marks the 'vaticinating afflatus'—as if a man who saw into the future incontinently lost the use of the common tongue—but it is yet quite as clear as any utterances of the sort that we have had. It speaks thus:

"'The proud son (America) and the rough and grasping mother (England) separate with looks of blood. The streams flow with blood.

"'The leopard (or lion, England) wars fearfully. A good man, wise, strong as David, when his divinely directed sling struck down the Philistine giant, (Washington,) raises up the azure standard, sown with stars like the firmament. His mighty voice drives back the raging monster into the seas, (the Revolution,) and causes peace, equity, commerce, and industry to flourish. A new world arises. A powerful nation possesses the future. May the name of the just and holy be three times blessed.'

"The prophecy then alludes in a brief way to the contest between Napoleon and England, which is closed in this figurative line, 'The claws of the terrible bird (Napoleon) are worn out by the patience and cunning of the leopard, (England.) * * *

"The prophecy goes on to declare how the leopard would make prodigious incursions into India and China, and then says:

"'Is poison, then, a weapon allowed a great nation (opium)? The land of idols, of rivers, of waters unknown to foreign ships, is invaded by fire (men of war)!

"'But Thy justice is eternal! Worlds arise from the ruins. The children recognize their mother, (the English and Americans meet in the East.)

"'There is the azure banner again and there the terrible and conquering leopard. They are meeting beyond the sea, (in Japan most likely.)

"'But times are altered; the rough and grasping mother and the rebellious son meet in a friendly embrace at the limits of the Old World. (Take courage, Kossuth, and ye who dream of an alliance between England and the United States, and mark the consequence!)

"'And barbarism and idolatrous worship disappera before them.' (They will together establish Christianity over the face of the globe.)'

"All that is doubtful about this prophecy is whether it was written at the time it purports to have been, or whether it bears a later date, when the events to which it alludes were already looming on the horizon. We have no knowledge on the subject which enables us to give an opinion, but we may state that the 'Almanach Prophétique' solemnly avers that it was printed in a book written by one Pierre Matisac, under the name of 'Spectacle Merveilleux et Edifiant de l'Avenir,' as far back as the year 1608, in Paris. The publisher's name was Abraham Saugrin, and copies of the work are still extant in different parts of France."

Spurgeon Love Letters.

Contained in a New Volume of His Autobiography—Other Interesting Features of It.*

The second volume of Spurgeon's autobiography begins with the call of April, 1854, to the pulpit of the Baptist Congregation at New Park Street, Southwark, London, and concludes, in 1860, when the great Metropolitan Tabernacle was being projected to accommodate Mr. Spurgeon's vast and ever-increasing congregation.

One portion of this volume has its pleasant side. There are three chapters, entitled "Love," "Courtship," "Marriage." They are descriptive of his first seeing Miss Thompson and his lovemaking. The young lady visited occasionally at a Mr. Olney's and was induced to hear Mr. Spurgeon preach. His sermons had a decided effect on her, and she felt that she wanted grace. She was moved to seek guidance from the Olney family, who were warmly attached to the young preacher:

"He may have told the new pastor about me," writes Mrs. Spurgeon. "I cannot say; but one day I was greatly surprised to receive from Mr. Spurgeon an illustrated copy of 'The Pilgrim's Progres,' with this inscription: 'Miss Thompson, with desires for her progress in the blessed pilgrimage, from C. H. Spurgeon. Ap. 20, 1854.'"

Friendship between the two now grew rapidly. At the opening of the Crystal Palace they were present and the lady writes:

"We occupied some raised seats at the end of the Palace where the great clock is now fixed. As we sat there talking, laughing, and amusing ourselves as best we could, while waiting for the procession to pass by, Mr. Spurgeon handed me a book, into which he had been occasionally dipping, and pointing to some particular lines, said, 'What do you think of the poet's suggestion in those verses?' The volume was Martin Tupper's 'Proverbial Philosophy.' * * * The pointing finger guided my eyes to the chapter on 'Marriage.'"

Then Mr. Spurgeon asked: "Do you pray for him who is to be your husband?"

"I do not remember that the question received any vocal answer; but my fast-beating heart, which sent a tell-tale flush to my cheeks, and my downcast eyes, which feared to reveal the light which at once dawned in them, may have spoken a language which love understood. From that moment a very quiet and subdued little maiden sat by the young pastor's side, and while the brilliant procession passed round the Palace, I do not think she took so much note of the glittering pageant defiling before her as of the crowd of newly awakened emotions which were palpitating within her heart."

Some of the love missives interchanged are charming, and through them there breathes the spirit of true religion:

"Now to return to you again, I have had day-dreams of you while driving along. I thought you were very near me. It is not long, dearest, before I shall again enjoy your sweet society, if the providence of God permit. I knew I loved you very much before, but now I feel how necessary you are to me; and you will not lose much by my absence, if you find me, on my return, more attentive to your feelings, as well as equally affectionate. I can now thoroughly sympathize with your tears, because I feel in no little degree that pang of absence which my constant engagements prevented me from noticing when in London. How then must you, with so much leisure, have felt my absence from you, even though you well knew that it was unavoidable on my part! My darling, accept love of the deepest and purest kind from one who is not prone to exaggerate, but who feels that here there is no room for hyperbole. Think not that I weary myself by writing; for, dearest, it is my delight to please you, and solace an absence which must be even more dreary to you than to me, since traveling and preaching lead me to forget it. My eyes ache for sleep, but they shall keep open till I have invoked the blessings from above—mercies temporal and eternal—to rest on the head of one whose name is sweet to me, and who equally loves the name of her own, her much-loved, C. H. S."

Then he gave her another book and wrote this pretty quibble: "In a few days it will be out of my power to present anything to Miss Thompson. Let this be a remembrance of our happy meetings and sweet conversations.—Dec. 22, 1855. C. H. Spurgeon."

The marriage took place Jan. 8, 1856, and the notice in the Spurgeon Bible, written by Mr. Spurgeon, reads:

"Charles Haddon Spurgeon and Susannah Thompson were by the gracious arrangement of Divine Providence most happily married at New Park Street Chapel, by Dr. Alexander Fletcher, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

'And as year rolls after year
Each to other still more dear.'"

Of Mr. Spurgeon's quickness, his humor, the reader requires no reminder. When the young minister was in London during his first year, he was invited to preach at Tring. The clergyman Mr. Spurgeon thus describes, and he tells what he did for him:

"If I remember rightly, the worthy man's stipend only amounted to about 15s. a week. He had invited us to tea at his house; but while we sat in his humble home my conscience rather smote me, because my good deacon and I were consuming some of his scanty store of provisions, and I began to think of some plan by which we could repay him for his kindness. I noticed that our friend was wearing an alpaca coat, which was very shiny, and in places was so worn that I could not see through it. * * So at the close of the service I said to the congregation: 'Now, dear friends, I have preached to you as well as I could, and you know that our Saviour said to His disciples, "Freely ye have received, freely give." I don't want anything from you for myself, but the minister of this chapel looks to me as though he would not object to a new suit of clothes.' I pointed down to my worthy deacon and said, 'Father Olney, down there, I am sure will start the collection with half a sovereign; (he at once nodded his head to confirm my statement;) I will gladly give the same amount, and if you will all help as much as you can, our brother will soon have a new suit, and a good one, too.' The collection was made, it realized a very fair sum, and the minister was in due time provided with a suit."

That rapid conception of the situation displayed by Mr. Spurgeon he emphasizes in this way:

"While preaching in the hall on one occasion I deliberately pointed to a man in the midst of the crowd, and said: 'There is a man sitting there who is a shoemaker; he keeps his shop open on Sundays; it was open last Sabbath morning; he took ninepence, and there was fourpence profit out of it; his soul is sold to Satan for fourpence.' A city missionary, when going his rounds, met with this man, and seeing that he was reading one of my sermons, he asked the question, 'Do you know Mr. Spurgeon?' 'Yes,' replied the man, 'I have every reason to know him; I have been to hear him, and under his preaching, by God's grace, I have become a new creature in Christ Jesus. Shall I tell you how it happened? I went to the music hall, and took my seat in the middle of the place; Mr. Spurgeon looked at me as if he knew me, and in his sermon he pointed to me, and told the congregation that I was a shoemaker, and that I kept my shop open on Sundays; and I did, Sir. I should not have minded that; but he also said that I took ninepence the Sunday before, and that there was fourpence profit out of it. I did take ninepence that day, and fourpence was just the profit; but how he should know that I could not tell.'"

Mr. Spurgeon had been seriously ill in 1858. Mrs. Spurgeon presents this incident; a visit paid her husband by Mr. Ruskin:

"My beloved was down stairs for the first time that day, and was lying on the couch in the room I have indicated. How well I remember the intense love and devotion displayed by Mr. Ruskin, as he threw himself on his knees by the dear patient's side, and embraced him with tender affection and tears. 'My brother, my dear brother,' he said, 'how grieved I am to see you thus!' His sorrow and sympathy were most touching and comforting. He had brought with him two charming engravings—gems of artistic taste, which still adorn the walls of one of the rooms at Westwood—and some bottles of wine of a rare vintage, which he hoped would prove a cordial to the sufferer's much-weakened frame. My husband was greatly moved by the love and consideration so graciously expressed, and he very often referred to it afterward in grateful appreciation; especially when, in later years, there came a change of feeling on Mr. Ruskin's part, and he strongly repudiated some of the theological opinions to which Mr. Spurgeon closely clung to the end of his life."

At the beginning of his remarkable career young gentlemen and old ones on the London press scarcely appreciated him. Here is a notice of a correspondent in 1856. The article is headed "A Clerical Buffoon," and the preacher's straightforward talk is thus commented on:

"I am told one leading minister of the Independent denomination, after hearing this precocious youth, said that the exhibition was 'an insult to God and man.' Actually, I hear, the other Sunday, the gifted divine had the impudence, before preaching, to say, as there were many young ladies present, that he was engaged—that his heart was another's, he wished them to clearly understand that—that he might have no presents sent him, no attentions paid him, no worsted slippers worked for him by the young ladies present. I suppose the dear divine has been rendered uncomfortable by the fondness of his female auditors; at any rate, such is the impression he wishes to leave. The only impression, however, he seems to have produced upon the judicious few is one of intense sorrow and regret that such things should be, and that such a man should draw."

Of all Mr. Spurgeon's visits the one he paid Geneva and his preaching in Calvin's pulpit was the most remarkable. He wrote about it in this way:

"I preached in the cathedral at Geneva, and I thought it a great honor to be allowed to stand in the pulpit of John Calvin. I do not think half the people understood me; but they were very glad to see and join in heart with the worship in which they could not join with the understanding. I did not feel very happy when I came out in full canonicals, but the request was put to me in such a beautiful way that I could have worn the Pope's tiara, if by so doing I could have preached the Gospel the more freely. They said, 'Our dear brother comes to us from another country. Now, when an Ambassador comes from another land, he has the right to wear his own costume at Court; but, as a mark of great esteem, he sometimes condescends to the manners of the people he is visiting, and wears their Court dress.' 'Well,' I said, 'yes, that I will, certainly, if you do not require it, but merely ask it as a token of my Christian love. I shall feel like running in a sack, but it will be your fault.' It was John Calvin's gown, and that reconciled me to it very much. I do love that man of God; suffering all his life long, enduring not only persecutions from without, but a complication of disorders from within, and yet serving his Master with all his heart. I ask your prayers for the Church at Geneva."

That this autobiography will be widely read in England and the United States is positive, for in point of popularity there was no one who ever had as many devout hearers as had Mr. Spurgeon.

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*C. H. SPURGEON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, COMPILED FROM HIS DIARY, LETTERS, AND RECORDS. By his Wife and his Private Secretary. Vol. II. 1854-1860. Passmore & Alabaster.

Mr. Munger's Art Bequest to Chicago

It is announced in Chicago that the art treasures in the collection of Albert A. Munger, the millionaire pioneer who died a few days ago at Mackinac Island, have become, by his death, the absolute property of the Art Institute of Chicago. Sixty-three paintings, valued at $300,000, and representing years of collecting, go to enrich the gallery on the lake front. They form one of the most notable bequests ever made to the people of Chicago. The collection was formed by Mr. Munger in his later years and after his retirement from his extensive real estate and grain business. European travel and visits to the famous galleries of the Old World gave Mr. Munger his first incentive. When a picture attracted him the price seldom prevented him from obtaining possession of it.

Bougereau's "The Bathers," one of the most popular pictures with the Chicago public, cost the purchaser $28,000, and Meissonier's "The Vidette" was sold to him for $36,000. "The Piece in Danger," a work which has attracted much attention recently among visitors to the Art Institute, was purchased for $22,000. It represents a cavalry charge against a piece of field artillery, with the horses down and the soldiers engaged in death struggles. Smoke from the field pieces floats over the combatants.

Return of the Seventy-first.
Double page of admirable illustrations of this noteworthy event.
PORTRAIT OF COMPANY I.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement
SUNDAY, SEPT. 4, 1898.

OTHER FEATURES:

A Distinguished Officer
Full-page portrait of Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. V., former Colonel Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers.

A Famous Conference
The story of the famous Tribunal of Arbitration which met twenty-seven years ago at Geneva, Switzerland, to adjust the claims of the United States against Great Britain arising from the war of the rebellion. Half-page reproduction of a photograph of the American representatives at the sessions of the tribunal.

Patriotic New York Society
"The Daughters of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R." Portraits of fourteen of the best-known members, Miss Mabel Harrison Duncan, Miss Blanche C. Kittle, Mrs. P. W. Nickerson, Miss Marie Mitchell Strobridge, Miss May Banta, Miss Grace A. Morrison, Miss Helen Doremus Wessels, Miss Josephine Garrison, Miss M. Edith Blascheck, Mrs. Warren P. Johnson, Mrs. J. W. Knight, Miss Mattie B. Richards, Miss Anna Francis, Miss Maude A. Morrison.

New York Ferries
Their early history, with illustrations of one of the first Fulton Ferry boats and the ferryboat of to-day.

The Drama
Portraits of Alma Kremer, Viola Allen as Glory Quayle in "The Christian," Annie Russell as Sue, Sadie Martinot in "The Turtle," Dorothea Baird as Rosalind, Nellie O'Neil as Fay Kerr in "A Day and a Night," Ethel Barrington in "The Dawn of Freedom," William Gillette in "Too Much Johnson," Taylor Granville as Widgets in "The Royal Box," Virginia Harned in "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," Constant Coquelin in "Cyrano de Bergerac," and Emil Sauer, the pianist.

The Musical Season
Full page of illustrations, including a scene from De Wolf Hopper's new comic opera, "The Charlatan," to be produced at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday evening. Portraits of De Wolf Hopper and Nella Bergen. Scene from "Boccaccio," to be reproduced at the American Theatre by the Castle Square Opera Company. Portraits of Rosa Leighton, Villa Knox, and Gertrude Quinlan, and of Lizzie Mac Nichol and Raymond Hitchcock of the Castle Square Opera Company.

Men in the Public Eye
Portraits of the five Peace Commissioners to adjust the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, and portraits of the American and Canadian Arbitration Commissioners. Portrait of George N. Curzon, new Viceroy to India; of Capt. Charles G. Smith of the Thirteenth Infantry, who captured the only battle flag obtained from the Spanish troops in the war in Cuba, and of Chin Pom Ye, the Korean Minister.

Fiction
"Brother Paul's Intention." By Mrs. W. S. Burton.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Chauncey M. Depew has written an introduction to Harry Steel Morrison's "A Yankee Boy's Success," in which the genial after-dinner speaker refers to his sixteen-year-old author's hair as of such a remarkable red as to make one "wonder what might be underneath it." This remarkable young man began his career by interviewing President McKinley, Mayor Strong, Russell Sage, and others for a New York newspaper. Then, with only $25 in his pocket, he made a trip abroad, and actually succeeded in exchanging comments with Gladstone, Queen Victoria, the King of Belgium, and the President of France. The book, which will shortly be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, will be the true story of his adventures.

Comment on Events in This Country and Abroad.

Among the innumerable brochures, broadsides, songs, that strange mass of printed matter which appeared during our recent war, one may be cited, which is a goodly sized pamphlet of some forty-odd pages, and now being hawked about the streets of New York for 2 cents. It has for title, "Spain's Trail of Blood." On the cover is a death's head, with crossed swords instead of bones, and from these drips blood in crimson ink, and there is a puddle of gore at the foot of the page. For illustrations there are the starving reconcentrados and many prints, coarsely made copies of the old copper plates of books of the seventeenth century, showing the tortures of the Inquisition. The text is mainly derived from Motley, Prescott, Mackenzie, Alison, Irving, and Buckle. With some ingenuity the compiler of the pamphlet has sought for all that was horrible in the past history of Spain, and cites his authorities. From Ferdinand and Isabella's decrees against Jews and Moors to Weyler's orders in Cuba, where women and children were to be starved to death, the saddest of all stories of oppression can be read. The question we ask is this: Considering what was the vast distribution of this pamphlet, for it was sold, so we are told, in enormous quantities throughout the whole length and breadth of the United States and the Canadian Provinces, what were the effects of such a pamphlet? Prescott, Motley, Alison! To many these were but passing names, heard in schooldays, maybe, but scarce remembered; but here in this two-cent pamphlet what these men had written about Spain came as a revelation, and perhaps what were the sins of a country in the long past had left its lasting impress on the generations of Americans of to-day. It were wiser to preach humanity and forgiveness, but human nature is, alas! slow of change. We might like to obliterate the pages which the historian has written, but we cannot, and so for a paltry 2 cents the printed word becomes all of a glow again. Passing from the pamphlet itself to that person with the collecting fad, an assemblage of objects the war has produced was shown us the other day. In buttons alone there were thirty-eight various specimens. As to the pamphlets, or the cheap publications sold on the streets, there were forty-two, but, said the collector, "there are many other buttons which I trust to find; but as to the street publications, some one has made a list of eighty or more, and I hope to get some of them. There were lots of such published in the West, which never came to New York."

Still and forever will we fight and bicker over Heine, the incomprehensible one; for we remember what Arnold wrote about him when he first read his "Reisebilder." The Englishman was sorely puzzled how to place him, and contented himself with quoting what Paris said of Heine, "un Voltaire au clair de la lune," repeating Pierrot's song. And Carlyle called "Heine a blackguard," and but yesterday Mommsen thundered at him, saying he was "a man of no honor." Heine was the result perhaps of his environment, and the soil gave forth a fruit which had some savor of sweetness, but with much acridity in the flavoring, and it was prickly and shed thorns, and these have stuck into the fingers of those who wanted to pluck that fruit. Heine was Greek, German, Parisian, and Jew, and he never entirely forgot his own race, though he tried to, and now he would laugh, and the laugh showed hysteria, and then he would sob, and the tears which flooded his voice were at least genuine; but then his crying and his laughing were so close together that you doubted his sincerity. The mental jolt Heine gives you tells against him, and sometimes, too, the topics he selects are coarse, and, though his treatment of them may be grotesque, the subjects themselves are badly selected. Theophile Gautier's "Heine, a German Apollo," is a catch phrase. In "The Gods in Exile" there can never be such a heavy Teutonic varlet. Did Heine pass away to another world as a Christian or a Jew? Semites cling to the idea that he died in the faith of his forefathers, for it is said that about his last words were: "God will pardon me; that is His business." Does that mean the pity of the All Merciful? But, then, men's dying speeches must always be considered as somewhat apocryphal. Heine's faith followed perhaps the whim of the moment, depending on his physical condition, and for years he was tortured by the most painful of diseases. Every now and then there rages a Heine discussion, and it will be resumed with every new book treating of the poet—for at least Heine's greatest enemies, even those rated with the Judenhetze of to-day, deign to call him a poet. The latest contribution to the study of Heine is Dr. C. A. Buchheim's "Heine's Lieder und Gedichte," published by the Macmillan Company.

Having given our readers some few ideas as to the character of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri edited by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt, a letter written by a spoiled boy to his father was commented on. The Egyptian lad informed his father that if he was not taken to town to see the sights he would make a row. The error in spelling and grammar in the missive attested to its originality. Little boys would write just that way, whether on an old papyrus or on modern paper. One curious portion of the volume is devoted to the translations of contracts, bills, and private correspondence. The trivialities of thousands of years ago become momentous to-day. Here are two invitations not printed in copperplate. One reads: "Chaeremon requests your company [illegible] What was the menu? Here is another invitation: [illegible] to celebrate the marriage of [illegible] to-morrow, which is the 9th, from the 9th hour." It is evident that the invites were given in both cases short notice. There may be such speculation indulged in as to the character of the marriage Mme. Herais celebrated. Did she intend to marry off separately, say, a son and a daughter, or does this point to the intermarriage of her son and her daughter, for such unions were common in old Egypt?

Mr. Moncure D. Conway, in The Athenaeum, writes on a historical topic of no minor importance. In a recent letter to The London Times, where an interview with Bismarck is printed, this is what the Chancellor is reported to have said: "Frederick the Great was the first European sovereign who recognized the independence of the United States." Mr. Moncure D. Conway declares this to be an amazing statement. He writes: "While Louis XVI. not only recognized American independence, but allied himself with it, and sent over the officers, money, and ships without which that independence might have remained a paper declaration, Frederick the Great never uttered a word of sympathy with Washington or with his cause, but Hessian troops were sent over with Frederick's tacit consent to crush independence. Vain efforts were made by d'Alembert to elicit from Frederick some opinion about the American Revolution." Did Bismarck, asks Mr. Conway, believe in that legend that Frederick sent a sword to Washington with the message: "From the oldest General in the world to the greatest"? The conclusion of the note is striking: "There was no such sword or message. I once asked Carlyle if he knew of anything said or written by Frederick out of which the legend might have grown. He replied: 'Nothing whatever. There is not the slightest foundation for it.'" We shall have to erase these pretty stories from our schoolbooks.

How King Solomon bottled up the demon and flung bottle, cork, and all into the sea is a persistent story, and we know, too, in the "Arabian Nights" a careless fisherman, who loosed one of these same afrits, and how ever since that time the bad one had been ranging round this world. M. Pognon when attached to the French Consulate at Bagdad came into possession of a collection of bowls bearing inscriptions in various languages. Some of the writings are in Mandoean, some in Hebrew, and a few in Pelhavi. The bowls were found near the Euphrates, and were invariably placed upside down, that is, the hollow of the bowl was underneath. In that way the bad spirit was kept in durance. One peculiarity as to the locality of the bowls was that they were never buried near a town or where there was a house. Suppose by an accident one of these little prison bowls had been smashed, then the afrit would have at once proceeded to business. The inscriptions on the bowls abound with curses and imprecations. It is quite possible that, as M. Pognon intimates, the jailer who imprisoned the afrits had to go on his regular rounds so as to see that his bowls had not been disturbed. Here is something curious. In common slang a prison is a "jug." Now construct your fine theory and make "the jug" as derived from the bowl.

Since the law of libel is carried out to-day to an outrageous extent in England, it is worth while commenting on a case occurring in Scotland in 1613, which is recorded in The Athenaeum. One Stercovius had written something quite derogatory to the Scotch, and James I. had Mr. Patrick Gordon bring suit against Stercovius for libel. The King's orders were that Gordon should "employ his best endeavors and omit no means, industry, or expense to have the libel recalled and the author condignly punished." The result was that the unfortunate Stercovius paid the penalty with his person, and was hanged, "washing away by his infamous death," so the old record reads, "any stain or blot which his malicious libel might otherwise have caused to the perpetual disgrace of his Majesty's nation of Scotland, especially of its burghs." But after the unfortunate Stercovius had paid the penalty with his life there remained an unsettled bill. Six hundred pounds sterling was due for the costs, and the Scotch burghs being thrifty were by no means disposed to pay that sum, so Mr. Patrick Gordon brought a suit for the money. Once more there was litigation. As far as it can be made out, Mr. Patrick Gordon through the Lords of Council received his money some time in 1614. Who was Stercovius and what was the character of his libel are not known.

Are we to accept this story having to do with the printing of the Bismarck memoirs as truthful? or are we to consider it as a réclame? An English newspaper, supposably reliable, prints about this: That the great man in 1891 sold his memoirs to the firm of J. J. G. Cotta of Stuttgart for 1,000,000 marks. (The mark corresponds with the English shilling.) About two weeks ago the putting into type of the first volume of the work was begun, but with great secrecy. The copy was cut into tiny strips, and so distributed to a special set of compositors, and particular pains were taken not to give any information as to the author. Then extra precaution was taken with the forms. There is nothing, however, so extraordinary about this procedure. In this thieving era newspapers are often forced to resort to the same precautions when something extraordinary falls into their hands. Was there reason to suppose that the powers that be would not take in an amiable [illegible] which is likely to cause so much discussion. Will they be after all the true, authentic, ungarbled reminiscences of the man of blood and iron? There are only two countries in the world where the printing press is free, and one is in England and the other is in the United States.

Is it worth while to learn that of Sir Walter Scott's heroines, some forty in all, there are only four of them who had living mothers? He gave his ladies strong, vigilant, wide-awake fathers, but the great romance writer seems to have pretty generally eliminated the mammas. The Wizard of the North, so a writer in Notes and Queries intimates, had a special liking for heroines who were orphans. In abolishing the mother, was Sir Walter averse to the depicting of the mother-in-law? Some one to whom this study of the Sir Walter Scott heroines were presented, made this sage remark, that in the time when these great novels were composed "a right-minded young lady would walk in everything by the guidance of her mother, supposing her mother to be reasonably good and sensible." The idea conveyed is about this, that Sir Walter could not imagine an independent Effie Deans or an Amy Robsart, or a Rebecca with a mother. We have had some discussion about Miss Austen. The analysis of Jane Austen's heroines shows that she followed pretty generally Sir Walter, for the ladies are "practically without mothers, or have silly ones." The same methods of search might be applied to Thackeray and Dickens, and for a silly mother was there ever one like Mrs. Nickleby?

In the history of English publication houses of the close of this century there is no event of greater moment than the incorporation of the firm of Messrs. Bentley in that of the Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Perhaps the late Mr. George Bentley represented the older régime, for he may not have taken kindly to the more recent methods of English publication. He had, however, scored in his time many notable successes, and the name of Bentley alone on a title page was a guarantee of the excellence of the book. As to the enterprise, the good judgment, of the Messrs. Macmillan, it is unnecessary for us to say anything. All English-speaking people have read and are reading the Macmillan books. It is stated on good authority that Macmillan's Magazine is to be issued in the time to come on a larger scale. Of course the American branch of the Macmillans will respond to the newer impulse. Among the last of the Bentley triumphs was the publication of that notable book, the "Reminiscence of Lord Roberts." As to the past of that house, how many pleasant reminiscences are centred in Bentley's Magazine? The new firm, or the incorporation of the two old ones, having now all the elements of success, has our best wishes for a prosperous future.

In folk lore you can find anything. Here is a Brazilian Indian story. The jaguar and the monkey met. The jaguar had a luscious bunch of plantains which the monkey craved. "I will gladly give you the plantains," said the jaguar, "providing you catch a fawn for me." "Agreed!" cried the monkey. "But," added the jaguar, "if you don't get the fawn you must promise to let me bite a mouthful out of you." "Agreed," once more cried the gleeful monkey. The monkey ate the plantains, and the little matter about the fawn quite slipped his memory. Then one day the jaguar met the monkey and insisted on taking his pay out of the monkey's hide. The business, becoming serious, was left to the peccari to decide. "It seems all right enough," said the peccari, "only this: How am I to determine what is the exact size of a jaguar's mouthful, and also where is he to bite? He had better refer the matter to the big snake." The big snake took the subject under consideration. His judgment was that he would have to swallow the jaguar, the monkey, and the peccari. The jaguar and peccari he did at once assimilate, but the monkey, being nimble, escaped. Is this another variation of the Shylock business? Andrew Lang will please explain.

There is a house in New Burlington Street, London. But why New? There never is anything new in London. The local color must be old. In then, this New Burlington Street, the London vans thronging the other day were hauling away the old books and literary lumber of a century or more, for here had once been packed away the Bentley stock in trade. And were there not shades of men, once famous, who stood in the courtyard back of the building in New Burlington Street and showed a mundane amazement at the change? Did Richard Harris Barham or Theodore Hook or Douglas Jerrold or Dickens saunter around, making no audible footfall, yet uneasy? All things pass, that is, the material ones, but the intangible ones are the more lasting. And so all the good words these men have written for Bentley, over which we have laughed and cried, remain everlasting, though the Bentley building in New Burlington Street is to be a memory of the past. The founder of this house was Edward Bentley and he died some years ago.

That is a neat expression Mrs. Ritchie uses, when telling of her father's writing of "Catherine." "'Catherine' was one of the most cynical of my father's stories. He wrote many cynical things in those early days, as people do when they are very young and happy." Perhaps Thackeray's prentice hand in "Catherine" was in sympathy with the blood-and-thunder stories of his younger days. It was just

Thackeray's luck that in the choice of the name for his heroine he got into trouble, for there was a real vocalist, a Catherine Hayes somewhat in vogue in Thackeray's salad days, and the friends of the singer threatened the author. It is even remembered in the Thackeray annals that some of Catherine Hayes's familiars took lodgings opposite the story-teller's house, and that a personal intervention with a club might have been possible. But Thackeray good-naturedly explained matters, and so the incident came to nothing. After all there was an actual Catherine Hayes, who was a notorious murderess.

> "What is new is not true,
> What is true is not new."
> —Burton's Vikram.

Fairy tales there are, where by the merest accident there are miracles introduced, but these miracles are not exactly commonplace things to-day, but have an exact scientific possibility. For instance, in Notes and Queries there is a story quoted written by Mir Muhammad M'asum in 1600. An exiled Prince meets a man who is carrying what are designated as "hakku tubes." Looking at the man the Prince discovers that just as long as the man holds the hakku tubes his entire interior economy is visible. The Prince at once purchases the tubes. Coming to Ghuzni, he finds a patient. The King of Ghuzni is suffering from dyspepsia. There is good reason for the King feeling so uncomfortable, for when the hakku tubing is applied, lo! it is discovered that the patient had swallowed not less than two water snakes. Readers will then please observe that the X rays have been anticipated. The original of the story is to be found in Elliot's History of India by its own historians. After a while we may discover that Noah's ark had watertight bulkheads and twin screws.

M. Eugène Boudin, the marine painter, is dead, aged seventy-three. Boudin's father was a Honfleur pilot, and the son was originally a sailor boy, or, as they dub such in France, "un moose," and the word may have a nice derivation, meaning sea foam. Boudin got tired of knocking about on small craft, and became a salesman in a stationer's shop at Rouen, where colors were dealt in. With pigments at hand, Boudin at once understood his vocation. He worked and worked and so acquired a wonderful technique. He painted water and sky, and caught the splash of the wave and the fleck of the cloud. It was Troyon who first appreciated Boudin's skill, and it is said employed him to paint the skies in his own pictures. Corot never was tired of singing Boudin's praises. "King of Skies," he called him. The artist's work was slow, however, in coming to the point. Even in Paris he was not fully appreciated, and yet he was among the very best of the French painters of the sea. His shores of Normandy are among his most effective pictures, though he was perfectly at home in Dutch and Venetian "seascapes."

Commenting in an article entitled "Strange Puzzles," (see TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 6,) wherein Max Müller wonders how Heine expressed certain thoughts, and worded them precisely like a Sanskrit poet of two thousand years before, The Fortnightly Review for August tries to show how the resemblance may have been brought about. The Bhartrihari lines, the writer states, are to be found in an ode of the Arabian poet Maimun ibn Kais, who lived in the seventh century of our era. "If we are to suppose that Heine copied from Bhartrihari or from Al-'sha, how are we to explain the resemblance between the lines of the Indian and those of the Arabian poet? It is to be observed that these two resemble each other much more closely than either resembles Heine." We leave the puzzle just as it is, as one of those things "no fellow can understand."

There was a great schoolmaster in England, and his many wise sayings are being repeated. One of his axioms reads: "The perfectly educated will be jack-of-all-trades and master of one." Now there are some who will adhere to the old adage and may repeat: "The perfectly educated will be jack-of-all-trades and master of none." The political economist does not figure on charity boards, but what the master of Uppingham School said, giving it some latitude, ought to be remembered: "Never pauperize; never give; never let others prey on your life, nor you on theirs. The Christian Church tried it for 1400 years and failed. * * * God lends, the devil gives."

Mrs. Lynn Linton's personal estate has been valued at £16,484. There is one request in her will, where she orders "that the Elgin marbles which did not belong to her should be carefully packed by an art packer and sent to her husband or to his representatives for presentation to the American National Gallery by his desire." A brooch in the form of a rose given her by Walter Savage Landor, she gives to her niece, and a photograph of Landor to Mr. Swinburne. As to the Elgin marbles, all of them are in the British Museum. A Mr. Atkinson may have had some few unimportant pieces, which were distributed after his death, but it is not likely that Mrs. Lynn Linton's Elgin marbles have much value.

Balzac is said to have driven his compositors and proofreaders to madness. A proof for him was simply a first draft. Every available space he filled up with fresh matter. As often as not twenty lines of printed matter would be extended by the introduction of new copy until it became a hundred lines. There is one case re- [illegible] root whence sprang a new growth of 4,000 words. Mr. Kipling, so it is reported, never is quite satisfied with his proof, but emends and corrects and corrects and emends. Somebody says that six revises are none too many. We would like to see that singularly gifted person who, having read the final proof of his own work, is satisfied with it. Only read in a year from now what you have printed and see the heaviness of the article, its defects of style, and you will wonder why you have been so stupid, dull, pointless, and careless.

You may not look at Mr. A. B. Wenzell's study in Collier's Weekly, the title of which is "Her Consolation. Gettysburg, 1863—Santiago, 1898," without emotion. Many a woman, and maybe more than one man, will have the tears welling in their eyes when they see it. It is a mother who reads her Bible. Maybe she is looking at a date inscribed on that page, which records the births and notes, too, the deaths. On the table near her is a photograph. Is it that of her son, who is no longer to cheer her waning life? Alongside of her is the Goddess of Victory, for she holds a palm in her hand, and she, too, feels pity, for she sees the trembling hands of the mother holding the book in which alone all consolation is to be found. The sketch is a masterful one, rapid, unstudied, but most effective, and, for the telling of the saddest of all stories, does the highest credit to the artist. There is heart in such work as this, and that is everything.

When Tennyson in his "Maud" wrote these stinging lines:

> "The broad-brimmed hawker of holy things,
> Whose ear is stuffed with his cotton, and rings
> Even in dreams to the chink of his pence,"

did he mean John Bright? Mr. C. A. Vince, in his "John Bright," intimates that this was the poet's intention. This aspersion on Tennyson Mr. Joseph Temple in Literature denies. Tennyson wrote to Dr. Mann: "I am really obliged to you for defending me against the egregiously nonsensical imputation of having attacked the Quakers and John Bright," and again he says: "I did not know at the time he was a Quaker." There is the strongest evidence that the poet had not John Bright in mind when he wrote the lines, and as to "broad-brimmed," that shape of head covering in England is not peculiar to Quakers alone.

The recent exhibition of Lord Leighton's works at his house has attracted deserved attention. The house was a creation of itself. Lord Leighton had embellished his home with Persian tiles, Boehm had made the frieze, and Walter Crane furnished designs. There are Cairene work and Syrian glass, and all the art treasures of a man with such taste as was the former President of the Academy. Lord Leighton's sisters have presented to the English nation all the art property, but the house itself is not theirs to give. The property is a freehold and belongs to Lord Ilchester, subject, of course to a ground rent. The subject is now being mooted of never separating Lord Leighton's art from its best setting, which is the house, and in that end an effort is to be made to keep the building intact.

Ever since Max Müller's paper on "Coincidences," innumerable are the examples shown. Here is a curious one which is found in Ross's translation of Sadi's Gulistan. It reads: "One of the King's Ministers went to Zu-an-nun, the Egyptian, and asked his blessing, saying: 'Day and night I am occupied in the service of my Prince, hoping for his favor and dreading his displeasure.' Zu-an-nun wept and answered: 'Had I feared the most high God as you have feared the King, I should have been among the number of elect!'"—("Of the Customs of Kings," XXIX.) These are almost exactly the words of Wolsey. But—and there are "buts"—the exact meaning of the original Persian would have to be sought for before accepting the English translation.

In Prof. Bloomfield's translation of the "Hymns of the Atharva-Veda," the charms and superstitions of the early East are recorded. Wonderful is it to find out how strongly rooted is human credulity, particularly in regard to the curative art. The belief, for instance, that color has something to do with jaundice exists to-day. Accordingly, the man of the time of the Veda believed that by rejecting all yellow objects he could effect a cure. In the United States in 1898 the cure works inversely, and those having jaundice eat carrots, because these vegetables are yellow. Red was a curative color, and kept off the evil eye, and in modern Italy a red-colored rag is a potent charm. In the South of France jaundice is dispelled by eating chickens which are of the yellow-legged variety. Saliva in the Atharva-Veda is the cure for a dog bite, and in France dog's saliva is the specific.

American artists in Holland all knew of the merits of Johan Hendrik Philip Wortman, and many were personally acquainted with this young sculptor. We regret to announce his death. He had just been married and went with his bride to Rome, and died in Italy of typhoid fever. Wortman was born at The Hague in 1872, and when he was twenty-four won the prize at The Hague Academy of Fine Arts. Last year his work at the Salon was a Calabrian peasant. One of his most recent works was the bust of Queen Wilhelmina.

There was a pretty wedding ceremony the other day in the old church at Selborne, made memorable by Gilbert White, and the occasion was the marriage of Mr. John Lane of Bodley Head celebrity to a Boston lady, and so we have a further proof of the true Anglo-American alliance.

Paris Letter.

Eugene Boudin's Death—Rochefort's Memoirs in a Fine and Costly Edition.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—French art has incurred a serious loss by the death which has just taken place at Dieppe of Eugène Boudin, the landscape painter, whom Corot spoke of as the "roi des ciels," which is quite a different thing from the "roi des cièux." Boudin was one of the worthiest pioneers of impressionism in France, the pupil of Millet, Dupré, and Rousseau; one of the last survivors of that famous Barbizon school, of which we still hear so much but see so little. Not that Boudin ever went to Barbizon; he was exclusively a painter of the sea and its atmosphere, to which he was attached by early association, having been born the son of a boatman at Honfleur just seventy-three years ago. His beginnings were humble in the extreme. From a sailor's life he passed to the mere humdrum existence of a salesman in a small provincial stationer's shop where artists' materials were kept in stock. The colors and crayons which he here retailed first gave him the prompting for his subsequent vocation. He began to paint the sea as he saw it; perhaps his total lack of academic training stood him in good stead and helped him to become the sincere, unconventional artist which he remained to the end. While sketching on the Honfleur beach he made the acquaintance of Troyon, who recommended him to adopt art as a profession and to study in Paris. Millet and Vollon likewise helped him with counsel and encouragement. His first two efforts of any note were the "Regatta at Trouville" and the "Deanville Casino," but the public was very slow in showing even the most moderate appreciation of his genius. The immediate predecessor of Claude Monet, he shared in the general neglect which befell the impressionist school on its first appearance. Even later, when painters who were hardly more than his pupils had achieved official distinction and fame, he remained in the background. This was due to his inextinguishable modesty, and to the fact that art alone preoccupied him, was his unique mistress, absorbed his entire ambition. Among connoisseurs his work came in latter days to be well known and highly prized; it roused the enthusiasm of critics, but it appealed less to the professional dealer. Boudin died at Dieppe, poor as he had lived, and French marine art has lost in him an indisputable master whom it will be difficult to replace.

In spite of the admirable bibliophile spirit which has animated France for so many centuries—her bookbinders are still the first in the world—she is curiously behind the times in the department of printing and in the manufacture of papier de luxe. Perhaps the initiative of Morris and influence of the aesthetic Renaissance to which Ruskin contributed so greatly to give birth, explain the advance which the Anglo-Saxon races have won over their French cousins in this special domain of art. In any case, it is a fact that no paper factory in France is capable of turning out a material which would satisfy all the exigencies of a punctilious collector of éditions de luxe on the other side of the channel. This deficiency has been brought to my notice in connection with the édition de luxe of M. Henri Rochefort's "Aventures de ma Vie," which is about to be published for a very limited number of subscribers. The book will appear in the exhibition year, and it is proposed to make it a monument of all that the art of the French bibliophile is capable of producing at this end of the century. Only 300 copies will be printed, and a committee composed of many of the leading artists and men of letters in the country has constituted itself for the purpose of supervising the execution of this unique work, which will be in a certain sense a sort of homage to the eminent writer of the memoirs, somewhat similar in conception to the magnificent édition de luxe of his complete works offered to Voltaire by his admirers a century and a half ago.

The memoirs themselves, which, apart from their brilliant style and adventurous interest, have great political and historical importance, will be most elaborately illustrated by M. Louis Métivet, a brilliant young draughtsman, whose work must be familiar to all readers of the Vie Parisienne. Each copy (the work is to be issued in four volumes) will be rendered novel by the intercalation of a unique, original drawing, water color, or engraving by some of the first artists of the day. When the 300 copies (a large number of which have already been privately subscribed for) have been printed, the type will be distributed and the blocks (for the illustrations in the text will be exclusively woodcuts) will be raffled for among the subscribers. Each copy will contain a special aphorism on some social or political topic in M. Henri Rochefort's autograph.

As the object has been to produce an exemplary specimen of national typographic art, all the materials will be manufactured in France. It was thus that the initial difficulty has arisen of obtaining the right sort of paper for woodcut impressions. It could have been found easily enough in England or America, but no French paper manufacturer was able to supply it, and it had to be specially made to order. The director, by the way, of the printing operations will be M. da Costa, the greatest master printer in France, and perhaps in Europe. Each copy will cost $240.

ROWLAND STRONG.

The Shylock pound of flesh business has, it seems, a variant, and Mr. Edward Dowden tells of it in the last number of Literature. In the original Persian the Jew is not impelled to cruelty because the money is not returned to him, but for the reason that he is in love with his debtor's wife, and wants the [illegible]

Comment and Query.

Classics and Commerce.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Along with your Saturday Review I have been reading the new English weekly called Literature, and have been interested in a series of essays entitled "Leading Articles." If you do not object to my saying in your columns what I think of them, I will say that, besides having other admirable qualities, they are easily intelligible; so much so that seeming inconsistencies are set forth with perfect clearness. And I cannot say that I like the editor any the less for those, as the rigidly righteous in this as well as in more serious matters somehow lack certain human attractions. We like those peccant fellowships. But those little peccadillos which I think can be detected here are as well pointed out. I am assuming them to be written by the editor, and if in expressing my anxiety about certain opinions there stated I am giving some one else "a fillip on his nose," he is perhaps the best able to bear it, so that I should regard such a mistake with—in his own phrase—"a chastened grief." The subject is quite in the line of your work, Mr. Editor, and may perhaps start a thought or two.

I shall come to the burden of my difficulty by the shortest route, and perhaps if I state it at once its mere appearance may serve for its instant recognition as a natural-born inconsistency, without showing it in the light of comparison.

In an article, then, entitled "Culture and the Classics," he says: "The heads of our great business firms have usually received a tincture, and sometimes much more than a tincture, of classic learning." It is an absolute fact. There they stand—the very words as quoted. They took my breath clean away. As soon as I could, as it seemed, I stepped to where a portrait of the estimable gentleman hangs near my few books, and looked hard at him. I, who am accustomed to taking so serious a view of things, cannot but regard such a statement with the gravest concern, and the more anxiously I think of it the more, unfortunately, does it persist in appearing as intended for a joke. If it really is, it should, as it stands there, be announced as such, for we do not rate such papers among those of which Puck is a leading representative. That there is a relationship is apparent enough, though exactly what it is I am not able to state. The same lineaments may be traced, however, in Mr. Punch's "Sir Gorgius Going In for Culture":

> "Look 'ere, Clarke, 'appy thought! I'll make this little room the libery, you know; 'ave a lot of books. Mind you order me some."
>
> "Yes, Sir Gorgius; what sort of books shall I order?"
>
> "Oh, the best, of course, with binding and all that to match."
>
> "Yes, Sir Gorgius; how many shall I order?"
>
> "Well—let me see—suppose we say a couple of hundred yards of 'em, hay? That's about the size of it, I think."

Or in this from life, which, whether really true or not, evinces the common recognition of the literary condition of the "heads of business firms." It is said of the man who gave a half million sterling to the Kirk of Scotland, (of which, by the way, the witty then Bishop of Peterborough said, when informed of it, that it was the largest fire insurance premium he had heard of,) it was said of this man that, when ordering books for a library he had added to his house, in answer to the bookseller's question of "What books?" he said: "Od, I dinna ken—oo, just Burns and Scott and Shakespeare, and sic like. I'm no muckle addicted to readin', but the young bodies 'll ken, I jackon." And yet it seems that there may be some mute, inglorious Tennysons, some latent Max Müllers, lurking in our stores, among men to whom Barney Barnato and J. T. North are beau ideals, but to whom "classic learning" is as much a thing of foolishness as Christianity was to the Greeks.

"My tables—meet it is I set it down,
That one may sell and sell and be a Classic;
At least I am sure it may be so in England."

But we have The Spectator telling us not long ago that "there are great houses in England by the score in which the libraries are treasures, while their owners are sporting men, or rowdy men, or men with whom pleasure is the business of life, or are even, in some fewer instances, men of exceptional ignorance. Was not the key of one great English library lost for two years without its owner ever missing it?" And these owners are men of classic education, I will not say "learning."

I think that literature stands right across the path of such men, both the one set and the other, and that as they pursue their course it is vain to ask it to turn into their way with them, for they can no more dwell together than "crabbed age and youth"; and that, so far from having "much more than a tincture of classic learning," the heads of business firms are no more related to the classics than The Spectator's owners of great libraries, but that both are non-literary, and for a great part anti-literary. Not only do I think that literature stands in the way of those men, but that it is, in its best form, a protest against the spirit under the domination of which they pursue their objects. To any attempt to force upon literature so ill-assorted a union I wish to enter a protest and forbid the bans. It is not that I love "heads of business firms" the less, but literature more. Nor am I apprehensive of being misconstrued by the business man, whose attitude toward literature—at best one of indifference—will not be more satisfactory by its representatives making claims for him, of the fictitiousness of which he is so fully aware; but which indifference is likely thereby to result in abso-

[illegible]
[illegible] readers. [illegible]
Arlington, Aug. 23, 1898.

Too Many Books — Great Ones Ignored.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The Times's Saturday Review of Aug. 20 I notice one or two points that struck me as worthy of brief comment. Let me ask in all simplicity of heart, Is there to be no end of the multiplication of books—I mean quite unnecessary compilations?—e. g., I see advertised by a Boston house a new volume of selections from Landor. I own in my small collection a capital volume of selections from that acute and brilliant thinker and writer, by the late George Stillman Hillard, worthy of his judgment, and published in Boston. Within a few years Sidney Colvin, the admirable critic, published a still finer selection, as containing many exquisite minor poems, while Mr. Hillard made his selections from the prose work only of this master of scholarship and language, a favorite of Emerson. With these two masterly volumes at hand, is it likely a third, and most probably not superior, judge to Hillard and Colvin has equalled them? We know nothing of the compiler except as a Harvard instructor.

Then, too, let me ask, What is the value of literary reputation if not as lasting as it ought to remain? Are the only standards of current criticism contemporary authors, or are they not rather to be judged by the great masters and predecessors, who have become classic by time? Some friend or personal admirer substitutes partiality for pure criticism which is presumably impartial. In a paragraph we read of Mr. Stedman's "Prince's Ball," "Nothing in American society verse equals it." Where is Halleck's "Fanny and the Grapery"—as superior to it as Praed and later English masters of vers de societe are to Mr. Stedman?

Once more, Mr. Boker's (as we remember) dramatic sketch is referred to, in connection with a new version of Dante's celebrated romantic episode, in a notice of a certain new aspirant to poetic laurels in England, Mr. Stephen Phillipps, but no reference is made to the "Story of Rimini," so beautifully paraphrased by Leigh Hunt. Even the prose stories from the Italian poets, by the same delightful writer, a classic of over half a century, are more truly poetical than any versified translations since Fairfax, and from the abstract of Dante, the Italian "Pilgrim's Progress," one may obtain a better idea of the divine comedy than from a score of ambitious translators, who, like the most popular of American poets, has nothing in common with his great master, nor the English Cary, who was the accepted translator.

SENEX.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 12, 1898.

Sir John Vaughan and Weyler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Too much praise cannot be accorded to your valuable paper and The Saturday Review, but why will some writers for the latter try to stir up ill-feeling by recalling the past, when the South and North have just passed through a foreign war shoulder to shoulder; and England, our common ancestor, has evinced such friendship toward the Americans? Your "M. D." correspondent should "heal himself" of his bilious attack. Cruelty exists among all people, as does generosity, and Andersonville was an awfully cruel affair, equal to Weyler, but it was perpetrated by the North as well as by the South. The latter pleaded for an exchange of prisoners, as all resources had been exhausted for her armies and her prisoners. As Gen. Toombs remarked, "We have worn ourselves out by whipping the Yankees." The North had enough and to spare, but cruelty to Southern prisoners was an every-day occurrence. Stanton refused an exchange. Gen. Grant's letter to the Secretary of War is now open to inspection in the War Department, in which he advised that "no exchange be made, as such would be detrimental to the invading armies of the North." Doubtless Sir John Vaughan was cruel—so was Stanton and Weyler. Why "haul them over the coals?" Let them be where history has assigned them, and let peace reign once more. VERITAS.

Millwood, Va., Aug. 23, 1898.

Rye Grown in Scotland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with real pleasure a letter in The Times's Saturday Review, written by "R. H.," regarding the "Comin' Thro' the Rye" controversy. It is full of sound common sense, and that is all that is necessary, to settle this matter between rye grain and the River Rye to a native or one acquainted with Scotland. In Scotland there are a few rivers which require boats to ferry people from one side to the other, and certainly these could not be crossed by stepping stones. These rivers, of course, have bridges across them, too. What are known as "burns," small tributaries of other bigger tributaries or streams, so to speak, can very well be crossed by stepping stones, and as "R. H." remarks, with no danger of wetting one's petticoats or even one's feet. Many a time have I crossed such streams—walked along the bank until I came to a shallow place in the stream, and if a plank was not convenient to throw across, then find some big stones, and thus ford the burn dry shod.

Also how many such streams, but at some part of their windings, could not be narrow enough to jump? Where is the Scottish man and woman of to-day that has not as boy and girl forded these streams in such a manner? And then, again, the song says, [illegible] at all [illegible], as it would [illegible] of the two people meeting on the plank in the middle of the stream, but as people have a little more sense than geese are supposed to possess, one person would wait until the other had safely landed, unless, indeed, it was a case of follow me, not meet me. What kind of a kiss could be obtained in mid-stream? Judging from the song, "Gin a body kiss a body," &c., it must mean that while "comin' thro' the rye" kisses were exchanged. No! For all the time it would take to cross the stream the kisses and greetings could wait until terra firma was reached, and all this, from a common-sense view, only serves to prove without doubt that a field of rye is the correct solution of this much-debated subject. On large farms, as "R. H." mentions, especially sheep farms, which are more or less hilly, "rye grass," as my father used to call it, is quite common, and even if Burns had not seen it around the district where he lived, we know of his being in Aberdeen, and he did not pass through Aberdeenshire farm lands without seeing rye grain fields. It is used mostly for fodder when in a green state, and has the appearance of bere or wheat, but is darker looking in color. Sometimes it is sown with grass seeds, and it will grow continuously upon soil that will produce no other crop. It can stand the cold well, and the straw makes splendid bedding, as well as thatching material, and many of the peasant homes of Scotland are thatched.

One can see even the necessity of growing rye grain. Might not Burns's own home have been thatched with it? And what about rye whisky? Did Burns never taste any of it? In every field, no matter what was sown in it, bere, barley, oats, or rye grain, a narrow pathway was always left for handiness from one park to the other, or leading to the cottar houses, a near cut, by-way, or going to the shop on errands. These pathways cut off quite a distance, and in a hurry were a great consideration. Many a time I have "dragglet" all my petticoats and wet my feet, too, coming through these very fields along the "roadie," as we used to call these footpaths; ay, and have walked and been kissed by a lad, too, "comin' thro' the rye." AGNES DUFF.

Camden, N. J., Aug. 22, 1898.

Rye with a Big or Little "R."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since you have given so much space in The Times's Saturday Review to the discussion of the phrase "Comin' thro' the rye" I hope before closing the controversy you will succeed in settling the matter for all time. Since Mr. Phin seems to have been led astray by noting that "rye" in some editions of the song was capitalized, I shall confine my remarks to this phase of the dispute. As has been pointed out, the song belongs to the class of songs "improved by Burns." It was written to the tune of "Comin' Thro' the Rye"—the "Rye" capitalized, unquestionably. But to argue because of this capitalization that a river, or stream, or burn by the name of "Rye" is meant seems beating rye straw with a vengeance! In the days of Burns, and prior to his time, words were often honored with capitals without seeming rhyme or reason. The "tunes" or "airs" to which many of the Scotch songs were written are capital illustrations of this typographical idiosyncracy. I have seen the following glaring examples in a small songbook: (1) "Ca' the Yowes to the Knowes"; (2) "Tibbie Fowler o' the Glen"; (3) "Come, All ye Jolly Shepherds"; (4) "My Tocher's the Jewel"; (5) "The Woods o' Aberdour." Going by the titles alone a quibbler might prove "Knowes" and "Glen" to be the names of particular localities, and "Shepherds" and "Tocher" and "Woods" to be particular individuals, when the meanings without capitalization are very plain. I knew a would-be critic once who did not bother much about spelling, so that he had the sound right. It was one of his favorite contentions that "the deuks dang owre my daddie" really meant "the Duke's dang owre my daddy"! and he could give very plausible reasons for his theory.

"I had a horse, I had nae mare" was another of his readings for the title of a well-known song. My old friend has often been recalled on perusing Mr. Phin's brave attempts to bolster up a foolish and erroneous proposition. Both students would doubtless have been admirers of the pious woman who called her dog "Moreover." She said it was a good Bible name, and being challenged for "proof" proudly quoted "Moreover, the dog, came and licked his sores!" She must have had her own opinion about capitalization, too.

With the title of the old song before him, Burns may even have written his "rye" with a capital letter, but it had no more hidden meaning than the capital "R" of "Green Grow the Rashes" in the opinion of JAMES D. LAW.

Camden, N. J., Aug. 22, 1898.

Jane Austen at a Recent Dinner Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the benefit of those among your many readers of The Times's Saturday Review who are interested in the much-discussed question of Jane Austen's popularity as a writer, I send you a paragraph quoted from Mrs. Ritchie's charming preface to her "Book of Sybils," (including Jane Austen,) which is a curious vindication of the claim of those who place Miss Austen high in the rank of writers and deep in the affection of her steadily increasing public:

"Not long ago a party of friends were sitting at luncheon in a suburb of London when one of them happened to make some [illegible] a theory. Only one of the company (a French gentleman not well acquainted with English) did not recognize the allusion. A lady sitting by the master of the house [illegible] said: 'What a curious sign it is of Jane Austen's increasing popularity. Here are five out of six people sitting round a table, nearly a hundred years after her death, who all recognize at once a chance allusion to an obscure character in one of her books.'

"It seemed impossible to leave out Jane Austen's dear household name from a volume which concerned women writing in the early part of this century, and although the essay which is called by her name has already been reprinted, it is added, with some alteration, in its place with the others."

I send this in the hope that it may prove a convincing argument to those (or is there only one?) on the other side. L. W. B.

Salem, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1898.

A Bull Among the Kye.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the last issue of The Times's Saturday Review your correspondent "E. J. H." makes the following statement:

> To show that rye was cultivated in Scotland in the time of Burns, it is only necessary to quote his rhyming repartee to Lord Boyd. If my memory is not at fault, the impromptu runs thus:
>
> "'Tis not Lord Crawford, but Lord Boyd;
> Of grace and manners he is void:
> Just like a bull among the rye,
> Cries 'Baugh!' at folks as he goes by."

"E. J. H." misquotes the last two lines. They should read:

"Just like a bull among the kye,
Cries 'Boo!' at folks as they pass by."

Kye is the Scotch plural of cow. It is Anglo-Saxon. From it is derived the English kine. "Boo," a word used to frighten children, originated from "Boh," a great General, son of Odin. As quoted by "E. J. H.," the repartee is witless, but any one familiar with the grand importance of a bull as he lords it over a herd of cows and bellows at passers-by will appreciate the ready rejoinder of the poet. J. H.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 30, 1898.

A New Literary Centre.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are few greater pleasures than sharing with others any cause of aesthetic delight. Will you, therefore, kindly give me this pleasure by permitting me through the pages of your ever-interesting Saturday Review to call the attention of your readers to a new poem? Not only a new poem, but, I fancy, a new poet, has been found almost under the shadow of the gilded dome of the Boston State House. Of late years there have been seasons of anxiety, of gloomy forebodings in "the modern Athens." Mr. Howells thinks that Boston has lost its literary prestige, while he accords the title of literary centre to numerous towns, and even suggests Vienna as an American literary centre because Mark Twain lives there! But poor Boston! Alas, Bostonia fuit, in a literary sense and Mr. Howells's opinion. Mr. Howells now lives in New York. However, when the poet of "Star Marina" is known to an appreciative world, Boston, or the suburb Medford, will again become a place of pilgrimage. This modest pamphlet, unheralded, fell, in the course of business, into my hands. The full title is "Star Marina, a Chord from the Song Legends of Maine." It is unquestionably my ignorance which makes the extraction of "a chord" from "a legend" a puzzling problem. The keen fancy, the swift imagination, of a true poet scorns to be checked by such trifling details.

As to the poem—yes, it is a poem; the arrangement of the page admits of no doubt. In the poem, then, the poet, like all great artists, profits by the use of a strong contrast. The poem is a story; possibly the "chord" is an episode in the "Song Legend" of the sad fate of the heroine who names it. The name Star Marina, as you instantly perceive, shows the Indian origin of the maiden. The contrast is obtained by the portions of the story which are told by the man, and are in what is presumably intended for a dialect of the coast of Maine. This man only known as "Dad," justifies his writing by telling us

"Parson Dike sed I had poetry
Ripplin', singin', and laughin' in me
When I war a baby, cause in my
Eyes were the soul lights which never die."

"Dad's" adopted daughter, of whom he speaks as

"My little gal, who puts this tale
Inter rhet'ric and grammar,"

begins with a sense of the high nobility and deep importance of her task:

"The man, and by that term I imply
All of manhood noble and sincere,
Who called me daughter, and in whose eye
I daily read all which makes love dear
When I called him father, bade me write
As he began, very modestly."

This adopted daughter is called by her "Dad" "Pop." There is, in the bestowing of such a name upon the child, a projection of subjectivity, which to those who study closely psychological mysteries must be replete with significance. For my own part I can only dimly recognize the skillfully planned, delicately asserted mystery, while I confess I am humiliated at the consciousness of my utter inability to comprehend it fully.

Mere scraps will prove only an aggravation to your readers, but the strong description of a thunderstorm I trust you may find room for. This is not one of the instances where the overwhelming force of emotion has swept away all consideration of rhyme. The rhythm has been forced occasionally to bend to the power of the strong man.

"Out from that rollin', fluffy cloud
Which has crowned ther highest mountains
With white and yaller rings, come loud
Growls, like as if ther spirits lain
Low by ther murky Summer's heat
Were marshalin' all their forces
To join ther hot bay, and defeat
Ther thunder's genii, whose faces
Like unto great flaming torches,

Choked all ther air with stiflin' flame,
An' whose witherin' breath scorches
Ther wind, which from cool ocean came
Ter refresh its friends ther mountains,
Rivers, parched earth, an' fountains."

Once in a while the widespread education which is the boast of our country permits a strong poetical ability thus to voice itself. We are freed from the reproach of one more "mute, inglorious Milton." And Mr. Rollin Corey of Medford, Mass., may be placed with "the Sweet Singer of Michigan" upon the bede-roll of our country's fame. E. L. C.

Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 25, 1898.

Small Literary Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the several letters published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW in regard to small literary circles and clubs. Perhaps some kind reader will offer the use of a room for the formation of a club, whose name need not be published if the editor will be kind enough to receive the names of those who wish to aid in its formation. Let those interested send a stamped envelope to the editor, who could send same to the person offering the use of a room, and said person could call a meeting at his own convenience.

CLUB.

Brooklyn, Aug. 28, 1898.

Appreciates the Review.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice what your correspondent "H. F." says in your last issue, and agree with him entirely. Ex-Senator Ingalls's "Opportunity" is all well enough, but that of E. R. Sill has the ring of true steel and makes the blood tingle. I want to express my appreciation of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. I am somewhat of a "scrap fiend," and delight to cut out reviews or notices of any books I may have, and put them in the books. Your REVIEW has given me many opportunities to do so, and I think I have a peck of cuttings from it.

The idea of weekly magazines instead of monthly in the letter from your London correspondent is excellent. I seldom read a continued story in a monthly, waiting to get it all at once. C. H. M.

Brooklyn, Aug. 28, 1898.

Questions and Answers

"C. E. L." of Jamaica is informed that the collection of geographical material gathered by the Geographical Department of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is on exhibition at the Museum Building daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on Sundays from 7.30 to 9.45 P. M. On Monday and Tuesday an entrance fee of 25 cents is charged. The collection is especially intended for the benefit of teachers, and is frequently consulted by them and others for purposes of study and research. Sometimes entire classes in charge of their teachers are brought to the museum for purposes of study in geography.

H. A. Saul of Norfolk, Va., asks for information about the "Breeches" Bible, first printed in 1576. He has been informed "by reliable authorities that it is very valuable, and that there are few, if any, copies of it extant." The "Breeches" Bible was one of several editions produced by the Protestant exiles at Geneva during the last year of Queen Mary's reign. The value of such a book depends so much on a variety of circumstances that it is quite impossible to quote a value without knowing the condition, the binding, whether the copy is a perfect one, and some other details signifying much where values are concerned, but which might easily be passed over by one not familiar with the complexities that enter into and form a part of the judgment of bibliomaniacs. A copy was recently on sale in this city as low as $5.

D. C. Lowell has been "long an admiring reader of our SATURDAY REVIEW," and has "read the interesting comments on the sonnet with especial interest; also the comments upon bad books for children." He asks for an opinion in regard to Carlyle as suitable for youth. "Do you think his queer, inverted style a good guide for one whose tastes are being formed?" Our correspondent has read Kenyon West's "excellent article on Carlyle" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and asks, "Is this the Mr. West who has written the book on the poets laureate which, I am told, is an authority on the subject?" Carlyle is better reading for those whose taste and style have been formed than for those who have not yet formed them. He is understood and appreciated better in maturity, and his style then can work less injury. But the wholesome moral influence of Carlyle should not be too long withheld. In that direction modern literature contains no greater fountain of pure living water. It was Kenyon West who wrote the book on the poets laureate, and a very good book it is.

W. C. Andrews of Brooklyn inquires for "a list of the seven best books of the world, from a literary standpoint," recently printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. He also asks "how to get the list of books harmful for children, recently published by you, as coming from Edwin T. Filmore." There were not seven of these books, but five—"five indispensable books," and the list was Lowell's, as furnished to THE SATURDAY REVIEW, in a letter from Coggeshall Macy. The five were Homer, Dante, Cervantes's "Don Quixote," Goethe's "Faust," and Shakespeare. Mr. Filmore's letter was printed in THE SATURDRAY REVIEW of Aug. 22, Page 555.

"Enquirer," writing from Boston, says among the "Songs of a Semite," by Emma Lazarus, is one entitled "In Memoriam, Rev. J. J. Lyons," and asks who Mr. Lyons was, and whether a resident of New York. The Rev. J. J. Lyons many years ago was [illegible]

Carlyle.

Fine Traits Shown in Letters to His Youngest Sister Who Died Recently in Canada.

Mrs. Robert Hanning, who died at Toronto Dec. 13, 1897, was the youngest sister of Thomas Carlyle. Her death was duly noticed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW at the time. In The Atlantic Monthly for September Mr. Charles Townsend Copeland presents a first installment of letters hitherto unpublished written by Carlyle to his much-beloved sister. The letters are of decided interest, and show the philosopher of Chelsea in his most pleasant light, that of a loving brother. Besides that, we get glimpses of his character, and there is a new light thrown on his work.

The following list, given by Prof. Norton, of the children of James Carlyle, the stonemason of Ecclefechan, will be found useful, as it presents the year of birth of the family: "Thomas, born Dec. 4, 1795, (died at Chelsea Feb. 5, 1881;) Alexander, born Aug. 4, 1797; Janet, born Sept. 2, 1799; John Aitken, born July 7, 1801; Margaret, born Sept. 20, 1803; James, born Nov. 12, 1805; Mary, born Feb. 2, 1808; Jean, born Sept. 2, 1810; Janet, (Mrs. Hanning,) born July 18, 1813."

Mrs. Hanning's son-in-law, the Rev. George N. Franklin, says that Robert Hanning was "an old friend of the Carlyles, going to the same school with Janet," and "looking at the same book," "wooed and won her." The two were married at Scotsbrig March 15, 1836. The husband was not successful in business in Manchester, where he moved, and finally came to America, landing at New York, leaving his wife at home. In Canada Mr. Hanning found occupation, entering the service of the Great Western Railroad of Canada in 1853, and remaining in the employ "of the company until his death, which occurred March 12, 1878." In 1851 his wife and two daughters joined him, and their home was in Hamilton, Ontario.

Among the persons who visited Mrs. Hanning was Emerson, who went to Hamilton in 1865. Mr. Franklin writes: "Mr. Emerson placed her in a chair near the window, so that he might more readily examine her features, and looking into her eyes exclaimed, 'And so this is Carlyle's little sister?'" It is possible that Carlyle had told Emerson of his "little sister." There is likely to be some confusion relative to the sisters of Carlyle, as there was a Janet born in 1799 and a Jean born in 1810, and Mr. Froude made a slip in regard to the older sister Jean. In a letter of 1825 Carlyle explains:

> "This Jean Carlyle is my second youngest sister, then a little child of twelve. The youngest sister, youngest of us all, was Jenny, (Janet,) now Mrs. Robert Hanning, in Hamilton, Canada West. These little beings, in their bits of gray speckled (black and white) straw bonnets, I recollect as a pair of neat, brisk items, tripping about among us that Summer at the Hill."

Here is a part of Carlyle's last letter to Mrs. Hanning, written in 1873:

> "I please myself with the thought that you will accept this little New Year's gift from me as a sign of my unalterable affection, wh'h, tho' it is obliged to be silent (unable to write as of old), cannot fade away until I myself do! Of that be always sure, my dear little sister; and that if in anything I can be of help to you or yours I right willingly will."

As Mr. Copeland happily expresses it, "all the letters * * * are strung on a slender thread of biography." After Carlyle's "literary hack work at Edinburgh" he became tutor to the Buller family. In October, 1826, he married Jane Baillie Welsh. At Craigenputtock, where his wife owned some small estate, the two lived for six years. In 1831-2 "they were trying their wings in London."

It is from London, under date of 23d of January, 1832, that Carlyle addresses a letter to "My Dear Jenny":

> "Will you put up with the smallest of letters rather than with none at all? I have hardly a moment, and no paper but this thick, coarse sort.
>
> "Understand always, my dear sister, that I love you well, and am very glad to see and hear that you conduct yourself as you ought. To you, also, my little lassie, it is of infinite importance how you behave: were you to get a kingdom, or twenty kingdoms, it were but a pitiful trifle compared with this, whether you walked as God command you, and did your duty to God and to all men. You have a whole life before you, to make much of or to make little of: see you choose the better part, my dear little sister, and make yourself and all of us pleased with you. I will add no more, but commend you from the heart (as we should all do one another) to God's keeping. May He ever bless you! I am too late, and must not wait another minute. We have this instant had a long letter from Mrs. Welsh, full of kindness to our mother and all of you. The cheese, &c., &c., is faithfully commemorated as a 'noble one'; Mary is also made kind mention of. You did all very right on that occasion. Mrs. Welsh says she must come down to Scotsbrig and see you all. What will you think of that? Her father, in the meantime, is very ill, and gives her incessant labor and anxiety.
>
> "See to encourage Jean to write, and do you put your hand a little to the work. What does Maister Cairlill think of the last letter he wrote us? Was it not a letter among many? He is a graceless man. I send you a portrait of one of our chief Radicals here: it is said to be very like. I remain always, my dear sister, your affectionate T. CARLYLE."

The day after this letter was written Carlyle heard of the death of his father. In April he went to Craigenputtock with Mrs. Carlyle, where it was so still "that poor Mrs. Carlyle could hear the sheep [illegible]

came a period of great mental activity, described by Mr. Compton:

> "Carlyle had now a new grief in the death of Goethe, who, making of him a disciple, had left him a teacher on his own account. The loss of Goethe found a measurable compensation in correspondence with Mill, who had been kindled into something very like the fire of Carlyle's review of Croker's Boswell, just published in Fraser's Magazine. It is one of the greatest of Carlyle's briefer performances, although written at short notice. 'Carlyle,' said his wife, 'always writes well when he writes fast.'"

The Carlyles never had an abundance of money. In the Autumn of 1832 Carlyle found that his purse required replenishing. Craigenputtock was not the place to write in; books were not to be had. He had written for The Foreign Quarterly an article on Diderot. The working up of that character assured him "of his ability to fuse and weld the most stubborn materials. * * * It opened his eyes to the French Revolution as a subject for his pen." In 1832, tired of the sheep-feeding grounds, man and wife went to Edinburgh, and there a sojourn was made of four months, when there was a return to the Scotch moors. In Craigenputtock, link by link, "The Diamond Necklace" was wrought.

The essay on Cagliostro was written in 1833, and printed in Fraser's for July and August, with "Sartor Resartus," and in its acceptance there were many difficulties. "Teufelsdröckh" and "Entepfuhl" bothered professional readers. Again means of subsistence had to be considered. In 1834 Carlyle wrote his brother John:

> "The cup that has long been filling ran over with the smallest drop. After meditating on it for a few minutes, we said to one another: 'Why not bolt all these sooty despicabilities of Kerraga, and lying draggle-tails of tyre-women and peat moss and isolation and exasperation and confusion and go at once to London?' Gedacht, gethan! Two days after we had a letter on the way to Mrs. Austin to look out among 'the houses to let' for us, and an advertisement to MacDarmid to try for the letting of our own."

The move was made. London was reached. Leigh Hunt, who lived in Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, was the guide, and the house No. 5 Great Cheyne Road became ever after the abode of the Carlyles. It was a plunge, for Mr. Compton says that Carlyle had then very little money. There were prospects, but they were not very bright. "Sartor Resartus" was jolting along in Fraser's. It was even feared that the uncouth man of clothes would act as a scarecrow and frighten off all readers. Now let us pride ourselves as Americans, that is to say, guided by the superior forethought of Emerson, as having been able to appreciate Sartor some fifty-two years since. While Carlyle was blue and dyspeptic over his Sartor, lo! the book, "godfathered by Emerson," was published in Boston, and 500 copies were sold, and then a second edition was asked for, and "Carlyle amused himself by quoting Sartor in his essay on Mirabeau as the work of a New England writer."

To return to the letters to his "Dear Jenny." Here are parts of a letter of May, 1836. Janet had not long been married, and Manchester might seem strange to her, so her brother thought:

> "I think it possible that now and then, especially when you are left alone, the look of so many foreign things may seem dispiriting to you, and the huge smoke and stour of that tumultuous Manchester (which is not unlike the uglier parts of London) produce quite other than a pleasant impression. But take courage, my woman, 'you will use, you will use,' and get hefted to the place, as all creatures do. There are many good people in that vast weaving-shop, many good things among the innumerable bad. Keep snug within your own doors, keep your own hearth snug; by and by you will see what is worth venturing out for. Have nothing to do with the foolish, with the vain and ill-conducted. Attach yourself to the well-living and sensible, to every one from whom you find there is real benefit derivable. Thus, by degrees a desirable little circle will form itself around you; you will feel that Manchester is a home, as all places under the heavenly sun here may become for one."

In this same letter he writes: "This Summer I have finished my second volume, but there is still a third to do, and I must have such a tussle with it." Carlyle refers to his "French Revolution." In his journal under date of June 1 of the same year, Carlyle shows how despondent he was. "Oh, I am far astray, wandering, lost, dyeing the thirsty desert with my blood at every footprint. Perhaps God and his Providence will be better to me than I hope. Peace, peace! Words are idler than idle."

Mr. Compton says that "the house purse became so shrunken" that the Revolution had to be dropped for the time being. To earn some ready money he wrote the article on Mirabeau. In a letter to his brother John of October, 1836, he wonders what he will do when the Revolution is finished. "Here, with only literature for shelter, there is, I think, no continuance. Better to take a stick in your hand, and roam the earth Teufelsdröckhish; you will get at least a stomach to eat bread—even that denied me here." The history was finished on a memorable evening, Jan. 12, 1837. Some six days afterward he writes to Mrs. Hanning, and his letter is replete with tender solicitude. At the conclusion he says:

> "The book is done, about a week ago; this is my best news. I have got the first printed sheets since I sat down to write this. We shall go on swiftly, it is to be hoped [illegible] ends. I care little what becomes of it then; it has been a sore book to me. There are two things I was printing lately, which I would send to you, but there is no conveyance. I fear you would do little good with them, at any rate; not five shillings' worth of good, which they would cost you. Besides, if Robert or you want to see them, you can let him go to a circulating library and ask for the last number of the London and Westminster Review. In it he will find a thing called 'Memoirs of Mirabeau'; that thing is mine. The other thing is in Fraser's Magazine—half of it; the other half will be in the February number; it is called 'Diamond Necklace.'"

The Play of Animals.

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As to the criticisms on "The French Revolution" Mr. Compton writes that Carlyle "neither read nor so much as saw many of the reviews, though he heard of most of them. Prosper Mérimée described Carlyle as "Le phénomène d'un protestant poétique," and at the same time expressed the ardent desire "to throw the writer out of the window." Carlyle wrote to his brother James about Thackeray, a youngish man about that time:

> "I understand there have been many reviews of a very mixed character. I got one in The Times last week. The writer is one Thackeray, a half-monstrous Cornish giant, kind of painter, Cambridge man, and Paris newspaper correspondent, who is now writing for his life in London. I have seen him at the Bullers and at Sterling's. His article is rather like him, and I suppose calculated to do the book good."

"Writing for his life in London?" Yes, Thackeray was doing that, and so was Thomas Carlyle. Then follows the last letter to Mrs. Hanning, who was still in Manchester, in 1837. We use the conclusion of it. It will be noticed that before the time of Rowland Hill of blessed cheap postage memory to send a letter from London to Manchester cost something, and so Thomas Carlyle got the better of the Post Office in a way not unusual in those days. Rowland Hill once saw a poor woman, after glancing at a letter addressed to her, declare to the postman that it was not for her, and so evaded paying postage. And the letter she knew was from her son, for glancing outside of the missive she learned that her lad was alive and well. But she had not the sixpence. From Ecclefechan, Aug. 28, 1837, the brother thus writes to his "Dear Jenny":

> "Betty Small, bound for Ecclefechan, has been waiting this half hour till I should be done; I did not know of her when I began. The needfullest thing, therefore, that I can do is to tell you about our coming. It will be soon, but is still uncertain when. I should say in about a fortnight—nay, in a day or so less, but it depends somewhat on a letter we look for from Jane, which has not yet come to hand. Jane, you must know, after her mother's departure went into the country with the Sterlings, friends of hers. I wish her to stay there while she likes, and would get home about the same time as she; a month was the time she first spoke of, and that I have little doubt will suffice—so my guess is as above given. A newspaper with one stroke on it will come to you (barring mistakes) two days before you are to look for us. This shall be a token, and we need not write any more. Alick has some talk of coming with us to get his goods ready then, but I think he will hardly be ready. The butter and another firkin of butter has been talked of, and will be forthcoming, but it seems dubious whether any of it will get with us. It can come before or after, I believe, and with little expense. Mother will bring 'some pounds of it' in her box. I shall perhaps be obliged to go back by Liverpool, and must not calculate to stay more with you than a day. My mother sends you both her love (she is smoking here); she 'will tell you all her news' when we come. Compliments and good wishes to Robert from all of us. We are glad to hear his trade is better. A gleg fellow like him may get through worse troubles than this. God keep you, my dear little Jenny. Your affectionate brother, T. CARLYLE."

William Canton, the author of "The Invisible Playmate," has in press with Dodd, Mead & Co. what is said to be another of his inimitable books for children, which, like those of Mrs. Ewing and John Strange Winter, are appreciated by old as well as young. The first volume is entitled "W. V.'s Golden Legend." [illegible]

[illegible]

Her Home on Constitution Island, Near West Point—Her Sister Still Living There.

Every now and again somebody who has got far enough away from the books of his youth to see them in perspective—a perspective which almost invariably softens and diminishes defects—strays up to a counter where "The Wide, Wide World," or "Queechy" is arrayed in an unfamiliar new suit. With a little start of pleasure, as one who comes suddenly upon a once familiar but almost forgotten friend, he picks up the volume. How they carry one back! Nearly half a century ago they ran their tremendous course, holding the popular taste for a decade, talked of by every one, read by many who knew no other books, laid with the Bible on centre tables, when books were rarer than now. We who marvel at the phenomenal popularity of "Trilby" or "Quo Vadis"—may gods and critics forgive the association—believe and affirm that only in these latter days may an author hope to see his book run into the hundreds of thousands. We speak with scorn of ante-bellum literature, as though it was only a meagre pretense.

Before the war—which to some adult people is like saying "before the flood"—when the population of the United States was less than half what it is now, and all her markets smaller, Melville caught the popular taste with "Typee," "Moby Dick," and "Omoo." To attempt to compute the people who had read them was as futile as the efforts of the judges to time the parson's horse in Dr. Holmes's poem—"The time was too—too deev'lish fast." But even "Typee" and "Moby Dick" did not exhaust as many editions as "The Wide, Wide World" and "Queechy."

The name of Elizabeth Wetherell, under which nom de guerre Miss Susan Warner wrote, was familiar not only in America, but in England and Europe as well. Translated into the leading languages of the world, her first two books reached the enormous total of nearly a million copies within ten years from the time of their publication. That these books are still selling may be attributed to several causes. Certain charming pictures of rural life, with characters cleverly hit off, sentiment which is genuine, and a refreshing clearness are still attractive to many people. But perhaps if we want to get at a still more potent reason for continuing to print these works, when most of their contemporaries have gone out of print, we may find it by watching the old fellow who turns them over at the book counter. His mood is reminiscent. He recalls stolen hours on the farm, perhaps, and a flavor of lilacs steals up from somewhere; or he remembers how his mother used to laugh and weep with Fleda. How much is it? Yes, he will take it. It will refresh old memories. Do you smile at this? Wait. Perhaps some day you will do the same when you suddenly come across "The Bonny Brier Bush," or—what was the name of the book that was most popular year before last?

It is not given to many authors to exert as great an influence as Miss Warner did. For some reasons there is no fitter place for a pilgrimage in this country than the old Warner home on Constitution Island, in the Hudson. In 1849 the eldest daughter of the lawyer, Henry W. Warner, made her sudden and brilliant appearance as an authoress. She was then about thirty years of age, and had prepared by a careful education for the ripening of her power. To contrast "The Wide, Wide World" with the multitude of recent popular books would be hardly fair to either. To be a pioneer has both advantages and disadvantages. Perhaps with more abundant models much of the charming freshness and originality might have been lost. Frankly, it is difficult to understand to-day why that book should have had so widespread and persistent popularity, but that can be said of almost any popular book. If we knew exactly what makes vogue, we would write none but successful works.

It is somewhat late in the day to attempt a review of Elizabeth Wetherell's novels. The things which principally interest us here are the life of the authoress and the place where most of it was lived. Between West Point and Cold Spring, amid the rugged scenery of the Hudson Highlands, Constitution Island used to divide the swift waters of the river, but now its insular distinction exists only in name, for the railroad connects with it, and the low marsh land behind does not divide it from the mainland. The island got its name from the fort which was erected upon it in 1776. In Irving's "Life of Washington" (Vol. II., p. 217) is to be found the following description:

> "Fort Constitution is about six miles further up the river (than Fort Montgomery) on a rocky island of the same name, at a narrow strait where the Hudson, shouldered by precipices, makes a sudden bend around West Point. * * * The garrison of that fort consisted of two companies of Col. James Clinton's regiment and Capt. Wisner's company of minute men, in all 160 rank and file."

Col. Clinton was placed in command of Forts Montgomery and Constitution. In 1777 a cheval de frise, consisting of an immense chain and floating booms of tim- [illegible] tioned there to act as sentinels, the pass of the river was considered to be impregnable. But in the same year Sir Henry Clinton, after a hot engagement, succeeded in reducing the forts and destroying the obstruction. Those grim masses of rock that stood like giant gate posts between which the mighty chain swung its ponderous links were heroically defended, but in vain. Some of the links are preserved at the Point, but the major part of them are at the bottom of the river. Near the boathouse on the island the posts to which the chain was fastened may still be seen when the water is low.

The Warner mansion faces the Point—i. e., the southwest. It is a frame structure, superadded to a little stone house of Colonial date, in which tradition says that Washington held council with his officers, and that he also slept there. That Constitution Island was the scene of stirring events even before the redcoats and Continentals met there in conflict is attested by numerous arrow heads and other warlike relics that are picked up from time to time in the immediate neighborhood of the house. The Warner home did not grow all at once into its present proportions, but has been added to at various times. As it stands now it is an inviting, homelike house, its front inclosed with glass so as to form a conservatory, and its white walls half hidden by the foliage of the surrounding trees. It is a sheltered spot in spite of its commanding position in the river, for the towering banks opposite shut it off from the sweep of the winds that blow out of the west, and the rocky island itself forms a shield at the north.

In this secluded corner of the world one of the most remarkable and at the same time retiring of American women accomplished her lifework, always seconded in her aims by the gifted younger sister, who survives her. Strongly religious in character and feeling, Miss Warner wrote some very efficient works in the direction of the study of Christian evidences, "The Law and the Testimony," published in 1853 being the most important of these. A widely appreciated book, though less popular than her first novels, was "The Hills of the Shatemuc," inspired by the ever-present view of cliffs and precipitous river banks and the distant prospect of green wooded slopes.

There is one part of that secluded, busy, useful, insular life (how the adjectives seem to contradict each other?) that may be touched upon without indelicacy. For a number of years Miss Warner was in the habit of receiving every Sunday a class of cadets from the Point, to whom she devoted much of that energy and sensibility that distinguished her above most other women. It is doubtful if anywhere in the world's history this spectacle can be duplicated, of successive classes of young men, being trained at the hands of a great Government in the arts of war, sitting on each recurrent Sabbath at the feet of a woman to study the gospel of peace. The charming feature of Miss Warner's Sunday class was that it took the guise of recreation, and frequently included a delightful supper spread out of doors under the trees when the weather permitted. It is difficult to imagine a more delightful picture than this, in which strong, active, chivalrous young manhood was accustomed to pay court to the things which are most excellent in woman. It would be impossible to estimate the influence of the authoress upon the lives of these future officers of the United States Army, but of their reverence and affection for her there can be no question. At her death a petition, signed by the cadets, obtained from the Government permission to inter her remains in the military cemetery at the Point, and there, among the great and the brave, surrounded by those whom the Nation has delighted to honor, is the grave of a good woman, who combined to a rare degree fidelity to religious faith and intellectual eminence.

Miss Anna B. Warner, who survives her more famous sister, has been well known as Amy Lothrop. The most popular of her works have been "The Fourth Watch," "The Other Shore," "Dollars and Cents," and several juveniles. Her home is still the romantic and attractive island where most of her life has been spent.

EDGAR MAHEW BACON.

Jules Verne's Audacity.

In a recent letter to an American correspondent Jules Verne, whose daring romances have been read by boys and girls of almost every country, intimated that in his new novel, "Les Sphinx des Glaces," he had laid violent and irreverent hands on Poe's "Arthur Gordon Pym." "Les Sphinx des Glaces," he says, "is of a nature to interest Americans, because it is the continuation of the 'Adventures of A. Gordon Pym,' of their grand poet, Edgar Allan Poe; in fact, it is not only the continuation of that story, but it brings it to an end. I have dedicated it to my American friends."

None in literature are so audacious as the French. An American or English writer would surely have hesitated before "continuing" Poe's attempt at a novel. One can only wish that Edgar Allan Poe were still alive, so that he might comment, in his bitter, ironic literati style, on M. Jules Verne and his "Sphinx des Glaces."

[illegible]

[illegible] of a Year's Work Gathered from the New Report.*

The annual Blue Book, embodying the accounts and other statistics relating to the work of the British Museum, has just been issued. The accounts of the income and expenditure are for the year ended March 31 last, the returns of the number of persons who visited the museum and the Natural History Museum cover each year from [illegible] to 1897 inclusive, while the statement of the progress made in the arrangement and description of the collections and the account of objects added is for the year 1897.

The statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Bridgewater Fund from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898, shows a balance on March 31, 1898, carried to account for 1898-9, of £180; the Farnborough Fund balance is £78, the Swiney Fund, £125; the Birch, Tapling, and Turner Funds have no balances. The total number of visitors to the museum in the year 1897 amounted to [illegible],437, a slight increase on the number for 1896, which was the highest number reached since 1880. Of this total the visitors on Sunday afternoons were 37,594 and the visitors in the weekday evenings 26,254. The steady annual diminution of the number of evening visitors has satisfied the Trustees that they would not be justified in continuing to incur the expense of keeping the galleries open in the evenings. From the beginning of the present year, therefore, this service has been abandoned, but the hours of day opening have been extended to 6 P. M. on weekdays throughout the year.

The total number of visits of students to the reading room during the year was 188,628, a further diminution by 2,735 on the number of 1896, which had declined from the totals of previous years. The daily average was about 624, as against 630 in 1896. The average number of persons in the room counted at certain hours in the afternoon was: Four P. M., 349; 5 P. M., 254; 6 P. M., 168; 6:30 P. M., 102; 7 P. M., 111; 7:30 P. M., 81. The number of volumes supplied to readers in the year was 1,419,159, as against 1,428,535 in 1896. There has been an increase in the total number of visits of students to the several departments other than the reading room amounting to 40,976, as against 37,130 in 1896. The erection of a separate building for the accommodation of the bookbinders has been begun to the north of the main building on a spare plot of ground acquired with the British Museum improvement property in 1895. An independent range of workshops is also being erected on the western side of the museum. These buildings will set free for storage a large part of the basement of the museum hitherto occupied by bookbinders and other workmen. Excavations in Cyprus were resumed in November on Mycenean sites at Maroni, between Larnaka and Limasol, and more recently near the Tekké, or sacred tomb at Larnaka. They are still in progress, the results having been fairly successful.

Among the more important acquisitions of the year is a further series of Egyptian sculptures of great antiquity, supplementing those which were purchased in 1896. A most striking portrait statue of an Egyptian official named An-Kheft-Ra of the Fourth Dynasty was presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund, and is a prominent object among the remains of the early empire exhibited at the northern end of the Egyptian Gallery. The most valuable addition of literary interest is a papyrus, unfortunately much mutilated, of the first century B. C., containing poems of the Greek poet Bacchylides, the contemporary of Pindar. The text has been published, together with a photographic fac simile of the papyrus. Several rare books were purchased at the Ashburnham sale, including the "Doctrinal of Sapience," printed by Caxton in 1489. A further series of correspondence and papers of Nelson has been purchased, supplementing the collection acquired in 1895. Gifts of museum publications, including reproductions of prints and drawings by old masters and electrotypes of British historical medals, have been made to free public libraries, local museums, and art schools throughout the United Kingdom.

In the department of printed books Dr. Garnett describes the progress made in the arrangement and cataloguing of collections and additions made to them in the course of the year. The total number of pressmarks, indicating the respective localities of the books, amounted to 77,366; in addition 47,268 press-marks have been altered in consequence of changes and rearrangements carried out in the library; 40,309 labels have been affixed to books and volumes of newspapers, and 105,022 obliterated labels have been renewed. The process of attaching third marks to the books in the new library, with the view of accelerating their delivery to readers, has been continued; 20,298 books have been thus marked during the year, and the corresponding alterations, amounting to 62,722, have been carried out in the general and hand catalogues; 2,698 volumes of country newspapers have also been numbered, and for London and country newspapers 4,726 index-slips have been writtten. The number of stamps impressed upon articles received has been 344,699. In the process of cataloguing 42,828 titles have been written, the term "title" applying equally to a main title and to a cross-reference. Of these 29,677 were written for the general catalogue, 2,687 for the map catalogue, and 10,464 for the music catalogue, 37,311 titles and 545 index titles for the general catalogue, 2,089 titles for the map catalogue, and 15,892 titles for the music catalogue have been prepared for printing during the year, and 37,071 title slips and 854 index slips for the general catalogue, 1,055 title slips for the map catalogue, and 15,892 title-slips for the music catalogue were printed.

Progress has also been made in printing the whole catalogue in alphabetical sequence from the beginning. With the exception of the headings "England," "France," "Germany," "Great Britain," "Liturgies," and part of "Bible," the entire [illegible] volumes have been [illegible] and sent to press during the year, and 17 printed parts, representing 130 manuscript volumes, have been delivered by the printer; [illegible] title slips and [illegible] index slips have been incorporated into each of the three copies of the general catalogue. In order to maintain so far as possible the alphabetical arrangement this incorporation has rendered it necessary to remove and reinsert [illegible] title slips in each copy and to add to each copy [illegible] new leaves; while in the preparation of the manuscript volumes for printing it has been necessary to remove and reinsert 24,616 title slips in one copy only. The system of fortnightly incorporation introduced in [illegible] has been carried out with perfect regularity during the past year.

The collection of books in the galleries of the reading room has continued to receive additions by the incorporation of new works of interest and importance and the substitution of new for older editions. The number of additions to each of the two interleaved copies of the catalogue of this collection has been 107. The number of volumes and sets of pamphlets sent to be bound in the course of the year has been 22,013, including [illegible] volumes of newspapers. The total number of volumes supplied to readers during the year was 1,419,159. The number of readers during the year was 188,628, giving an average of over 624 daily, the room having been open on 302 days, and an average of over seven volumes daily for each reader, not reckoning those taken from the shelves of the reading room by the readers themselves. In the newspaper room the number of readers during the year was 16,375, giving a daily average of 54; 26,929 volumes and pamphlets (including 124 atlases and 1,355 books of music) have been added to the library in the course of the year, of which 5,962 were presented, 12,175 were received in pursuance of the laws of English copyright, 718 by colonial copyright, 480 by international exchange, and 7,594 acquired by purchase. The number of remarkable books acquired during 1897 has been less considerable than usual, but several of the acquisitions have been of the highest importance.

One of the most important acquisitions has been a series of eighty-nine autotype fac similes of printed proclamations of the sovereigns of England, from Henry VII. to Philip and Mary, made by permission of the Society of Antiquaries from the collection, in most cases consisting of unique documents, in the society's library. In the department of British and mediaeval antiquities and ethnography, Mr. C. H. Read states that the most important acquisition in the section of early British and prehistoric antiquities is the find of gold ornaments from the North of Ireland, a subject frequently discussed in the House of Commons during the past session by the Irish members. The find consists entirely of objects of gold—namely, a collar with ornament of late Celtic character in relief, a twisted collar of solid wire, and part of a second similar one, two neck chains, a bowl of very thin metal, and a model of a boat, with oars and other implements. This important find is of exceptional interest at the British Museum, as the objects which may be attributed to the beginning of the Christian era belong to a class specially connected with Britain, and in which the Britons attained to greater perfection than did any of their Continental kindred.

The visitors to the Natural History Museum in 1897 numbered 422,607, as against 453,956 in 1896. The attendance on Sundays was well maintained, nearly 50,000 persons having in the course of the year availed themselves of the privilege afforded them. The average daily attendance for the year was: For all open days, (including Sundays,) 1,167; for week days only, 1,203, and for Sundays, when the museum is open only during part of the day, 956.

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*From a Summary of the Report Printed in The London Times.

Freemasons in the Revolution and War of 1812.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New York, I was instructed as far as possible to prepare a list of the names and services of those brethren hailing in New York who took part in the Revolutionary War in this country or in the War of 1812.

Of course I can reach the lodges and their records, and so get whatever information they may yield. But many lodges existed in the period indicated which have long since become a memory, and there are scattered all over the world descendants of brethren who took part in these wars who cannot now be reached by the agency of any lodge.

I desire to make the record as complete as possible, to enroll the name thereon of every brother entitled. It is a work not only patriotic, but its completion and perfection are necessary to the completion and perfection of our Masonic historical records, and to aid in this I invoke the assistance of the press.

Members of the Masonic fraternity or of the Societies of the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, the Cincinnati, Society of Colonial Wars, or the Society of the War of 1812, or any one who had an ancestor who took part in the struggles named and who belonged to some Masonic lodge then or now existing in the Province or State of New York, are requested to communicate to the undersigned his name, and, if possible, a brief sketch of his career. If the name of his lodge can be given, so much the better.

PETER ROSS,
Historian of the Grand Lodge of New York.
Masonic Hall, New York, Sept. 1, 1898.

The well-known book illustrator, Gordon Browne, has been secured by Frederick A. Stokes Company to illustrate their new edition of "The Surprising Adventures of Baron Munchausen."

Spain.

Pessimistic Views in an Article Written by a Spaniard.

The most pessimistic view of Spain ever written is to be read in The Fortnightly Review, the title of which is "The Dynastic Crisis in Spain," the author purporting to be "A Spaniard." Sinister comments made by an irritated American newspaper are colorless when compared with this paper. Though veiled as far as language is concerned, "A Spaniard's" allusions on the Queen are most uncomplimentary, and her poor little boy is hardly spared. We are told that in the choice of the young King's name, "Alfonso XIII.," the selection was a most unfortunate one, as "thirteen" is "a word of ill-omen in Spain, and should for that very reason have been avoided." When the name and number were decided on then "pious people significantly shook their heads, reverently crossed themselves, and sadly prophesied that there could be 'nae luck' about the royal house."

A model German "hausfrau," "A Spaniard" writes, is a personage wasted. The Spaniards want "outward splendor, visible majesty, sumptuous pageantry, and generous hospitality. * * * Large heartedness, strength of will, splendid generosity, and self-reliance cover a multitude of sins in a Spanish monarch, and cannot be replaced by any number of austere and domestic virtues." "A Spaniard" finds fault with the poor woman "because neither she nor her son have honored the bullfights with their presence. * * * No doubt there is much in a bullfight which is neither attractive nor edifying, and Court society and Madrid may at times be a trifle trying."

As to the Cuban army sent to Cuba "A Spaniard" declares that their incompetency arose from the predilection the Queen had for Señor Moret, her Colonial Minister. "The army, instead of being allowed to attack and defeat the insurgents, was employed in bribing them to lay down their arms, and in nursing the reconcentrados, who had kept the rebellion alive. The money which the State owed the troops was paid away in bribes to the rebel chiefs, and all those Spanish officers who were opposed to the concession of home rule were shipped off to the peninsula, with a bad note in their papers of service." And while the self-sacrificing officers were being dealt with as offenders, one of the most unsavory Cuban autonomists, whose notoriety should have closed the gates of every palace in Europe to him, was graciously received by her Majesty, who presented him with her portrait." "A Spaniard" is by no means disrespectful to the Yankees. Possibly Mr. W. L. Courtney, the editor of The Fortnightly, rigorously policed the article. His anger is all directed toward the Spanish Cabinet. The writer of the article continues as follows:

"Crass ignorance, selfishness which is at once naked and unashamed, stupidity which played into the enemy's hand, and cunning which thwarted the best efforts of our patriots, marked every step taken by that ill-omened Cabinet of Sagasta. In diplomacy, war, and peace, they did everything which they should not have done and omitted everything which it was their duty to undertake. Peace might have been preserved by the Government, whose avowed object was to prevent war, had they yielded to Mr. Woodford's demands, which were insignificant as compared with the conditions to which we must now give our assent; but to accept the challenge to a sanguinary war, knowing as they did the utter unpreparedness of the country, was treason to the nation and a violation of the elementary laws of humanity. This Cabinet, whose specialty was peace, actually provoked the warlike spirit of the people into almost Chauvinist manipulation in order to intimidate the nation of 'Yankee shopkeepers,' and then they experienced the greatest difficulty in laying the fierce spirits which they had foolishly conjured up. The comic opera is the proper place for the doings of a Cabinet whose President had to inquire where the Mariana Islands are situate, and whose War Minister enthusiastically exclaimed on hostilities being declared: "I wish to God we had not even one ship'—and this in a war which was essentially naval! The Marine Minister explained in Parliament on learning of the disaster at Cavite, that gunboats and destroyers were utterly useless there, but added that a considerable number of them had just been dispatched; and when in one of the Cabinet councils held later Gen. Blanco's dispatches were read enumerating all the American ships which were blockading Havana, he exclaimed in despair: 'O my mother! what a hole we have got into!'"

As to the conduct of the war "A Spaniard" writes:

"We never once waged real war since the United States Ambassador left Madrid. Our Government refused to take the offensive, refused to prepare for an energetic defense, and refused to sue for peace. The best Generals in the kingdom were forced to stay at home to expiate their supposed lack of affection for the dynasty, and the troops which were sorely needed for the Philippines were kept in the peninsula for the defense of the Queen and the King against the anticipated rising of Spaniards. The news of the disaster at Cavite was followed by energetic measures throughout the country against the hungry but patriotic population, whose bread winners were being wantonly sacrificed in the colonies. The destruction of Cervera's squadron was no sooner known than Gen. Martinez Campos, the champion of the Queen, called for fourteen additional regiments of troops for the defense of the Señora against her patient people. He obviously felt that if they had not yet revolted they ought to do so."

Describing Spain's resources, its agriculture, commerce, industries, the scathing article thus comments on them:

"The much vaunted prosperity of the country is another of those deliberate lies which go on accumulating for years, until at last they are swept away by a popular avalanche, and with them much else that one would gladly have seen spared. The immunity of Government scrip from taxation naturally attracted all the reserve capital of the population. The little money which people ventured to invest in industry was reserved for those branches which were [illegible] purely artificial industry was gradually created and fostered in the country.

"Most of the raw materials needed by our industries are imported into the peninsula, paid for in hard cash, and, having been submitted to some manufacturing process which would have cost much less abroad, are forthwith enabled to compete with foreign goods in our colonies, thanks to the high protective duties in vigor there. Thus 95 per cent. of the raw materials of our paper industry is imported, and most of the working capital comes likewise from foreign countries. The woolen industries of Catalonia import their wool from abroad instead of purchasing that of Castilla or Estremadura. Our large flour industry, which was supported by the markets of the Antilles, consisted in our purchasing foreign corn, grinding and exporting it to the colonies. The description has undoubtedly a comical ring about it. Spain, a country whose agriculture has fallen so low that it does not produce corn enough for home consumption, yet manages to create a flour industry by simply grinding foreign corn and practically prohibiting the import of foreign flour into the colonies! Nay, there is worse even than this; in numerous cases our large houses did not give themselves the trouble to do that much; they merely purchased foreign corn and exported it under the Spanish flag, and, presto, the trick was done!

"We had a naval industry created at Cadiz with a total capital of 400,000 pesetas (or say £30,000) which airily undertook to build an iron-clad costing from twenty to twenty-five millions of pesetas. Of course these patriotic pioneers had to be paid in advance, and when the work was finished the workmen had to be dismissed, and the workshops closed. Our merchant navy relied not on fair competition, but on Government subvention, so much a journey—which sums had, of course, to be reimbursed by the unfortunate colonies. The industrial spirits of the province of Catalonia are wise in their generation, and throw money on the political waters of Madrid, hoping to get it back with interest; and their hopes have invariably been justified. They spend money freely among the politicians of the capital, and the result is that the latter actually protect the Catalonian industries by sacrificing the agricultural interests of Castilla, which is likewise a province of Spain. A house divided against itself!"

"A Spaniard" taxes members of the Cabinet with the dullest ignorance.

"The degree of intelligence possessed by our politicians, by which I understand the sum total of the mental equipment supplied by nature, education, and experienee combined, is almost imperceptible as compared with that whish is expected and found among the corresponding class of men in other European countries. The members of the present Queen's Cabinet, for instance, remind one of the Three Gray Sisters in Greek legend, who had but one eye among them—and that a very defective one. I gave one example of Señor Sagasta's knowledge of geography; let me now give a sample of his familiarity with foreign politics. At the beginning of the war this eminent Spanish statesman, and trusty adviser of the Queen received an enthusiastic telegram from Berlin wishing success to Spanish arms, declaring that 'all Germany' was on the side of Spain, whose cause was just, and signed 'Severin Senator, of Berlin.' Here was the moral sympathy of a kind not to be sniffed at, and Señor Sagasta and his colleagues, overjoyed at the message, informed the representatives of the press at Madrid that one of the most eminent members of the German Senate had sent a telegram to the Government which, judging by the language in which it was couched, foreshadowed something more than mere platonic sympathy. The press published the announcement with delight; the people received it with childlike joy, and nobody stopped to inquire in what year the German Empire had received a Senate as one of its political institutions. Some days later an enterprising evening paper explained that the famous telegram had been sent by a German named Severin Senator, who, being a manufacturer of electric reflectors for warships, had hit upon this delicately refined way of directing the attention of the Spanish Government to the merits of his goods."

As to the money obligations of Spain, "A Spaniard" writes that the expenses of the war will foot up "11,000 millions of pesetas, the annual service [interest?] of which will swallow up 740 millions, and the national revenue amounted, when our industry and our trade with the colonies were flourishing, to 750 millions at most. Our ordinary expenses amount to nearly as much. * * * National bankruptcy is an expression which has a sinister ring, but then Spain has fallen upon evil times."

And wherein lies safety? Will Carlists, Republicans, Alfonsists extricate Spain? "Under the aegis of Doña Maria Christina and Don Praxedes Sagasta Spain makes her melancholy bow to the vast continent which her enterprise once opened to the world, and exclaims 'Moritura te salutat.' Could desperation go further than this? "Spain is an Augean stable, which no river could possibly cleanse, even though it were a river of blood."

What, no single gleam of hope for Spain? We are by no means disposed to follow "A Spaniard" to the depths of his depression—are even inclined to find fault with his repinings. Spain has had her limbs lopped off before and has got along, and shown not much of being a cripple. Sympathy for the conquered ought to be an American trait, and is one we are certain we possess, and finally we might apply an English maxim to "A Spaniard," jaundiced by political prejudice: "It is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest."

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, in citing this article somewhat in detail, reminds readers what interest the leading English reviews take in the present historic changes we have brought about. For months to come, American and Spanish politics, and our armaments treated generally or specifically, broadly or technically, are certain to occupy increased space in all foreign periodicals.

The first attempt at a systematic study of the efforts and the results of the efforts put forth by the Abolitionists during a period of over half a century, in behalf of the Southern slaves, has found expression in a book by Wilbur H. Siebert, professor in the Ohio State University. The work will be entitled "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom." Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University has written an introduction for it. It is in press at the Macmillan Company's

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Della Rocca.

Another Volume of the General's Memoirs Just Published.

Gen. Della Rocca's second volume of memoirs prepared and edited by his widow has just appeared in London. Della Rocca, who was a personal friend of Cavour and equerry of Victor Emmanuel, was a careful man, and given to the taking of notes. In the opening chapter an interview he had with Marshal Vaillant, then in command of the French forces at Milan, is given. The Marshal was then living at the Villa Reale. It had been the headquarters of the Archduke Maximilian when he was Governor of Lombardy and Venice. The house was a superb one, the grounds spacious and elegantly kept.

How much of a diplomat was Vaillant is not known. Probably Napoleon III. had not given him any discretionary powers. Gen. Della Rocca writes:

"I called on Marshal Vaillant as he was going out for a morning walk in the grounds He was in a most stylish light gray suit, which, in spite of his seventy years, made him look quite young. He wanted to re-enter the villa with me, but I would not let him, and offered to accompany him in the park. As we walked we talked of the events and men of the day. He sincerely believed that the best solution of the Italian question would be a confederated or federated Italy under the Pope's presidency. His solution was announced by Napoleon III. in his last address to the army. On the other hand, he showed French feeling in not believing in the spontaneity or unanimity of the united Italy movement. It was a got-up thing by the Italian imitators of the French revolutionists, who proclaimed France 'one and indivisible.'"

Then the Italian officer tells of the old French General, who was past seventy, and his amiable ways, and the catching of crawfish:

"Not wishing to rub him against the grain, I turned the conversation on military topics, and was pleased to hear him in sincere and noble terms eulogize our King and army. He knew no more highly disciplined army or one whose movements were more rapid and sure. These compliments went home to me as head of the Sardinian general staff. I was glad to hear from this typical French General how impressed he was by the intrepid bravery and firmness of our army, and to learn how their humanity to the conquered and wounded had gone to his heart. After an hour of amiable conversation I took my leave of the Marshal, the hour for my service business being near. 'My service affairs,' he said, 'do not trouble me vastly. You see that little mill yonder on the edge of the stream. I go there every morning to catch crawfish. When I reach my accustomed post I lay my bait in the stream, and while waiting for the crawfish to bite, sit on the bank and prepare my military orders for the day. The task is not a great one, for everything is in an excellent groove. When the work is done I look at the mill stream flowing by. As the water flows my thoughts mount toward the upper reaches of my own existence. I think only of the past, the peripatetics of my life seem repeated. My mind is a phantasmagoria. The hours fly. I go back to the house with plenty of souvenirs but with scarcely any crawfish.'"

The peculiarities of the French taking portions of Italy as their own, their manoeuvres, the Italian officer describes. It was either save what you can for Victor Emmanuel or lose all. Gen. La Marmora was opposed to any partition of Italy. Certainly Napoleon held the cards. At last Cavour was called in, and then came the proposed cession of Savoy and Nice. Clotide, King Victor Emmanuel's daughter, was thrown in as the Iphigenia.

One curious page is the one describing a most ungrateful duty Gen. Della Rocca had to perform, and it was to tell the Duchess dowager of Parma that as things were being arranged there was no longer any duchy for her. Maria Theresa had had a scapegrace, worthless husband. She had long before lived apart from him, giving herself up to devotional exercises at Vicereggio. The General found it difficult to get an audience. The great lady was always at her prayers, and orders were imperative that she was not to be disturbed.' Full of grief was the poor mother, for her son had been assassinated. When at last the dowager Duchess was reached she was praying at the foot of the monument she had erected in memory of her son.

Gen. Della Rocca wrote:

"The poor woman came out to see me. She looked to me like an immured nun, like one who had lived long in a sepulchre and been for an instant dragged out of her oubliette. She knew nothing of the things of this world. When I spoke of Victor Emmanuel she seemed to beat her brain to recall him to mind. Perhaps she did not know him. His father, Charles Albert, as he accepted the revolutionary party, was in bad odor in most of the Italian Courts. Little by little the fact dawned on her that Victor Emmanuel II. was his son. When I said I had just come from Florence with his message, she asked what news I could give of the Grand Duke. I told her that a year ago he had gone to Vienna, and was not expected back. She did not ask the reason. To prevent the conversation breaking off I informed her as well as I could that Tuscany was by a plebiscite joined to Piedmont, where the house of Savoy, to which she belonged, would continue to reign gloriously. I saw that the word plebiscite puzzled her. She heard it certainly for the first time. She was bewildered with everything I said. After a long stare, in which I read astonishment to the degree of stupor, she closed her eyes as if she slept, crossed her hands on her breast, and moved her lips as if in silent prayer. Then she stood up, charged me to thank and salute her cousin, without giving me her hand to kiss. I gave Victor Emmanuel an account of my visit. He was very sorry, and gave orders that the peace and quietness of the Duchess Maria Theresa was never to be troubled."

What a tragedy! Yet how wretched must have been Italian conditions prior to 1848! How difficult it must be to carry out even to-day changes in a country where oppression and incompetency have so long held their sway.

Where Education Should Begin at the Top.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that the following are true copies of letters written in regard to the purchase for school use of books in their Riverside Literature Series:

Mr. —— I have baught all fables Story Books and Novels I am a Goin to I shal see the Board aboit it first. I have Bought all School Books Requiard I am Giting tieard of Bying Novels

yours

Dear Sir
I Can not Get no nobles [novels] book for a Scool Book, he can reed Out of his Reeders and not Out of the Fairtail Stories Books.

Yours Truley

Georg Ebers's Life and Work.

Georg Moritz Ebers, the German Egyptologist and writer of historical romances, who was born March 1, 1837, and died on Aug. 7 at his home, on the shores of the Starnberger-See, was a son of a man possessing means, who died when his son was of tender years. It was to his mother that Ebers owed everything, and of that mother and her devotion to him he has told us in "The Story of My Life." That mother for her fine culture and many endearing traits was well known in Berlin, and Hegel and Alexander von Humboldt both laud her many accomplishments and good sense. In the house where Mme. Ebers lived, on the Lennestrasse, lodged those two remarkable men, the brothers Wilhelm and Jakob Grimm. Intercourse between the lad Georg Ebers and his mother's friends must certainly have had much to do in shaping the course of the man.

Ebers entered the University of Göttingen and took readily to German student life. It is recorded that he indulged rather too freely in the wild ways of the students, and, taken ill, had a narrow escape from death. This, it is believed, was the turning point in his career. Such bad health as he suffered from after this illness prevented his engaging in active pursuits, and so he determined to devote himself to study. Egyptology always had allured him, and he made up his mind then to follow it up. Lepsius was one of his masters. Fired with the love of the Nile, seeing more than was inscribed on the crumbling papyri, Ebers wrote his first romance, "An Egyptian Princess." Of course Dry-as-Dust Lepsius was disgusted and saw no Egyptological future in his pupil, but when Ebers produced later sound and strong books on Egypt and the Pentateuch, academic Germany was delighted and amazed.

There was evidence of so much research in this work that its writer was accorded a university appointment. Some time at the beginning of the seventies Ebers took the Chair of Egyptology in the University of Leipsic, and this post he retained up to 1889. He formed part of an expedition which went to Egypt in 1872, and the result was his discovery of that famous papyrus at Thebes, which document bears his name. It was a treatise on the medical lore of Egypt. "An Egyptian Princess" having been written in 1876, a dozen years elapsed before his second romance appeared, and this was "Uarda," and this fiction was the most popular Ebers ever wrote. Then followed a period of great fecundity, and his "Homo Sum," "The Sisters," and "The Emperor" appeared. Ebers had widened his scope, and now introduced Roman characters, with their surroundings. Outside of his Egyption fiction, "The Emperor," having to do with Hadrian, is considered as among his best works.

Then Ebers tried his hand in another direction. Having thoroughly mastered the history of the Middle Ages, he wrote "Die Frau Burgermeisterin," a romance of Leyden. A year afterward appeared "Ein Wort," a story of early Germany. "Barbara Blomberg," written in 1896, was a description of Ratisbon during the period of the Renaissance. In 1897 appeared "Arachne," and here Ebers came back to his first love, the Egyptian story.

Ebers's fecundity was great, for he wrote not less than eighteen historical romances, many deep, grave, and learned disquisitions, innumerable short stories, and among these many pretty fairy tales, and his two great volumes on Egypt and Palestine, his "Aegypten und die Bücher Moses" (1868) and "Durch Gosen zum Sinai," (1872.) It is well to bear in mind that Ebers for the greater part of his adult life had in addition to his scholastic teachings to bear no small burden of the weight of that administrative kind, as is so heavily imposed on the professor of a university. There never was, then, a harder worker than Ebers.

Ebers and his works are well known to American readers. He was certainly the first to bring before us the characters who lived in the time of the Pharaohs. If not carried away by the charms of the beautiful Princesses of 3,000 or 4,000 years ago, at least we gained a knowledge of the ways, manners, and customs of the long past, for here Ebers's perfect acquaintance with Egypt made him our master. There always will be every now and then returns in fiction to the past, and such a book in romantic guise finds many new admirers. The latest example is familiar to our readers. Maybe in the translation of Ebers's fiction some of the charms of the original German were wanting. Not at all in a deprecatory sense, these romances, we might say, were always satisfying. It was their straightforwardness, their clearness, which made them invariably interesting. Perhaps a public asks sometimes too much of those personages a writer removes thousands of years from us. The Princess of the blood who bathed her fair limbs in the Nile when the Pyramids were still brand-new really differed but little either physically or mentally from her high-born sister of to-day. Even prehistoric women, as they are written up in 1898, have little originality. To expect that of them is to ask for an impossibility. Georg Moritz Ebers for what he has done will be remembered, and the appreciation of him is fully deserved.

[illegible] the Yellow Sea—The Anglo-Saxon, the Latin, and the Slav.*

In this fabric of the Nearer World joined of the West and the East, the East supplied the informing spirit, the ordered life, the civilization; the West, the moving will and the arm of power. First Greece, then Rome, then in their turn the peoples of the north assumed the leadership. Fresh blood of will and empire was drawn constantly from the north. But, however empire might change, the old frontier between the West and the nearer East tended to maintain itself where it was when history dawned—at the Aegean and the Bosporus. Two years ago all eyes were turned toward the Aegean. Crete, Greece, Constantinople, and the Turk were words on every lip. All issues of international politics were quoted solely in terms of the old Bosporus question. The history of the Nearer World had simply gone back for another bout on the old field—the field on which the first contests were fought, and to which most of the contests since have been referred in real or spectred battle.

Viewing history in the large, we cannot fail to see that the world we live in is essentially a Mediterranean world. All its fundamental forms and molds for law and government, art, architecture, and literature, thought, and faith, were created beside the Mediterranean; all its political and religious struggles, all its wars, were the fighting over of old Mediterranean questions; and as a system of types and forms, it never can be really understood and known except as it be reduced to Mediterranean terms, and studied in the perspective of a Roman, Greek, or Syrian horizon.

Such was the life habit of the Nearer World. To-day all this has changed. Suddenly the centre of interest has shifted from the Aegean to the Yellow Sea. A class of questions has arisen, overwhelming, in the magnitude of the issues they involve, all the great questions of earlier days, and none of them admits solution in terms of the Mediterranean; none of them concerns the Mediterranean, or its peoples, or its history. That which the silent course of events has long been preparing now in the fullness of time is come. Almost without a sign of warning we are transferred from the history of the Nearer World to the history of the Great World, and to that history the life and the interests of the great dominant peoples of the earth will hereafter belong.

To no people is the transition of more profound and fundamental importance than to the people of the United States. It involves for them nothing less than a rethinking of the entire problem of National purpose, destiny, and duty.

China has perhaps one-fourth the population of the globe, but no one suspects it of schemes of imperial conquest. The "yellow danger" menacing the world comes not from the thrifty tradesmen and peasants of China. China is a nation without a fist. Its people are lacking in any idea or motive around which could be assembled the sentiments of patriotism. Devotion to the honoring of ancestors and solicitude for private gain are the two sentiments of a people who constitute, not a nation nor a State, but a scheme of living.

The new history is to be concerned, then, with the assimilation of these two strange and mutually diverse elements of the further world to the substance of the nearer world—just as the Old World history involved an assimilation of West and East. With the parallel goes also a contrast. The old history centred about an inland sea. All its issues had their ultimate home by the Mediterranean. In the new history the world is turned wrong side out. The outer ocean is the agora. Power is estimated in terms of navies rather than of armies. Coal is king, and coaling stations mark the bonds of empire as the Roman military roads did of old. The pattern of the world has been turned inside out. The old world, like an ancient house, was built toward the inside and its colonnaded court; the new is built toward the outside, with windows and verandas.

The old history had its Eastern Question; the new has its Easternmost Question. In the later phases of the old, Turkey was the "sick man"; in the new, it is China, and where the carcass is, there are the eagles gathered together. The old involved the constant query who should be the leader of the Occident—Greece, Rome, France, Germany, England, Russia? The new asks who shall hold the empire and lead the civilization of the world; shall it be the Slav, the Teuton, or the Latin?

The aggressiveness shown by France in colonial enterprise is scarcely more than artificial; it represents no inner need or impulse except as it be a yearning for bonds and shares. France is really smitten with the palsy of her own prudence and thrift. Families are small. Sons are not put through the school of self-reliance. A nation lacking men who know how to take risks and assume the responsibility of their own choices cannot compete for leadership among the peoples. French is the language of a diplomacy which lives on in the close atmosphere of the old Mediterranean controversies; out in the breezy ocean world, the greater world, the medium of international intercourse tends to be English.

A colder-blooded people than any of the Latin race will win the contest, in these [illegible] of all, [illegible] like football.

The character in which the Englishman asserts his right to rule an empire is the character demanded by this most truly Anglo-Saxon sport. It is made up of roughness, willingness to risk, absence of super-sensitiveness, honest directness, and a sublime devotion to fair play. The typical Englishman believes in venturing, hard hitting, blunt truth-telling, equal justice, and personal cleanliness.

England had the start of Continental Europe in preparing for the issues of the new history, in that the English Channel enabled her to free herself early from the more baneful entanglements of the Mediterranean quarrels. England has long been living in the world whose agora is the open seas. Not until these last days of the nineteenth century, however, has her one prospective rival, Russia, been able to find a way out into the world. This vast power, spanning at the north half the globe, was until this year pent up as an inland State. Archangel and the Baltic ports are ice-blocked for a portion of the year. Vladivostok, founded in 1858, and afterward selected as a terminus for the Siberian Railway, is closed to navigation four months in each year. Odessa is blocked at the Bosporus.

England has diligently kept the barriers up between Russia and the sea. In 1878 she checked her at the gates of Constantinople; in 1886, when Russia was in control of the passes of the Hindu-Kush, and could see her way out to the ocean by way of Afghanistan, British power again raised the dikes, and since then the occupation by England of the Mekran and the Chitral Valley has set a double rampart against Russian advance. It remains yet for England to occupy the Persian Gulf, and join it by rail to the coast where Beaconsfield set Cyprus on guard.

The events attending the Chinese-Japanese war were of most serious consequence to England's policy and interest. Before the war began, she was the trusted adviser of China, and her protector against Russian aggression. Before the war ended England found herself identified with Japan, a nation she had underestimated too long, and suddenly came to appreciate. Russia, supported by her associates, Germany and France, assumed the rôle of protecting friend discarded by England, checked and nullified the victory of Japan, and China is now almost her vassal. That which it has been the constant aim of English diplomacy and power for years to prevent has come about within this year. Russia has a harbor in the Yellow Sea, has gained a foothold on the shore of the iceless ocean. The astuteness of Li Hung Chang, on the other hand, has seen the way for bringing the product of Chinese industry to the Western world by the overland route, and China is to be introduced to the West by help and intermediation of Russia. Herein lies the quid pro quo.

Russia's strength is in her geographic position. Unmenaced in the rear, spanning Europe and Asia, and knowing no difference between them, she bides her time, and slowly pushes her way south like a mighty glacier. Gradually the barriers give way. Germany, which once held her in check at the west, is now—thanks to Bismarck's anti-English policy, continued by the young Emperor—in league with her and in commercial war with England. In Continental diplomacy she is supreme arbiter. Panslavism and the Eastern Church have carried her around Constantinople almost to the shores of the Aegean, and the first opportunity of England's preoccupation will give her exit through the Bosporus. Steadily she works her way into Central Asia, where the half-Oriental temper of her people makes her Government peculiarly acceptable, and her administration in general fortunate and wise.

Entered in the lists for the world empire are, then, these two. The conflict is set for which generations have been preparing. Where is our place? Russia is our old-time friend. Whenever we have been at issue with England, Russia has lost no opportunity to show sympathy with us. England is a mother who has constantly ignored or underestimated us. With a blindness of vision almost unparalleled in all the stupidities of statesmanship, her ruling class has committed wrong after wrong against us, in slight and misjudgment and selfishness, all culminating in the attitude toward us during the war for the preservation of the Union. But the heart of the great English middle class has always been right. The English common man, with a fine consciousness of affinity, regards us as his own, and rejoices in the American States as a creation and vindication of his own kind. The English country squire is fading away, and the plain commoner is coming to a hearing. And we are of one kind. When the battle is set between the Slav and the Anglo-Saxon, our hearts prove us inheritors of more than Anglo-Saxon blood; we are inheritors of the principles embodied in Anglo-Saxon life.

The Slav stands for government which has the sanctions of its authority from above and without; the Anglo-Saxon, for one whose authority has its source in the governed themselves. One follows the rule of expediencies, and holds that what suc- [illegible] character, and free opportunity breeds content.

There can be no doubt of our sympathy—what is our duty? Has the new order of the world brought us new obligations of duty? The Old World lingering in the meshes of Mediterraneanism afforded us no interests but such as we might well wish to shun with all their "entangling alliances." The barrier of the ocean removed us from the Old World gathered about its inland sea, and set us apart in the Far West at one side of the earth. The utilization of this barrier has afforded us the opportunity for establishing ourselves in possession and use of our soil, and for developing our resources and our system of government.

But now the Old World has passed. History is turned inside out. The outer ocean is the agora; the whole world, not half, is involved; and instead of being, as in the old order of things, far at one side, we stand full in the midst—midway between Europe and its goal in the Further East. Sooner than any prophet could have foreseen, the question is upon us.

Our old-time policy of resisting arbitrary European interference in the affairs of American peoples has been extended, under the pressure of what we believe is a genuine humanitarian sentiment, into intervention against a European misgovernment in Cuba which had passed the limits of toleration, and, having ceased to be Government, had become a case of arbitrary interference in the course of American events.

The moment we took this step we became involved in the great world problems. England's position in the Far East hurried her to our side, and gave us her welcome to participation in wider responsibilities for the order of the world. England and America, alienated in terms of the Nearer World's life, have found each other on the field of the Greater World. They belong together, and their union means not only a check to the Russian menace, but peace and the orderly development of civilization in the world.

Many of us deplored the Spanish war; many of us now look forward with anxious solicitude concerning the effect of victory on the victor; but still, as we survey the movements of human history in the large, we cannot fail to see in all that is occurring the inevitable grist of the mills of the gods and the irrefragable judgments of the Weltgericht. Spain and the Middle Ages could not tarry in the West. We, on the other hand, could not shut ourselves within the walled gardens of our pleasant domesticity and shun responsibilities that the commerce and intercourse of the larger world exact of those who stand for order and equal justice in the affairs of men.

While, then, we may be called upon now to readjust our conception of National purpose and duty to the new order and our new position, we dare not be false to ourselves or our past. Our charter and creed we must interpret, if no longer in the letter, then all the more scrupulously in the spirit. However the letter and the form may fade and vanish away, there are some things that must needs abide. A Nation proclaiming government of the people and for the people cannot impose on conquered peoples a foreign sway, or one that finds its supreme motive in the benefits accruing to others than the governed. We must stand as we were founded, a Nation that draws diverse interests and diverse communities into peaceful co-operation under recognition of the rights of the individual man and the self-government of peoples and States.

Conquest and empire, and all that belongs thereto, both of method and of idea, are utterly abhorrent to the theory of those institutions through which America has aspired to enlighten the world, and utterly foreign to the structure our fathers reared out of their stony griefs and cemented with their faith.

It is character that counts in nations as in individuals. Only in loyalty to the old can we serve the new; only in understanding of the past can we interpret and use the present; for history is not made, but unfolded, and the old world entire is ever present in the new.

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*From an address by Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University on "The Old World in the New," delivered at the University of Michigan and printed in the August Atlantic.

A Joke on Rider Haggard.

Just now Rider Haggard is the hero of a curious romance. There is being performed in Hungary a ballet the scenes of which are taken from "She." Mr. Haggard, hearing of the affair, wrote to the manager of the theatre asking for information concerning the ballet, for programmes, photographs, &c. To his great surprise, he received a reply addressed to the "soi-disant" Rider Haggard, in which the manager expressed his surprise at the demands made, since the author of "She" had been dead several months. He inclosed death notices of Mr. Haggard's demise, clipped from the Hungarian press. The articles were all eulogistic, but Mr. Haggard, insensible to all post-mortem praise, demanded confirmatory evidence of his death. But he met very decided opposition, the Hungarian editors even refusing to rectify the matter, alleging that Mr. Rider Haggard being dead beyond question, the affair had been arranged by his heirs, his publishers, or the manager of the theatre himself, in order to get free advertising for the ballet adapted from "She."

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Dr. Richard Garnett of the British Museum says that he well remembers, as a youth, seeing Thomas Carlyle perched upon a ladder in the old reading room of the Museum Library, because he could find no more comfortable seat. In those days the room was small and the seats were crowded, and Carlyle had to get at the facts of history and philosophy as best he could. It is pretty certain that when he did visit the reading room he was rarely in the devout attitude of mind of which Thackeray tells us. For the author of "Vanity Fair" declared that he had a distinct feeling of thankfulness, and even felt inclined to say grace, when he sat down at his desk in the great reading room of the British Museum. Not only was Carlyle not devout in this connection; he vehemently declined to stand it any longer, and it was a series of incidents such as that mentioned by Dr. Garnett which led to the founding of the famous London Library, with Carlyle as chief promoter.

Lord Houghton said that an unfortunate combination of circumstances prevented Carlyle from having a private room at the Museum for study, as he certainly would have had in any other library in the world, and so he suggested the establishment of a big lending library; while Froude tells us that Carlyle argued that as there was a jail in every big town in England, so there should be a public lending library in every town, and probably the establishment of the one would do away with the need for the other. On May 3, 1841, the London Library was opened, at 49 Pall Mall, with a committee which included Carlyle, Gladstone, Richard Monckton Milnes, Macaulay, Dean Milman, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. The Earl of Clarendon was President, and the Prince Consort patron. The Prince not only gave £50 in money, but as much again in valuable German books.

The Daily News was of Carlyle's opinion about the Museum Reading Room, and the need for a new library, and gave vent to its views in this emphatic manner. Readers in the Museum, it said, "must be indifferent to the extraordinary grunts with which many students accompany their labors and interrupt those of others." The promoters, too, in their published appeals said that a writer who has frequent occasion for recurring to printed voluminous authorities finds little or no assistance from this boasted unwieldy or unaccommodating institution. Further, it said that no one could write "without molestation or interruption from such crowds as elbow each other in the reading rooms of the British Museum." These remarks, of course, cannot be applied to the reading room of to-day, though some of us know only too well that some of the things said by The Daily News may be true even now. Gibbon, long before Carlyle, complained that the writer who has undertaken to treat on any large historical subject was reduced to the necessity of purchasing for his private use a numerous and valuable collection of the books which form the basis of his work.

Taking this as their text, the founders of the London Library "proposed to establish a library which, containing books in every department of literature and philosophy, shall allow these books to be taken out and read where they can be read best, in the study and by the fireside, and which shall offer its advantages to the public on terms rendering it generally accessible." Since its establishment nearly every great name in literature has been indebted to it, and the London Library may truly be called a Quarry of Famous Books. Its list of members contains the names of Tennyson, Gladstone, Huxley, Darwin, Herbert Spencer, and Macaulay, to mention only a few. If a complete list were given it would only be a catalogue of the chief names of the last half of the century. In fact, far too little recognition has been given to the part which the London Library has played in modern literature. Guizot completed his works on the great rebellion in London, and declared that if the London Library had not existed "I should have felt great inconvenience. It is a very useful library; there are a great many excellent books about English history which I have found there. It is a great inconvenience to me to be obliged to go to the British Museum and not to be able to work in my own room with my own books; that is a great part of the pleasure of working."

Leigh Hunt, in his "Stories from Italian Poets," in gratitude for the facilities it afforded to him, congratulates men of letters on the establishment of the library. Macaulay wrote much of his great history within its walls, and much that he wrote there was never published, for on the floor he often left a heap of paper, which consisted of matter which he had written and then rejected. Indeed it is said that one page of manuscript sometimes was all that resulted after an evening's work. The Emperor Napoleon, when he lived in King Street, also used the library constantly.

Some of the librarians used to say that they could predict what a great novelist's next work would be by the books he had from the library. The Earl of Clarendon on one occasion presided at the annual meeting of the library, and said that in the famous case of the Rev. Mr. Maconochie, in which the rites of the Church were in question, the whole of the books of reference used in the court and quoted in argument were obtained from the library.

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*Reprinted from The Pall Mall Gazette.

One of the most interesting volumes the library possesses is its proposal book. From this one can see who proposed the different members and when they were elected. We find, for instance, that Mr. Herbert Spencer was proposed by Grote; J. L. Motley by "W. V. Harcourt, Esq.," in gratitude, doubtless, for his daughter; Miss Braddon was introduced by Charles Reade; Mazzini by Carlyle; Henry James, "New York, as a foreigner temporarily resident in England," was also proposed by Carlyle, and Richard C. Trench by F. D. Maurice.

Dean Farrar, when he became a member, was the Rev. F. W. Farrar, M. A., Assistant Master of Harrow School; Huxley was at the School of Mines; Mr. Leslie Stephen had "Rev." before his name when he was proposed by "J. K. S."; Thackeray's address was the Reform Club; Harrison was at Wadham College; Louis Kossuth lived at 8 South Bank, Regent's Park; Samuel Smiles was at the Southeastern Railway office; G. Masson, like Dean Farrar, was at Harrow School, while Macaulay lived at the Albany. Darwin and Carlyle, as became two sages, had the pleasant habit of giving life subscriptions to the library to newly married couples as wedding presents. Several members still living owe their membership to such gifts. Few institutions have had such interesting annual meetings as the London Library, or had more distinguished men present at them. Lord Stanhope presided on one occasion—in 1871. He said he had read in The Times of that day what the Paris correspondent had said. He was walking from Versailles to Paris, and there flew by him the half-consumed leaves of valuable volumes which had been committed to the flames in Paris. From this vivid incident Lord Stanhope drew the moral that we should be grateful for escaping horrors like those afflicting the French.

Mr. Gladstone was in the chair on another occasion, and the venerable Lord Trimleston, aged eighty, moved the appointment of the auditors, saying that "he did not know there was anything he could say." To this Mr. Gladstone retorted humorously that it was no part of his duty, as Chairman, to help him to say it. On the same occasion Mr. Gladstone referred to himself as an "aboriginal member" of the library, and he was indeed the oldest member of the library surviving. He also said that in times of depression of trade and scarcity of money the institutions which suffered most were "libraries, pew rents, and charities." He added that it was notorious that he was "an economist, and some seemed to look upon him even as a skinflint." Mr. Gladstone's love of detail was once shown when he asked one of the librarians what it cost to shelve the books. He was told that it cost "10d. per foot run." "Does that include the top and bottom?" he said. It did. Then he replied, "That is at a cheaper rate than I can do it for. It costs me a penny a book to house my library."

At an annual meeting, presided over by Bishop Wilberforce, a discussion arose as to whether the library should have a pony and cart to deliver the books to the members' houses. The Bishop had to sit out a most trivial discussion, which he did with great personal distress, but occupied the time by inquiring who was who among those present. When Tennyson was asked to become President he wanted to know if it would cost anything. Carlyle on a similar occasion made it a condition of accepting the office that he should never be asked to preside at a meeting. Carlyle was not very emotional. One day he was in the library, and one of the members committed suicide by shooting himself. The assistant, who was serving Mr. Carlyle, had to run and fetch a policeman. On his return he found Carlyle calmly waiting to see if he could not give him a better bound copy of the book he had supplied, and requested him to wrap it up in paper! The book was Motley's "United Netherlands." Of course, the library was in an uproar at the terrible incident.

The London Library began its career in Pall Mall, but its success was so great that it had to move into larger premises. It was transferred in 1845 to a mansion known as Beauchamp House, in St. James's Square, once tenanted by Lord Amherst when Commander in Chief. Here it has remained ever since. In 1845 the library had 24,000 books—it began with 3,000; to-day it has nearly 200,000. It ranks fourth or fifth among the big libraries in England, and is added to at the rate of 5,000 volumes a year. Members are permitted to go to the shelves of the library themselves. The librarian declares that it is the best way, even though they do not put the books back in their right places.

During the fifty-seven years the library has existed it has only had four chief librarians, and the present librarian, Mr. C. T. Hagberg Wright, was only elected in 1893. Mr. Leslie Stephen is now President. The library, since it moved to St. James's Square, has gradually added to its premises. It has just undergone a fresh enlargement and partial rebuilding. It has put on a fresh Summer dress, for it has been entirely refronted. And if in the coming fifty years it can repeat its last fifty years of usefulness, it will be to some purpose that in the dispensation of Providence Thomas Carlyle had to sit upon an uncomfortable ladder in the British Museum.

Charles Garnier's Death.

Charles Garnier, the architect, who died on the 4th of August in Paris, was in the seventy-third year of his age. Garnier is a name familiar to all American inventors and designers of buildings, for we follow more closely French architecture to-day than that of any other school. Garnier was born in Paris in 1825. His mother was a marketwoman, selling vegetables in the streets of Paris, but that mother believed in the future of her son and sent him to good schools. Shrewd in her way, believing that under the coming Napoleonic régime there would be the want of new buildings in Paris, and anticipating the Haussmann demolition she entertained the idea that her Charles might become an architect. But the lad showed early a keen zest for drawing.

The story goes that Garnier's first design was an iron railing required by a neighboring blacksmith, and that when he received 10 francs for his sketch he thought himself largely compensated. His cleverness in ornamental design found employment in the making of patterns for shawls. When he was twenty-three he entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and studied under Leveil and Lebas. In 1848 for a design he won the Grand Prix de Rome, and then with the means which accompanied this prize he visited Greece. He studied carefully the Temple of Jupiter in the Island of Aegina, and made a great drawing, representing it with its restoration. This was exhibited in the Salon of 1853 and at the Exposition Universelle, 1855, and gave him much reputation. As a winner of the Prix de Rome there fell to him a small Government architectural place attached to the Hotel de Ville, with a salary of some 1,800f. In the reparation of that famous tower in Paris, St. Jacques de la Boucherie, in connection with M. Ballu, the work done called particular attention to the younger man. The Duc de Luynes sent Garnier to Italy to study the remains of the buildings due to the Angevin rulers. When, in 1861, designs for the Nouvel Opéra were asked for, among numerous plans the choice finally was narrowed down to the one Garnier presented as the architect. This work was finished in 1875, and cost some $10,000,000. Other buildings of Garnier's designing were the Théâtre de la Terrasse at Monte Carlo, the Maison de Jeux at Monaco, the observatory at Nice, and the Cercle de la Librairie in the Boulevard St. Germain at Paris. The buildings of his planning in Paris and in France are many. Besides his artistic calling Garnier wrote on architecture in a most entertaining and original manner. In 1861 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and became a Commander in 1889. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Institute.

American students who have been thrown in contact with M. Charles Garnier tell of his many amiable qualities, and express their astonishment that when he was past the prime of life he still showed all the art vivacity of a young man. His art was his delight, and there never was a man who was more absolutely the architect of his own fortunes than was Charles Garnier.

Herbert Putnam on Justin Winsor*

A TRIBUTE TO MR. WINSOR FROM HIS SUCCESSOR, AT THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It was pleasant in London last Summer to hear Justin Winsor pay tribute to Richard Garnett as the foremost bibliographer of his time. And yet we of America, paying tribute to Justin Winsor, must go one step further: we must hold him the foremost librarian of his time, foremost in his conception of a work to be done and in the qualities which he brought to its service.

The younger of us knew Dr. Winsor only as librarian of a great reference library, with a reputation established—as a cartographer unexcelled in his field, as a historian thorough, sincere, untiring in research, content only with first sources; as a bibliographer patient, accurate, and prompt to disclaim knowledge where he had not exact knowledge; as an administrator careful, practical, economical, capable of shaping large projects, assiduous in detail, and as a librarian generous to the last degree in placing this knowledge and these capacities at the service of others. I have at times heard some wonder expressed—with an implication of criticism—that Dr. Winsor could administer properly the Harvard College Library and find time for writing history. He found time because he could administer. He had a clear vision of the thing to be done, he had the experience which relieved him from experiment as to method, and he knew how to utilize the capacities of others.

He was not, indeed, associated actively with recent movements toward co-operation. He suspected device as a substitute for the man, and he certainly felt that co-operation might generalize to the neglect of particular conditions, and that the zeal for associated effort might tend to disparage the service done by individual effort acting with the special knowledge due to direct experiment and with the sense of responsibility due to isolation.

Whatever doubt may have been implied in this suggestion did not withhold Dr. Winsor from the Presidency during nine years of the American Library Association, organized to advance co-operative undertakings. Few members of the association were so constant in attendance at the American Library Association conferences, few kept so close a watch upon contemporary library endeavor, and no other librarian was, I suppose, so frequently consulted at crises in the organization and administration of public libraries throughout the United States.

His own later years were passed in a library not much called upon in co-operative undertakings nor dependent upon them. And no American librarian can forget the marvel of his decade of administration of a library of a different type. Panizzi raised a great dome wherein scholars might find studious refuge; his achievement was no greater than that of Justin Winsor when he widened out his reading room so that it took in a whole city.

So the eminence of Justin Winsor was no partial eminence. He had the perception of a work to be done broadening with the opportunities which a democracy offers; he had sagacity in this choice of economic methods; he was independent of mere tradition, yet equally independent against innovation and calm against example; he had profound desire to open the approaches to learning, he was himself a scholar competent to lead the way, but he was too true a scholar to offer royal roads, or to countenance a pretense that to the accomplishment of thorough learning there is any mechanical substitute for laborious individual effort. In the aggregate, therefore, his career offers the best we have offered or are likely to be able to offer in one man of those administrative capacities in which, as a group, we may perhaps excel the members of our profession abroad, and those scholarly attainments in which as individuals we are fairly their inferiors. It is matter of hearty satisfaction that this career did not close until Dr. Winsor had stood foremost representative of our association at the International Conference of 1897 as he had stood foremost at the conference of twenty years before.

Jane Barlow at Home.*

If such a place as "the poets' rest" indeed exists in the skies, as we hear, another such place on earth is to be found in a quaint, peaceful little village within a few miles of Dublin, known as Raheny. Entering the village one finds a row of the most primitive of one-storied, whitewashed cottages, giving at once the keynote of the place. This group of Noah's ark cottages—for so they appear—strung together, perhaps a dozen in all, winds around in a complete crescent, with a background of elms flourishing high above them at a little distance. On either side the sharply pointed shaped door that seems to pierce the roof a diminutive window in exact keeping with the shape of the door, with innumerable tiny squares of glass set in, lends a certain Kate Greenaway enchantment to these humble yet attractive little dwellings. They present a novel picture and quite in harmony with the group of picturesque old-fashioned churches close by, and with the whole tone of the interesting little village in general.

Among the villagers the women are busily occupied rendering attractive their little homes. The plain white wooden tables and chairs, the shining tin and pewter utensils that bedeck the walls, the snowy white stone steps that mark the threshold, which is carefully whitened each morning, and the neatly swept earthen floor, all look inviting. The doors and windows are all thrown open as if to invite inspection. This trait of cleanliness is one that is, alas, sadly foreign in most towns and cities in Ireland.

At the corner one turns to the open stretch of rich country, with many a regal manor house and private residential estate, where the grazing cattle form tier upon tier of terraces in their tracks along the mountainside. In the opposite direction the sea swings around the shore in graceful curves, the soft white foam breaking over the rocks and along the beach. Over the whole atmosphere falls the melody of peace and content. It is little wonder that from Raheny should spring an accomplished and noble woman, at whose name every Irishman in the region raises his hat and every well-read woman's heart throbs with a secret pride. Here lives the creator of "Bogland Studies" and "Creel of Irish Stories," Jane Barlow.

Miss Barlow is the daughter of a clergyman belonging to the Irish Episcopal Church, who, since his resignation as pastor from that Church in Raheny, a few years ago, is connected with Trinity College, Dublin. In Raheny she has spent her whole life, contenting herself with a short recreation of a month or two each year in traveling on the Continent or in the East, which latter place she thoroughly enjoys. Bringing with her the warmth of a sunshiny nature, she gladdens the hearts of all who come in contact with her and is the idol of the inhabitants of her little village. Her life is indeed a simple one of enforced exclusiveness. Miss Barlow shuns the society of the great city and all its whims, giving herself wholly, with that freedom and utter abandon to the full enjoyment of a life in the country, in the most delightful and picturesque of country homes, drawing inspiration from the scenes and characters about it.

Skirting the village within five minutes' walk from the station, a quiet country road leads from the main route, festooned on one side in a luxurious blending of rich green foliage and fragrant hedgerows. On the opposite side a stately wall shuts out from the vulgar gaze some royal manor house or squire's hunting grounds. Continuing the footpath on the right for a short distance, one comes upon a large iron gateway, which is thrown open, and directly inside is a cosy lodge. Its diminutive turrets and angles are covered in ivy, and its surroundings are immaculate. Venturing beyond these gates, one enters a small square courtyard, its walls on all sides hung in ivy and climatis. The centrepiece forms a bright patchwork of color, outlined in delicate tracery against the soft velvet-like lawn, exhaling the odor of heliotrope and carnations. A wealth of roses of every hue and species springs from the soil and soars in exquisite grace to the very roof of a partially thatched cottage.

A well-trained maid, in neat black dress, white collar and cuffs, and stiff white cap and apron, bowed me into the stately library in which Miss Barlow sat, wading through a pile of intermediate examination papers that stood high upon the great walnut desk before her. Miss Barlow is pleased to be one of the examiners in this particular branch of examinations which takes place annually in Ireland. She rose as I entered, extending her hand in hearty welcome. What a picture of graceful dignity she looked, as her tall slender figure stood outlined against the sombre background of the richly carved woodwork and embroidered draperies, and the great volumes reaching from ceiling to floor! Attired in a simple black cloth skirt, with a blouse of tussore silk, fastened at the throat in a soft ruche of lace and knot of ribbon and a few roses hanging loosely from her belt, the great writer, with the warmth and simplicity of a child, drew her seat toward the great old-fashioned armchair to which she invited me, and delved into a hundred and one different topics of the day. As I sat opposite to her, the subdued light coming through the open trellaced windows, emitting the air, rose-laden, and falling with a certain charm of beauty across the room, upon the fair hair drawn severely back from the well-defined classic features—a true type of the aristocrat—she made a picture such as a Sir Joshua Reynolds might well covet.

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The True Story of Camille.

A recent number of La Revue de Paris has a curious article upon the story of "La Dame aux Camélias," that poor Marie Duplessis, who died so sadly after a life which was certainly not exemplary, but which romance and the stage have made famous.

The author of the article, M. Georges Soréau, publishes letters by the younger Dumas which leave no doubt that he introduces himself in the character of Armand Duval, the principal character in the play and book in which Marie Duplessis is immortalized under the name of Marguerite Gautier.

The story was whispered about for a long time among the theatrical people, but here are some authentic documents with which M. Soréau reveals the facts. Dumas fils not only knew Marie Duplessis, but he was in love with her. He simply described himself in the character of Armand Duval. In presenting the piece to the public Dumas wrote:

> "Marie Duplessis did not have all the pathetic adventures which I give to Marguerite Gautier, but she was perfectly willing to have them. If she sacrificed nothing to Armand, it was because the latter did not wish any sacrifices. To her great regret, she played only the first and second acts in the piece."

In a letter addressed to Sarah Bernhardt the celebrated playwright and novelist said:

> "My dear Sarah: Permit to give you a copy of an edition of the 'Dame aux Camélias,' which is now very rare. What makes this volume unique of its kind is the autograph letter which you will find on Page 212, and which is pretty nearly the same as the letter printed on that page. This letter was written by the genuine Armand Duval about forty years ago. He was then the same age as your son. The letter is the only palpable thing that remains of the story. It seems to me that it belongs to you of right, since you have just brought the dead man back to youth and life. Keep it, at all events, as a souvenir of the pleasant evening of Saturday last, and as a feeble testimonial of my great admiration and profound gratitude.
>
> "A. DUMAS FILS.
>
> "28 January, 1884."

The following is Dumas's autograph letter to Marie Duplessis:

> "My dear Marie: I am not rich enough to love you the way I would wish, nor poor enough to be loved after your fashion. Let us forget, therefore, on your part, a name which must be somewhat indifferent to you, and on my part, a happiness which becomes impossible.
>
> "It is useless to tell you how sad I feel, since you know already how much I love you.
>
> "Farewell. You have too big a heart not to understand the significance of this letter, and too much intelligence not to pardon me for it. A thousand remembrances. ALEXANDRE DUMAS."

In 1896, during the time when the Renaissance presented the piece with the costumes of 1830, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt often told her friends the following little anecdote:

> "At Marly, about 1884, I asked Alexandre Dumas to give me a personal description of Armand Duval.
>
> "'That will not be difficult,' said he, smiling; 'I have only to send you my portrait when I was twenty years old.'"

Dr. Caird's resignation of the Principalship of Glasgow University has been quickly followed by his death, in his seventy-eighth year. To English people Dr. Caird became known in the early part of this century by his sermon preached before Queen Victoria, and published later under the title of "Religion in Common Life." The royal imprimatur sufficed to give it an enormous circulation; over 100,000 copies were sold in England, and a still greater number in America; it has also, both in the original and in a translated form, had a considerable sale in Germany. It is little likely that such a sermon to-day would attract particular attention, but Dr. Caird's discourse was a first conspicuous sign of the reaction against "other worldliness," which has so profoundly modified the preaching, and even the religious life, of the last quarter of a century.

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*From Mr. Putnam's Address at Lakewood-on-Chautauqua last July, as President of the American Library Association.

*From an article by "E. M. C." in The Boston Evening Transcript.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The title of George Gissing's new novel, which will be published in a fortnight by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is "The Town Traveler." It deals with the adventures of a London drummer, and is not as pessimistic as the work of the author found in "Eve's Ransom" and "In the Year of the Jubilee." A love story adds a sentimental strain to the adventures.

According to The Pocket Magazine, the title of the companion book to W. W. Jacobs's "Many Cargoes" is to be "More Cargoes," but even the coming publishers of the book in America are as yet without word on the subject.

"Navy Blue," a story of cadet life in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, by Willis Boyd Allen, is having very good sales, according to the publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co. It treats of a subject that the schoolboy in his vacation is just now particularly interested in.

Among the important biographical books to be brought out, either in new editions, American editions, or first impressions, by The Macmillan Company within the next month or two,-are "The Life and Letters of Archbishop Benson," "Cardinal Newman as Anglican and Catholic," and a new cheap edition of the "Life of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster." The Benson book is edited by the son of the late Archbishop, and includes many portraits and illustrations. The Newman book is a study by Edmund Sheridan Purcell, author of "The Life of Cardinal Manning." It is the life of the great English Churchman and Catholic Cardinal together with much pertinent correspondence. It is probably written with the same trenchant ability and care that the author gave to his "Life of Cardinal Manning." In the light of the intense excitement caused by the issue of the Manning book last year, it may be supposed that this new work will be received with the deepest interest.

Donald G. Mitchell has a new volume of "American Lands and Letters" in press with Charles Scribner's Sons. The book includes over 100 illustrations. The first volume, it will be recalled, figuratively covered the period from the Mayflower to Rip Van Winkle. The second volume, perhaps, has more intimate interest for the reader. The author talks familiarly of Bancroft, Emerson, Hawthorne, Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Thoreau, Poe, Motley, and Parkman, many of whom were personally known to Mr. Mitchell.

D. Appleton & Co. will presently publish the first volume of "The Scientific Memoirs of Thomas Henry Huxley," edited by Prof. Michael Foster and Prof. E. Raye Lankester. The complete work will be in four volumes, and the publishers hope to present it all within a year or eighteen months. Besides the text, Volume I. has thirty-two plates and an excellent photogravure portrait. Prof. Huxley's great ability as a popular writer and controversialist, which gave him his reputation to the general reader, has to the popular fancy somewhat obscured the work he did in the field of original scientific research. "The Memoirs," it is expected, will greatly strengthen Prof. Huxley's position in the popular mind as a man of absolute sincerity in all the work that he undertook. The most obvious feature of "The Memoirs" is the wide range of subjects dealt with. There is hardly a group of the animal kingdom, hardly a department of biological science, to which some contribution is not made.

"The Adventures of François," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the last installment of which appeared in the September number of The Century Magazine, is almost ready for presentation in book form by The Century Company. The volume will have fifteen illustrations by André Castaigne, and is a fitting successor to the author's extremely popular novel, "Hugh Wynne." The story, which is said to be based on an actual character who lived at the time of the French Revolution, is romantic and picturesque, and is marked by keen wit and strong character delineation, which is augmented to admirable advantage by the striking pencil of M. Castaigne.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in press a new text book by Prof. Benjamin W. Wells of Sewanee University. It is entitled "Modern French Fiction," and includes the rise of Romanticism, Standhal and Merimée, Balzac, Théophile Gautier, George Sand, Alexander Dumas père, and the Imperial generation; Flaubert, Zola, Daudet, de Maupassant, et al. The book, besides being a valuable reference library of its period, is also a most readable literary narrative, and contains a compact mass of interesting and valuable information.

John Lane of the Bodley Head has received a new supply of "Letters of Emile Zola to the Youth of France," before described in these columns, and which, in the light of the recent developments in the Dreyfus case, will now doubtless be read with renewed interest. Apropos of this, Benjamin R. Tucker's full report of Emile Zola's trial at the Seine Assizes, from original sources, included in a volume, "The Trial of Emile Zola," should not be forgotten.

Messrs. Devoy & Co. have now in preparation a handsome work, entitled "The Patrons of the Revolution and Their Descendants." A publication of this special kind must, in addition to its biographical data, comment in an exhaustive manner on the early history of the United States. It begins with the early settlement of the Colonies, and desccribes the noted personages from the Old World who sought fortunes in the New. If no pains have been wanting in the text, special at- [illegible] and to the value of the poem.

Fifty-five copies of Dr. C. E. [illegible] berg's "Medical [illegible] Book" were distributed among the military hospitals by order of Surgeon General [illegible] five copies, as the [illegible] in the rarity of this book printed last week.

Paul du Chaillu, the popular African explorer and Scandinavian historian, has nearly ready a comprehensive work to be entitled "The Land of the Long Night," which will be published by Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia. The scene of the forthcoming work is laid in Scandinavia, a country already made particularly known to the world of science and letters through Mr. Du Chaillu's "The Land of the Midnight Sun," which gave the author a position as authority on Scandinavian matters. The new book will be partly historical, and has, among others, a striking descriptive chapter on the great Viking sea battle.

Miss Charlotte M. Yonge's new story will have a Biblical background. Its title will be "The Patriots of Palestine, a Story of Maccabees," and Thomas Whittaker will publish it immediately.

A new edition of the "Idylls of the King," with sixty-four pen and ink drawings, by Louis and George W. Rhead, is promised this Fall by R. H. Russell.

Richard Bentley, the London publisher, who has just united with the Macmillan Company, published some of the earlier books of Charles Dickens. His father, George Bentley, was among the first also to stimulate the curiosity of English readers in regard to the prose work of Edgar Allan Poe, much of which was reprinted in the then famous monthly Bentley's Miscellany, the precursor of Temple Bar, which was edited by the elder Bentley up to the time of his death. Some years ago he wrote a book on "Inscriptions in the Peninsula of Sinai," and he occasionally contributed thoughtful papers to his own periodical.

An important addition to the College Series, published by Henry Holt & Co., is announced. The work is entitled "Government," and is being written by E. L. Godkin. The College Series is securing a large number of thoughtful readers in England. Among its volumes, it will be recalled, are Francis A. Walker's "Land and Its Rent" and Jarvis's "Psychology."

Sir Walter Besant's new novel "The Changeling" will probably be published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company about the same time as the author's "Westminster" and "South London." "Westminster" will include many valuable illustrations by William Tappen and others, and give fac similes of many quaint old documents, missals, memorial windows, and wonderful buildings of this "city which has no citizens." The work "South London" includes descriptions of Southwark, Lambeth, Greenwich, Woolwich, and other famous historic towns included within the municipality of the metropolis. Percy Wadham and other artists have illustrated this work.

The friends of Paul De Longpré will be glad to hear of the artist's recovery from his serious illness. He spends most of his time at Short Hills, N. J., where he has free access to some of the finest greenhouses of America. His holiday publication, to be presented by Frederick A. Stokes Company, is entitled "Roses," and contains fac similes of the artist's water color paintings of many varieties of his favorite flower.

The author of "The Letter and the Spirit," whose pseudonym is Cora Maynard, is said to be a New York girl, who is brilliant in society, while being keenly alive to and observant of the whirl about her. She is reported to be contemplating a new novel much on the line of Mrs. Burton Harrison's work.

E. P. Dutton & Co. present new covers with some of their juvenile fiction. The binding is an excellent imitation of vellum, and fourteen different colors are included in the make-up of the tasteful figures.

"Selections from the Greek Lyric Poets," edited by Herbert Weir Smith, Professor of Greek at Bryn Mawr College, is among the new volumes to the Classical Series, published by the Macmillan Company. Another volume in press is "Selected Letters of Pliny," edited by Prof. Elmer Ruesdell Merrill of Wesleyan University. Still another is "Selections from Plato," edited by Lewis L. Forman of Cornell University. The design of the last volume is intended merely as an introduction to Plato, and his selections centre chiefly about Socrates, and the notes are dramatical rather than philosophic.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that they have in press "War Memoirs of an Army Chaplain," by Henry Clay Trumbull, D. D. The book will have fourteen full-page illustrations.

Among the Fall publications of Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia are "The Laurel Walk," a novel by Mrs. Mary Louisa Molesworth; "Paving the Way," a stirring romance of Australian life, by S. Newland, with a preface by A. J. Drexel Biddle, and to contain twenty-five full-page engravings by Herbert Cole, the well-known English artist; "Giles Ingilby," a new novel, by W. E. Norris, author of "The Dancer in Yellow," "The Fight for the Crown," and "Clarissa Furiosa," and an illustrated work by E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo," entitled "The Money Market."

Among the more or less elaborately illustrated brochures and volumes announced for Fall publication by R. H. Russell are C. D. Gibson's new book, "Sketches and Cartoons"; "Portfolio of National Portraits," engraved on wood by Gustave Kruell, limited to 250 copies; "An Awful Alphabet," including humorous drawings and verses by [illegible]

George H. Ellwanger, author of "[illegible] of the Countryside" and "Love's [illegible]," has a curious work in press at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s, entitled "Meditations on Gout." It is written more from the point of view of a littérateur than of a physician, nevertheless the author offers a novel cure for the malady.

It will be recalled that a number of The Atlantic Monthly of last year contained a few letters written by Dean Swift to Knightley Chetwode, an Irish 'squire, between the years 1714 and 1731. These letters, with many others, are being prepared for presentation in book form by Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill of London. The work, fully illustrated, will be brought out as a companion volume to "The Letters of Dante Gabriel Rossetti" to W. Allingham, edited by Dr. Birkbeck Hill last year for Fisher Unwin, the London publisher.

It is reported from London that J. Guiller Millais has nearly finished his "Life of Sir John Millais," sometime President of the Royal Academy. Mr. Millais has worked principally from his father's diaries and archives and from the correspondence sent him by Ruskin and other distinguished friends of the dead painter. Sir William V. Harcourt has also contributed his personal recollections of Sir John Millais. The work, which will appear in two volumes, will have many illustrations, most of which will be drawn from the Millais sketchbooks. It will be recalled that Mr. Millais has hitherto confined his literary work to books on sport, which, however, show the perception of a finished littérateur. Among these books might be mentioned "British Deer and Their Horns" and "A Breath from the Veldt."

Robert Barr's new novel, "Tekla," which is shortly to be published by the Frederick A. Stoker Company, is a stirring historical romance, which, it is expected, will take its place beside the masterpieces of Anthony Hope, Stanley Weyman, and Conan Doyle. The scene is laid in the fourteenth century, and describes, among other historical incidents, the hurling of a prisoner from the catapult of a besieged castle.

The Pocket Magazine seems to be growing in popularity. The complete August number ran out of print a fortnight after publication, and the September edition has been almost doubled. An elaborate Christmas number, with special features and original short stories, is now in preparation.

"Heroes of Our War with Spain Told for a Boy," is the title of Clinton Ross's new book, to be brought out before long by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is almost unnecessary to say that the author has a great opportunity before him, which his earlier books would seem to prophesy that he would make the most of.

The third and concluding volume of Prof. Friedrich Ratzel's "History of Mankind" will be shortly presented by the Macmillan Company. Colored plates and maps lend their finish to a work which should be as useful as attractive.

Another appeal is made by Slasson Tompson, who is gathering material for his "The Life and Letters of Eugene Field," for any letters, poems, or sketches that may facilitate his work. This will be the authoritative biography of Mr. Field, and is being prepared by an intimate personal friend, who is a member of the editorial staff of The Chicago Evening Post. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish the work as soon as completed.

Two Mother Goose books are announced by R. H. Russell. One is entitled "More Mother Goose; or, Little Bo-Peep Continued," the verses of which are by R. K. Munkittrick, with pictures in color by Chester Loomis; the other book is "New Mother Goose Pictures," by Chester Loomis, including thirty-six large full-page drawings for familiar rhymes.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—"The Fair God," Gen. Wallace's historical novel, is to reappear for the holidays in two volumes, illustrated by Mr. Eric Pape with forty full-page pictures and with headings, tail pieces, and rubricated initials for all its chapters. Mr. Pape made a journey to Mexico to insure accuracy of detail in his pictures, and has performed his work with enthusiasm doubly stimulated by the story and by Mexican scenery. Dickens's "Child's History of England" will also assume holiday dress, and will have novel illustrations, in the shape of photographs by Mr. Clifton Johnson. These two books are published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and also new editions of "The Leather-Stocking Tales," and a holiday two-volume edition of "The House of the Seven Gables," with twenty pictures and headings and initials by Miss Maud A. Cowles and Miss Genevieve Cowles. The pictures will be in photogravure on Japanese paper. Another book especially appropriate for the Christmas season is "The Life of Our Lord in Art," by Miss Estelle M. Hurll, with sixteen full-page pictures and eighty drawings included in the text.

The next three volumes of the Badminton Library will be "Rowing," "Athletics," and "Football," and they are intended as substitutes for the volumes heretofore issued with the titles "Boating" and "Athletics and Football." The first has been rewritten, and the division of the second into two was made necessary by the new additions to the former text. The publishers will be Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co. have a rather serious list, in which, however, there is place for new editions of Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Daughter of the South," "Flower de Hundred," and "The Anglomaniacs," the first two illustrated by Mr. Frank T. Merrill, the last by Mr. Charles [illegible] by Mr. Charles G. D. [illegible] Yvonne de Lamourie and her [illegible] with the exiled villagers of Grand Pré; [illegible] a musical romance, by Mr. Clinton Scollard; a volume of new ballads, entitled "Songs of Good Fighting," by Mr. Eugene White, and a new edition of Mr. William Young's "Wishmaker's Town," with an introductory note by Mr. Aldrich, are the remaining new books of the lighter sort.

A chapter on "The Monroe Doctrine in 1896" will be included in "Modern Political Institutions," Dr. Simeon E. Baldwin's book, delayed by the late application of that doctrine to Cuba and the Philippines, and to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co. announce "Christmas Carols," containing twelve selected songs, with an introduction by the Rev. W. Humphrey, and six full-page pictures and thirteen initial letters by Mr. L. J. Rhead. The book is evidently intended for the class of persons defined in The Atlantic not long ago as unable to perceive the intimate relation between the anniversary of the birth of Our Lord and Master and five pussy cats sitting in a row. There is always a demand for a real Christmas book, but so much money has been lost on the sham varieties that few publishers have attempted either this season.

Mr. Abram English Brown's editorial fastidiousness has delayed the publication of his "John Hancock, His Book," until Autumn, although some passages from it appeared in the Boston papers months ago. The letters range in character from the serious record of his views in regard to the Stamp act to those showing his devotion to Dorothy Quincy, who must not be confounded with Dorothy Q., "grandmother's grandmother," for Mrs. Hancock was nobody's grandmother.

M. Léon Daudet's life of his father and M. Ernest Daudet's "My Brother and I," both translated by Mr. Charles de Kay, will be published in the United States by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., in accordance with a special agreement with the late novelist's family. The biography is such a chronicle of French home life as seldom finds its way into type, for Daudet's house was his workshop, wherein the services of all the inmates were his to command.

War has for a time superseded finance in the National thought, but its inevitable return to accustomed channels will bring readers for "Wall Street and the Nation; Finance and Politics," by Mr. Henry Clews, "a summary of the last twelve years of 'the Street.'" The book will be published by Messrs. Lamson, Wolffe & Co., who announce a new edition of "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street," by the same author.

"The Major Tactics of Chess," the third of Mr. Franklin K. Young's manuals, is to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. It explains what may be called the tricks of chess, the sequences of moves by which a player astonishes and defeats a novice, even although he himself may be ignorant of the principles governing the game.

The Andrew Lang edition of the Waverley novels, issued in this country by Messrs. Dana, Estes & Co., was planned here, and is printed at the University Press. The American edition is illustrated with etchings, the British with half-tones, and the list of artists includes the names of Millais, Gordon Browne, Mr. Mabeth, Sir Henry Raeburn, Sir George Reid, M. Ad. Lalauze, Mr. John Pettie, and Mr. Lockhart Boyle. All of the introductions and notes, work almost as dear to the genuine lover of Scott as the romances themselves, but ruthlessly shorn away in many editions, are here restored, and introductions, notes, and glossaries by Mr. Andrew Lang are added. How sympathetic the introductions and how accurate the glossaries from such a hand it is easy to guess, and as Mr. Lang has been allowed to inspect all the material collected at Abbotsford, and has been assisted by Mrs. Maxwell-Scott, he has been able to clear some doubtful points and to add many interesting details.

Miss Kate Sanborn's Starlight Calendar is the third which she has compiled, the previous two being "A Year of Sunshine" and "The Rainbow Calendar." The cheerfulness, which characterized them assumes a more spiritual cast in this book, which might almost be called religious.

The Boston child is to have five new story books from Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. this year besides, "The Secret of Achievement," by Orison Swett Marden, a collection of anecdotes illustrative of brief monitions. The stories are "Joel Harford," by Mr. James Otis; "Off to Klondyke," by Dr. Gordon Stables; "The Story of the Big Front Door," by Miss Mary F. Leonard, which is probably less Gilbertian than its title; "Chilhowee Boys in Harness," by Miss Sarah C. Morrison, and "In the Navy," by Mr. Warren Lee Goss.

Mr. Rolfe is the editor of the "Cambridge" Tennyson, the one-volume edition to be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The lines are numbered, the poems are indexed both by titles and by first lines, and great pains have been taken to insure the accuracy of the text.

Considering the enormous favor with which certain histories have been received during the last few years, the number announced for issue in this country this Winter is surprisingly small. Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. publish two volumes, both translations—M. Victor Duruy's "General History of the World," in one volume, with an introduction and a summary of the history from June, 1848, to June, 1898, by Prof. Grosvenor of Amherst, and the closing volume of Herr Heinrich von Sybel's "The Founding of the German Empire, by William I."

Miss Eliza Orne White, the author of "A Browning Courtship," has a new novel, "A Lover of Truth," in press with Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is a study of the effects produced upon his fellows by the acts and deeds of an implacably good person, as exasperating in his way as the heroine of "The Coming of Theodora."

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